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Daughters of the South

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



1918

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**Twenty-Seventh
Continental Congress**

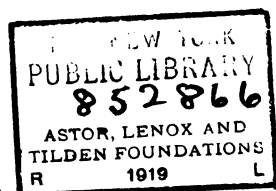
OF THE

**National Society
OF THE
Daughters of the
American Revolution**



WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 15-20, 1918



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PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HELD AT MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 15-20, 1918

MONDAY, MORNING SESSION, APRIL 15, 1918.

The morning session was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at 10.15 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: By the authority vested in me as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I now declare the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress in session.

The Congress rose and read in unison the following pledge, entitled "The American's Creed:"

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now give the salute to our flag.

The Congress remained standing, and with hands raised to attention, gave the salute to the flag in the following words:

I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice to all.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the Scripture and prayer by our Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.

The Chaplain General read selected verses from Isaiah (6:1-8), also a few selected verses from the account of the great day of Pentecost, Acts 2, and offered the following prayer:

Our dear Heavenly Father, look upon these Thy children this morning. Our hearts are full of praise to Thee. May it be genuine and sincere for the conditions under which we live and find ourselves in this beautiful season of the year. We thank Thee for the glories of earth and the joys we have in this land, but now, O dear Father, our hearts are saddened by conditions elsewhere. We love the world, and we would desire to do our part in it.

We thank Thee for the spirit of our ancestors that called us into being. Are we daughters of the King as well as Daughters of the American Revolution? If indeed we are, we are prompted by the devotion of our fathers to do Thy will in a specific way, to help this nation stand, as it is now standing with the Allied nations, against wickedness in high places.

Dear Lord, we thank Thee for the trials we are suffering, for our deliverance we are approaching, and we realize that it is indeed a blessed thing to suffer with our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. O God, make us love Thee and those who love Thee and seek to do Thy will on earth; and oh, dear Lord, give us the vision of Isaiah, who said "Here am I, send me."

Dear Father, may we at every step advance the work for Thee in this organization; and we pray Thee that the spirit of kindness and Thy Spirit shall so open our eyes this day, this week, that we may perfect the work that Thou didst call us for in this world. And we do thank Thee, our Father, that whatever our need or our danger underneath are the everlasting arms, and that Jesus Christ whom Thou didst send to us is the same yesterday, today, and forever. We claim Thy promises here this morning, dear Father, for we know that they are sure, that they are steadfast, and never fail.

Bless the President General and all who are associated with her in the National Board, and the chapters throughout the country, every member. We pray for those who are not here but are sending us their good wishes and their prayers; their hearts are here today. Bless each woman who is permitted to be here as a delegate and to unite to serve in the Daughters of the American Revolution; and, dear Father, may each woman who is present be animated by the wisdom and the high spirit of our ancestors, the women of the Revolution.

We would ask for the vision that God gave to Isaiah, his servant of old. We would ask for a blessing on the whole Society, and that we may be filled with the right spirit—to love and to serve Thee.

We ask it for Jesus Christ's sake.

The Congress joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It may be of great interest to you to know that the gavel with which I called you to order this morning is the very gavel that called the first Continental Congress together—which was used by the first President General, Mrs. Harrison. (Applause.)

Escorted by Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, the Honorary President Presiding, entered the auditorium and came to the stage. (Congress standing.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Members of the Congress, this is our Honorary President Presiding, Mrs. Cabell. (And as Mrs. Scott followed) Mrs. Scott needs no introduction; we bid her welcome. (Applause.)

Daughters of the American Revolution:

I greet and welcome you to the 27th Continental Congress of our Society. We are again met in our annual gathering but never before did our Congress meet under such world-wide conditions. We are living in a great and awful time. We are staggered when we contemplate what is involved in this tremendous struggle, and yet, we are glad to be alive in such an age, and to have some part in so magnificent an enterprise as now engages the liberty loving people of the whole world. Life now is solemn and majestic! Just to be living and having some worthy place in this world-upheaval is glorious.

Some complain of the high cost of living these days, but it is worth it!

Every day is crowded with such momentous events as would have made any past century epochal. No one can imagine what a day may bring forth. Nothing seems to be absolutely certain, except this: Right shall surely triumph! Peace shall come only to men of good will, and Kaiserism must go down before the righteous and outraged democracy of the world.

Whatever may be the changing, shifting scenes of today, we are sure that on some future morrow the great cause for which we are fighting shall permanently triumph.

The present administration of our Society has been facing difficult problems during its first year of responsibility. We have been busy adjusting our work to the business policy to which we dedicated ourselves.

We have successfully sought to improve the ways and means by which the work of our Society should be conducted. We have introduced some needed reforms and we think the results will justify the changes that have been wrought, as we have sought only the best good of the Society, and we have also sought to follow such methods of procedure as had been projected by previous administrations and proved of value.

We have also been finding our part in the great program of the war. We are in hearty accord with our nation in the stand it has taken. All party preferences, all petty politics, all personal piques, all petulant and puerile complaints against the Government we have put aside; and we have kept ever before us the fact that we can only win the war by the united efforts of all our people.

We at once placed all the forces of this great patriotic body of loyal women at the service of the Government. Whatever of proper and justifiable differences may exist among us as thinking women, we are tremendously in earnest in our united purpose to love our *Country* and defend it at any sacrifice of life or treasure.

Our task has been to discover into what channel should flow the great currents of energy which belong to our patriotic Society. Here are thousands of the best and brightest of American women! How shall they best promote all the fine and noble enterprises which the occasion creates and inspires?

The reports which will come before us will show that our Daughters have not been found wanting in this crucial hour. Like Kipling's ship, this great Patriotic Society has "found itself"—by cooperating with all other societies having common interests, and by methods peculiarly our own because of our history, organization, and genius; we have been adding our contribution to the vast immeasurable preparation which has gone forward with such unprecedented haste, in spite of annoying and perplexing delays.

So much has happened since last we assembled in this Memorial Continental Hall that it seems like a thousand years! Our part in all the year's history is one that gives no cause for apology, but rather occasion for pride. We may have failed in doing all our hearts prompted, but we have the consciousness of having honestly tried to make our contribution to the Nation's firm resolve, to "make the world safe for Democracy."

"We know not what the future hath of marvel or surprise," but we are set in our purpose to play our part in this great struggle in which Democracy is engaged.

The Daughters of the American Revolution see very clearly certain duties which they can perform and are determined in their purpose to fulfill them.

In the first place, our Society is absolutely behind the Government in its war program. This is no time to play the game of politics. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, and we are at war, and our only place is behind our Leader, and we show our loyalty by being unswervingly loyal to our chosen Commander. So long as our country is at war there is but one place for all loyal citizens, *at the back of the President!*

We have another responsibility to face. We must give unstintedly our praise and support to our gallant Allies. We are giving now some very belated aid. They were on the firing line for two and a half years, fighting our battle, before we really awakened to discover that it was *our* battle. They were very patient with us; they said no harsh words about us; they seemed to feel confident that when we awoke we would see our place and perform our duty. Now they are most tragically awaiting some full measure of contribution in men, ships, munitions, and *food*. We should be the last nation to criticise our Allies, as we should be the last nation now to boast concerning what we will do to the enemy when our opportunity comes. We have practically everything to learn from England and France in the way of modern warfare. Our modesty should be equal to the help we render them.

There is a most insidious propaganda among us today against which we should be on our guard. We have many citizens who have such a hatred for England that they seem willing to aid the enemy of the United States if only they can deal Britain a blow. They do not love Germany more, but hate England most! But we will not be deceived by them. Anyone who is England's enemy is now *our enemy!* We understand them. They were glad when disloyal Irishmen in Ireland struck England a blow when England was fighting Germany. Loyal Americans today know full well why the American Colonists rebelled against the mother country. The heart of old England was in sympathy with her English Colonists in America. But it was the Hanoverian King, George III, who could not speak English without a German accent, who tyrannically imposed unfair taxes on the Americans. He had to hire German soldiers to cross the seas to fight the English Colonists. True Englishmen in England would not stoop to the depths of such depravity.

During the American Revolution we were fighting a German King and his hirelings as we are fighting Germans today. Let me give you a sure sign by which to test traitors. When you hear one criticizing England, rest assured you are within the hearing of a *Hun!*

Our national motto today must be, "Love me, love my Ally."

We cannot overpraise the conduct of France ever since the German mad dog started for her throat. We too long misjudged the French nation. Her record in this war is unparalleled on the pages of history. France has made herself immortal. And Belgium—what figure is quite so heroic as that of King Albert, and what people ever passed through such sacrificial fires and remained so unafraid and so undaunted!

The women of America know how to love and admire such allies as these that we are proud to fight with in such a glorious warfare. The great task the Daughters of the American Revolution have assumed in restoring the village of Tilloloy will

not be given up until we have fulfilled our purpose and have given back to that suffering people their homes. We hope we may extend our labors in that good service and restore other places made waste by the devastating Hun.

The Daughters of the American Revolution see no finer way in which their devotion and loyalty can be expressed than by aiding in securing the *Third Liberty Loan*. To fail in securing it by a large popular subscription would be almost equal to the collapse of the Western battle line. It would make glad every enemy we have, both here and abroad. All spies and plotters here (and that under the protection of our flag) will be insidiously, with infinite finesse and sagacity, seeking to defeat this Loan—all this in order that it may appear that our citizens have no faith in our cause, and that our enemies abroad may think that we have practically acknowledged defeat. We pledge to the Government our utmost power to carry forward this Third Liberty Loan to such a victory that our enemies abroad will be dismayed and our enemies at home struck dumb.

The record of our Society during the past year in its relation to the Red Cross is a cause of pride. Hardly a chapter has failed to report some fine work done for that noble institution whose record is beyond praise. We have sought in every way possible to cooperate with it. At the beginning of the war it was utterly overwhelmed with such a volume of worries and responsibilities that the wonder is that it so readily adapted its organization to meet the vast scale of its duties and opportunities.

At first it was difficult to align all the organizations seeking to meet emergencies born of the war; but today we are all finding ourselves, and this Society assures the Red Cross Society that it will cooperate and aid in every way possible.

Our Society recognizes the distinct boundary lines which necessarily confines it to its own particular fields of activity. Yet every Daughter has been thrilled by what it has seen and heard of the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association, both at home and abroad, for the soldiers in camps and trenches. Their work has been simply incalculable, and without it, the present condition of our army and those of our allies would have been impossible.

We recognize that as war progresses these great agencies must be increasingly aided by money and workers, and every patriotic Daughter, regardless of religious preferences, will aid in every way these Protestant forces for good as well as the Roman Catholic agencies which are accomplishing so much for the morale and inspiration of their people. The patriotism and loyalty of Americans today know no boundary lines of creeds and churches.

I wish to voice again in words what has been so eloquently proclaimed by deeds during the past year. It is this: The Daughters of the American Revolution intend to continue, with redoubled assiduity and diligence, to lend all the force of its influence to the great task undertaken by the Food Administration. We might criticise certain uses to which bread-stuffs are being prostituted, and we could suggest to the Food Administration some methods of conservation which reach beyond the appeals so eloquently made to housewives and homekeepers involving sacrifices on the part of that portion of our population not eligible to membership in a Woman's Society, but so much has already been accomplished by that rare genius and true patriot, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, and so much more is

to be done by him and his faithful collaborators that we have not the heart to make even a suggestion of a criticism. We assure the Government that our Society stands ready as in the past to lend all the force of its powerful aid to make "food win the war."

We find facing our Society a task in which we ought to be able to do a good service for the nation. One of the greatest dangers which besets us today is the presence of alien enemies in all parts of this country, and especially right here under the shadow of the Capitol. In the name of "free speech" and "personal liberty" we have unwisely refrained from closing mouths that have too long and too loudly proclaimed treason. We have been so long at peace that we have forgotten how to defend ourselves against spies and traitors. We have gone too long on the theory that it is better for the nation to suffer direct disaster than for one citizen to be deprived of his liberty to make any seditious statement his unworthy mind might conceive. Loyal citizens can well afford at such a time as this to forego some of their highly cherished prerogatives in order that the whole nation be not *betrayed*. Even a loyal Congressman ought to be willing to stop talking for the public good. Our newspapers have shown a fine loyalty in suppressing news that might in some way benefit the enemy. (Surely that fact is as fine an example of self-denial as a lively fancy could imagine.) And yet our national press has done incalculable service in the cause of liberty by foregoing their claim for a "free press."

We stand ready as Daughters of the American Revolution to back up the Government in a procedure for more stringent censoring of *speech*, as well as press. We are bold to insist that the nation is ready for a more drastic dealing with alien enemies. It has been wondered if an American soldier sleeping at picket duty should receive the death penalty; there can be no longer any doubt that spies and intriguers who are aiding the enemy should be shot. We have been far too lenient with enemies in our midst who are plotting and conniving against us. We pledge the Government that we will do all in our power to disclose treason and punish spies; and we further pledge ourselves as Daughters of the American Revolution to cooperate with all patriotic organizations which are doing their heroic part to defend the principles upon which our free Republic is founded. We pledge ourselves to maintain our national ideals and institutions, and the experiences of this war so far have convinced us that as a nation we have too long harbored within our borders societies and institutions which tended to continue the spirit, customs, ideals, and languages of the foreign lands from which their members had come, instead of fostering and developing Americanism. We do not cry "America for Americans," but we do raise ever the battle cry "America only for those who desire to become Americans" in absolute loyalty to our institutions, and readiness always to express that loyalty in the *language* of the United States. There can never be a true national life without the linguistic bond of one National language.

As we stand for our flag we stand for our language. Henceforth, candidates for American citizenship should be compelled to go hungry unless they can ask for food in good old-fashioned English. When we go to Germany we ask for "brod," and when they come here they should learn to say "bread."

At this 27th Congress of our Society we are met under circumstances which

strangely and strongly accent the value of such an organization as ours. If ever one doubted the value of our Society he can doubt it no longer. In the past we have been conserving the history already made by our forefathers, and preserving the proud relics of the past while seeking to inspire the present generation with a spirit of patriotic devotion such as characterized our noble ancestors.

Today we are helping to make *history*. We, with the other patriotic women of America, are seeking to so relate ourselves with this immortal struggle that we may gladly not only devote our loved ones to their heroic deeds of military valor but also dedicate our own powers and talents to every endeavor which will usher in a better day for America and open up a new chapter of freedom for all the Sons and Daughters throughout the world.

(Long and continued applause, the Congress rising.)

The Congress joined in singing "America."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It has been deemed wise to present to this Congress a few concise standing rules to govern us, which I hope will be adopted. The Chairman of that Committee, Mrs. Minor, will present the rules.

Mrs. Minor:

STANDING RULES FOR THE 27TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Rule I.—The Credential Committee shall report immediately after the President General's address of welcome the number of members registered as present with the proper credentials. The Committee shall make daily supplementary reports during the session.

Rule II.—All resolutions submitted to the Continental Congress by individual members other than officers may be presented directly to Committee on Resolutions, or may be presented from the floor when there is nothing before the House. Resolutions that are presented from the floor shall at once be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions shall give the mover of every resolution that requests it an opportunity to explain her resolution to the committee. The committee shall report to the Congress all resolutions presented to it except such as three fourths of the members of the committee vote not to report. In making their report the committee may recommend the adoption of the resolution or recommend that the resolution be amended in a specified manner and then adopted, or it may recommend that the motion be *not* adopted. The committee may also report resolutions proposed by the committee itself. The Congress by a majority vote may order the committee to report any resolution presented to the committee even though the committee has voted not to report such resolution.

Rule III.—The recommendations of officers and National Committees, after they have been submitted to the Continental Congress, shall be referred to the Committee on Recommendations of Officers and National Committees, who shall formulate resolutions to carry into effect the recommendations and report them back with the committee's recommendation as to their adoption.

Rule IV.—All original main motions presented to the Continental Congress shall be in writing and signed by mover and seconder of the motion.

Rule V.—Roll call shall be answered by State Regents for their delegations.

Rule VI.—The reports of State Regents shall be limited to five minutes, except those having gifts to present to Memorial Continental Hall, who shall be allowed two minutes additional.

Rule VII.—Public presentation of gifts, other than flowers and gifts to the National Society, shall not be permitted during any meeting of Congress.

Rule VIII.—Reports and material for the proceedings and minutes of the Congress shall be typewritten in shape for the printer before they are handed in, and all such material shall be sent to the table of the Recording Secretary General before the close of Congress.

Rule IX.—The rules contained in Roberts Rules of Order Revised, shall govern the Continental Congress in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution, By-Laws, and the Standing Rules of the organization.

I move the adoption of these resolutions as the standing rules of this Congress, Madam President General. Seconded by Miss Richards and Mrs. Sternberg.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the report from the Credential Committee, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN OF CREDENTIALS: Madam President General and members of the 27th Continental Congress: The Credential Committee reports the following members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

National Officers, 10; Vice Presidents General, 12; State Regents, 28; Chapter Regents, 444; Delegates, 128.

Total voting strength of 622—Continental Congress at 9:30 A. M.

Respectfully submitted:

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON, *Chairman of Credentials.*

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection, this report will be accepted. I hear no objection; it is accepted. According to the rules that you have just adopted, the roll will be called and the State Regent present or the State Vice-Regent—or, if both are absent, the person in charge of the delegation—will rise (say State Regent, State Vice-Regent, or representative) and give the number of voters here this morning. Now, don't say "We are expecting so-many-more, and we have so-many just outside or on the way." Simply state the number of delegates here this morning. Of course it will be added to all during the Congress, all we want to-day is to know whether the State Regent or the State Vice-Regent is present and how many voters are here now. The Official Reader will call the roll.

The Official Reader called the roll and the State Regents responded for their delegations.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I do not know whether you heard it or not, but Hawaii and New Mexico each has a delegate. (Applause).

THE OFFICIAL READER: Mrs. Maupin wishes to have the D. A. R. speakers who are to speak to-day in the booth for the liberty loan meet her in the front portico at 11:45.

MRS. MAUPIN: Madam President General and Daughters of the American

Revolution: There was a request made during the Board meeting that those Daughters at that Board meeting would volunteer for little speeches at a Liberty Loan booth in Washington. Virginia was one of the States that volunteered for today, and there were three other States, that is, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware. Now I do not know who has been delegated from each of those States to speak, so I ask you to please tell me. With different speakers from each different State it will give each one a very few minutes to talk.

MRS. COOK (*Pa.*): Pennsylvania would like to know how many speakers are wanted from our State. We can furnish any number. (Laughter and applause).

MRS. MAUPIN: Mrs. Cook, I would like to say that will depend entirely on how long each speaker speaks. We have only one hour—I think there are three from Virginia; there are, I know, two from New Jersey, possibly more; and so there will not be many from Pennsylvania. And I think a ten-minute talk would be all we could allow.

MRS. COOK: I have asked them to speak for ten minutes.

MRS. MAUPIN: It is for giving many an opportunity, and we would like to carry out that arrangement. We are very well satisfied with that, and will do the best we can to arrange to give them just as long as possible during that hour.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from the chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan. (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN OF PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Madam President General and members of the 27th Congress. I had a very nice speech prepared to make in presenting our program, but our President General has outgeneraled me and says that if I do not keep to business I shall be called out of order; so I am just going to present my program, which speaks for itself.

I think, Madam President General, it will be in order if I may say a few words about the splendid work of my committee. I am sure if you all look at the program you will see a well-done piece of work. That you owe to such an excellent program committee. There were only three others besides myself, and I would like to say that I have the reputation—in my own home, with my own people—of being “the general,” because I am such an adept at having other people do the work. (Laughter). And I would like to say that as chairman of the Program Committee that reputation has not been impaired.

My committee has done excellent work. The fact that there were so few required a great deal more work, personal work, from each one of the committee. And I must speak of our ex-officio member, who did her full share both in advice and suggestion. Besides that I had an excellent—what I call the auxiliary committee down here in Washington, two or three in our building here, who did splendid work. The committee could not have gotten along without them. And so you will have the full committee to thank.

Some few have spoken of the program. One lady said to me—indeed several have said the same thing: “That is a very good looking program, Mrs. Hogan.” One lady made that remark not knowing that I was chairman of the program—and she said: “It is very nice looking, a nice piece of work, but it seems to me it is a rather expensive piece of work in conservation days.” Now it seems to be generally agreed that it is a handsome piece of work; it has an engraved cover, with

our beautiful insignia on it, embossed; but when I tell you that it is the least expensive of any program you have had for the last few years, 5,000 of them ordered, why it is a different matter. (Applause). She thought then that we had made a good job. Madam President General, I present the program.

MRS. THOMPSON (*Mass.*): Before seconding the acceptance of the program may I compliment the Chairman on the beauty of her work? It is certainly one of the handsomest programs that we have ever had. And in seconding acceptance of the program, may I add, if it is in order, that I realize well that we are living under extraordinary circumstances and we may do extraordinary things, and may I move in accepting, that the method of seating non-voters on the floor of this House may not be considered a custom for future Congresses without a special authorization from Congress itself. I move this in seconding the acceptance.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That motion can come a little later, Mrs. Thompson, if you will make it.

MRS. MINOR: I move that the program submitted by the Program Committee be adopted as the order of business of this 27th Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Davis.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Thompson do you wish to offer your suggestion as a standing rule?

MRS. THOMPSON: I would like to offer it wherever it should be offered, Madam President General. Simply that this should not be precedent for future Congresses without a special ruling from Congress itself—seating non-voters on the floor of the House.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That can be taken care of next Congress just the same as this year. This year it was the only place we could put the ex-national officers, and it was to take them off the platform on account of the crowded condition of the stage. While they may not be voters, they are chairmen of committees and ex-national officers, and have a right to a seat on the Congress floor. (Applause).

MRS. THOMPSON: As an ex-national officer myself—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If you were not a delegate, you could sit there.

MRS. THOMPSON: May I say that we have been ordered by Congress on previous occasions that when we end our term we are to go back into the ranks, like the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You cannot hold this Congress responsible for what has been said in the past or we would be in a very strange place sometimes. (Applause). Does anyone object to the national officers and chairmen of committees having a reserved portion of this floor? If there is no objection the order will stand. I hear none.

MRS. PATTON: Is there not something that can be done? I have always approved that, Madam President General, that chairmen of committees be given some courtesy for the work they have done during the year, but if it could not be managed that non-voters be on this floor it certainly seems that something might be done for them. I do not disapprove of the seating at all, because the voters have not been put to any inconvenience. I do not want to see anything but

the most cordial courtesy extended to our ex-national officers and chairmen of committees. May I ask: are our boxes to be used all of the time by outsiders, Madam President General?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It was by unanimous consent that that courtesy was extended. That closes the incident.

THE CHAIRMAN OF PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Now, ladies, the President General has given me the courtesy of speaking to you again. You will find in your envelope this little engagement-book or diary and the "Star Spangled Banner" booklet. You have Caldwell to thank for them. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You will now listen to the announcements.

The Official Reader read announcements.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The reading of the announcements closes our morning session, and will give you time to register, those that vote, and secure your seats. The program calls for the meeting promptly at 2 o'clock, and I want to say that unless something unusual happens, over which we have no control, the gavel will sound at the hour appointed on the program. This morning we were late because the only man on the program, the bugler, did not appear. (Laughter and applause).

The Official Reader read announcements.

A recess was taken at 11:35 A. M.

MONDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION, April 15, 1918.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We all know too well that life is uncertain, and in the midst of life there is death. We have just received word by telegram that Mrs. Dunning, of Massachusetts, a figure familiar to all of us who have been here to our National Society meetings, passed away yesterday, and I will ask the audience to rise for a few moments in her memory.

The audience rose as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Dunning.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: As we are a large patriotic body, and as we are in the midst of our great Third Liberty Loan, if I hear no objection from the Congress, Mrs. Maupin will take a minute or two to tell us of the first booth meeting at noon. (Applause).

Mrs. MAUPIN: Thank you, Madam President General—you, Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution. We had the first day of our pleading for the bond from the booth, and I hope in a way it was successful. I cannot help thinking that each day following will be a far more successful day than our first effort. The speeches, there were about eight of them, and each was very dissimilar and I am sure each was very interesting; and some one said that we formed a peculiarly attractive picture—the Daughters with their ribbons and badges—pleading, speaking and appealing—pleading with the public as they passed.

I would suggest that the following ladies who have charge of the booths for the five successive days carry with them quite a delegation from their States—from the fact that when you first get there, there is no one present, and you are speaking to a passing population, or to the passing people on the street,

and if you have some one to whom you can announce what you are saying you will soon gather a crowd. (Laughter and applause). Now, I am going to ask you, each one of you who have charge of those days, will you please impress the fact that it is the Daughters of the American Revolution who are speaking? Let our Society be mentioned; we must come out strongly as the ones who have charge of that booth and who are doing their bit for the government at this particular time. I am sure that we all are doing the very best we can, and I know Pennsylvania and Virginia and New Jersey did their very best today. Thank you, Madam President General. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Delegates, as I told you this morning, we are here for work. We have tried to make a place for those who wish to visit. We have left the third floor of this hall, for the first time in a number of years, almost vacant for just such purposes. The banquet hall—and back of the banquet hall is a rest room. We have also placed seats out on the portico, and if the weather is as nice as it is today you can have a lovely time sitting out there, and be much more comfortable than in the front lobby. Now we shall have to give orders tomorrow that the lobby must be kept clear. If we had not provided a place for you, that would make it different, but we have provided a place for you; when you come inside, you are inside for business purposes. Let us have this one announcement suffice for the whole Congress.

I will now announce the appointment of the Resolutions Committee, also the Committee for the recommendations of national officers and national committees. The committee on Recommendations of National Officers and National Committees will be Mrs. John L. Buel, as chairman; Mrs. Smith, of Texas; Mrs. Bahnsen, of Illinois; Mrs. Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Moody, of Delaware; Mrs. Phillips, of West Virginia. According to an old rule, we have appointed State regents and members of the Board for this committee. The Resolutions Committee—and you will look to the rules that were passed this morning for this committee: Chairman, our old standby, Miss Janet Richards, (applause); Mrs. Samuel Perkins, of Indiana; Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut; Mrs. A. S. Burleson, of Texas; Mrs. J. W. Finney, of Michigan; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, of New York; Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, of Nebraska; Mrs. Lillian L. Hunter, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James M. Fowler, of Indiana, a member of the Board.

MISS RICHARDS: May I say a word? It is only for the information of those present. I am carrying around with me an envelope which is already beginning to accumulate resolutions. I would say to the other members of the committee that as the resolutions are handed to you, if you see fit I think probably the best way would be to hand them over to me, so I can keep them all together until we have a meeting of the committee for general conference. We have to report on Friday afternoon, so that gives ample time for all who have resolutions to hand them either to me or to others of the committee, most of whom are well known to the Congress.

Mrs. Foster, Vice-President General from Georgia, was called to the chair at this point.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next order of business is the report of the President

General, as National Chairman of Memorial Continental Hall Committee. We will now have the report of the President General. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Madam Chairman, and members of the Congress: You will notice that I appear on the program as chairman of the National Board of Management—as a National Officer, and also as chairman of Memorial Continental Hall Committee. If there is no objection, I would like to combine these two reports, as they are so closely interwoven that it is almost impossible to keep them separate. It will make it a little longer this time, but you will not hear from me any more in the form of reports.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection the two reports will be combined. I hear none.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL:

Members of the 27th Continental Congress.

It has been a busy year for us all—so busy that it is hard to realize that a year has passed since we last met, and you can be assured that your President General has not been idle, and from the magnificent reports she has had from every State she *knows you* have not been idle.

Since assuming the office of President General her entire time has been given to the performance of the duties that come with that office and with the exception of the time spent in visiting State conferences and chapters, and three brief visits at home she has been on duty daily at Continental Hall.

Before becoming President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution last April it was her great privilege to be a member of the National Board of Management nine years as State Regent of Kansas. You, of course, know that the Board consists of the nine national officers, twenty-one vice-presidents general and fifty-two state regents. The duties of the Board as defined in the constitution are as follows:

“The officers of the National Society shall be ex-officio officers of the Board of Management. The Board shall meet at least once every *four months*, and at such times as the exigencies of the Society may demand, on the call of the president. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; act upon applications for membership; fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject however to the approval of the Continental Congress.

A National Executive Committee of nine, of which the President General shall be chairman ex-officio, shall be elected by the National Board of Management from its members, and shall in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the National Board of Management.

The President General may call meetings of the National Board of Management and the Executive Committee at any time she may deem necessary, and shall call such meeting upon the request of any five members thereof, provided that not less than five day's notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given.

Realizing that a regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management would require from the majority of the members of the Board the necessity of traveling a long distance, thereby incurring not only a great loss of time, but the expenditure of not a small sum of money it was thought best to have the regular meetings in April, June, October and February; at which time all business pertaining to the Society might be transacted, the members coming prepared to remain one or more days if necessary.

In order not to hold up the admission of members into the Society, the formation of chapters, appointing of organizing regents and authorization of new chapters, a special meeting is held each month (except in July, August and September) which necessitates only seven members to make a quorum. If it is found necessary to transact other business at these special meetings than mentioned above, a notice for the transaction of such business may be made in the call for the special meeting.

We have found, during the past year, this method to be most satisfactory and will continue it during the coming year.

On Monday following the close of the twenty-sixth Congress the President General presided over the first meeting of the new Board, at which the members of the Executive Committee were elected and chairmen of the Finance, Auditing, Printing, and Revolutionary Relics committees were named, as was the chairman of the Magazine committee. At this meeting the question of the Magazine, as to its future publication was taken up and thoroughly discussed. It was decided that the Executive Committee be given the power to receive bids and let the contract subject to the approval of the National Board of Management.

The President General has presided over all the regular meetings of the Board of Management, the Executive Committee meetings, all the special meetings except the one held on the 22nd of December and all the meetings of the Continental Hall Committee.

Many important questions have been discussed and settled.

After consulting with many familiar with the subject and after due consideration it was the opinion of the members of the Board, that the plan to place the clerical force of the Hall under the supervision of the Executive Committee, which is composed of nine members of the Board and who are elected by the Board, rather than under the Building and Grounds committee, the members of which are appointees of the President General, was deemed wise and so ordered. Those of you who are interested in the new plan as outlined and have not already read of the plan may do so by securing the December Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine of 1917, and there read the minutes of the Board and Executive Committee of October. This new arrangement has met, not only with the approval of the National Board but with the clerical force as well, and surely will meet, also, with the approval of Congress when they fully understand what the change means.

In preparing the committee list the President General endeavored to follow a course which will, she believes, lead to greater effectiveness and consequently better results.

Those committees having *State Chairmen* have been divided into six divisions, each division to be represented on the committee by a member who will confer with

the National Chairman as to the best method of procedure for securing results in her division and who will then keep her state chairman in her division informed. For instance, the member in charge of the Northern Division will keep in touch with the state chairmen of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. Of the Eastern Division, with the state chairmen of New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Of the Southern Division, with the state chairmen of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee. Of the Central Division, with the state chairmen of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio. Of the Western Division, with the state chairmen of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas. Of the Pacific Coast Division, the state chairmen of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

The State Chairmen will, of course, report directly to the National Chairmen, who will report to Congress. It is our belief that the work of these important committees will progress more rapidly and more satisfactorily because of the greater cooperation this easier and more concise method will inspire.

To facilitate the work of the National Chairmen who must present a concise and comprehensive report to Congress, we request that the report submitted by the State Chairmen to the National Chairman *be not the same as that presented at the State Conference*, as the latter is necessarily devoted to details which cannot be included in the National Chairman's report to the National body. *All reports of State Chairmen should be sent to the chairmen of all National Committees by March 1st in order that they may have sufficient time to prepare their reports to Congress.*

It has been found advisable to omit several committees which have been in existence for some years, some having served their purpose. Through close observation it has been found that the continuation of others will result in duplication of effort and consequent confusion. The work of "Conservation of the Home," "Children and Sons of the Republic," and "Welfare of Women and Children," will hereafter be reported to Congress through the National Committee on Patriotic Education and will no longer be separate National Committees. This need not interfere with the appointment of state committees for these branches of patriotic work, *but the State Chairmen of these committees must report through Patriotic Education to Congress.*

The committees will consist of a chairman, one or more vice-chairmen, according to the work of the committee, and six members, appointed by the President General, one from each of the six divisions, who will be the only other members of the committee besides the State Chairmen, these to be named by the State Regents and appointed by the President General.

This, you will see, reduces the size of the committees and places them on a real and active working basis. The President General sincerely hopes that each State Regent will send in the names of her state chairmen for the coming year *promptly*, and that those who receive appointments will acknowledge them *at once*. When the past year's list was being prepared many of the replies came when the list had

been sent to the printer, and some of them arrived after several requests had been made; thus preventing the early issuing of the completed committee list.

We are sure the majority of the delegates and members present here today cannot have failed to notice the improved appearance of our beautiful home.

On assuming the office as chief executive of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the first duties presented was the inspection of our Memorial Continental Hall. With the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee and the superintendent a thorough inspection of the building was made, and it was found at every point to need repairing, many of the needed repairs had been recommended by the superintendent during the last three years but as no favorable action had been taken upon his suggested repairs the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine" was again proven to be true and conditions were such as to demand immediate attention or the results would be very serious ones.

The painting of all outside woodwork was imperative, and the condition of the skylight made it necessary that it be made waterproof at once to prevent further damage to the rooms on the third floor by leakage. The painting of the inside woodwork and walls could not be put off longer. The entire stonework of the building must be repointed at once to prevent further disintegration.

At the June meeting of the National Board of Management, the Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee brought to the attention of the Board these needed repairs and the Board ordered they be made.

So, early in the summer the work was begun on these needed repairs. All painting of the outside and inside woodwork has been completed. The corridors, stairways, rear of the auditorium, back of the stage, kitchen, clerks' small dining-room and the pantry, have been painted and refinished. The repointing of the building has been completed, the roof has been made waterproof and the driveway in the rear of the Hall has been relaid.

In having the repointing of the stonework done the fact has been revealed that the stonework of the porte cochere, north and south porticos and center of building was originally laid up without mortar, only a thin veneering being used to cover the points.

The following rooms on the third floor have been freshly painted, both the walls and woodwork and put in excellent condition. The C. A. R. room, Maine, West Virginia, Virginia, and Delaware. Maine, Delaware and Alabama, in addition to this work, have had new slip covers made for their furniture and glass placed on the tables. These expenses have all been borne by the respective states which are responsible for the rooms, and the C. A. R. by that Society. What has been known as the rest room on the third floor has been given to the State of Kentucky to be furnished by that state as an office room. Under agreement to turn over the room in good condition, it has been repainted at the expense of the National Society, as has also the editor's office and the clerks' lunch room and pantry.

A general color scheme has been selected for all rooms of white woodwork, cream tinted walls, and mouldings in old ivory. This color scheme harmonizes with all shades of draperies and furnishings.

The Banquet Hall was retouched where necessary to put in good condition, but did not need to be at this time thoroughly done over.

On the second floor the states of Indiana, Alabama, Texas, New York, Michigan and Massachusetts have had their rooms redecorated; the Society paying for the painting of the two toilet rooms on that floor. On the first floor the States of Ohio, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, have redecorated their rooms and the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District, has made the library more beautiful than ever in its new dress of paint.

In the basement the floors have been painted, making it much easier to keep them in good order.

We sincerely hope that the New York City Chapter will have the museum put in as good condition as the library and that Pennsylvania will put the vestibule in keeping with the rest of the building. And, that Tennessee and Iowa will decide to continue the good work and paint their rooms. California has sent \$61.70 to take care of their room.

Michigan has a new bookcase built in the room. Texas has also placed a new attractive mahogany bookcase in the Corresponding Secretary General's room, and covered the large table with glass. Vermont has added the handsome inside rails to the north stairway from the second to the third floors, completing the four beautiful stairways, and has asked for an estimate for the stairways leading to the basement.

Gas connections into the building and the superintendent's apartment have been made and a gas plate has been placed in the clerks' lunch room. The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer, presented the Society with a portable oven for the use of the clerks.

The old noisy motor of the elevator has been replaced, free of cost, by the Otis Elevator Company, with a new and noiseless one which is greatly appreciated.

The cost of the improvements made since June is as follows:

Cleaning and pointing stonework	\$3,550.00
Cement driveway	195.00
Gas service in building	58.87
Gas service outside of building	33.41
Repairs to skylight	350.00
Repairs to tank and stone coping	86.69
Repairs to steam pipes and radiators	40.41
Painting interior and exterior of building	1,584.00
Painting two toilets on second floor and the three rooms	228.20
	<hr/>
	\$6,126.58

This amount was paid from the current fund of the Society.

Painting of Alabama room	\$ 77.60
Painting of Delaware room.....	59.90
Painting of Indiana room	93.70
Painting of Maine room	61.60
Painting of Massachusetts room	58.70
Painting of Michigan room	45.60
Painting of New York room	93.70

Painting of Texas room	66.10	
Painting of Virginia room	61.60	
Painting of West Virginia room	55.90	
Painting of Maryland room	98.70	
Painting of District of Columbia room	59.00	
Painting of Ohio room	104.80	
Painting of Library	226.40	1,163.30
		<hr/>
		\$7,289.88

In addition to the repairs on the building it was found that the office equipment also needed attention. The old and useless typewriters were replaced by ten new ones at a cost of \$954.95.

While we owned considerable land in the block in which our building, Memorial Continental Hall, is situated there was sufficient land not owned by us to make it possible that a building not in keeping with the surroundings, might be erected—also we hope some day to build for ourselves a practical office building, since our work has grown to such proportions that our beautiful Memorial building is becoming inadequate for the office force, and the handsomely furnished rooms are too valuable to be used for routine work. What we need to supplement our House Beautiful is a House Practical, and Continental Hall, with the exception of the library, the museum and the auditorium, will be used for exhibition purposes. The states having furnished many of the rooms in the Hall should have the pleasure of using them during Congress at least, and at present those used for offices cannot be occupied by committees or delegations—there is too much business carried on. With the future in mind and upon consultation with the Advisory Committee, which includes some practical business men, it was decided to purchase all the land fronting on D Street (which is on the north side of the building) that was not already owned by us. This purchase included Lots 12-13-14-15-16, consisting of 23,362 square feet. The price was \$2.00 a square foot less 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which amounted to \$45,563.15. While this is a higher price than was paid for the land formerly purchased by us, it was considered by competent authorities to be reasonable, especially since there is a constant increase in value on the real estate in this section of the city, owing to the erection of a number of Government buildings. Before we acquired the land just spoken of we had leased, free of cost, all the land owned by us to the Government for the erection of a temporary building for the use of the Council of National Defense, the Government obtaining a lease for the rest of the land in the block where ours is situated. On the purchase of Lots 12-16 the amount paid for the lease by the Government, \$2,000 a year, was turned over to us. As you see all our ground is now occupied by the building in which the Council of National Defense is carrying on its very important and vital work of the Government.

We were enabled to make this purchase of land through a loan made to us by the National Metropolitan Bank, of Washington, the rate of interest being five per cent.

Unlike the loan on the previous purchase of land by the Society this was made

unsecured by any mortgage, the good standing of the Society being considered sufficient security for the money.

We now own all the land in the block with the exception of Lots 8-9-10, which are located on the Southeast corner on C Street.

At the June Board meeting your President General was most happy to be able to present the following letter from J. E. Caldwell and Company:

"Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey,
President General N. S. D. A. R.

The Rochambeau,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

The question of the disposition of the remainder of the Memorial Continental Hall Liquidation and Endowment Fund Certificates has given us a great deal of thought and, after due consideration, we have decided to cancel the balance of the charge, \$7,555.61, and thus present the Society with the certificates.

The opportunity to make a contribution to the Society affords us great pleasure, and we trust our action may meet with favorable consideration.

Assuring you of our interest in the Society and trusting the business relations which have been so pleasant in the past shall continue in the future, and awaiting your reply, we remain,

Yours very truly,

J. E. CALDWELL & Co."

This will please you as much as it delighted the members of the Board. J. E. Caldwell & Co., have always been loyal to the Society and this generous act is but another proof of the genuineness of the feeling they have always expressed.

We also wish to express to this firm sincere thanks for again presenting the souvenir spoons to the pages this year as they did last, thus giving to them a two-fold pleasure, the possession of a spoon and the special courtesy extended to them by J. E. Caldwell and Company.

It is also our pleasure to tell you of another gift to the Society at the June Board meeting, in the names of Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza Olver Denniston, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall. This lecture includes two sets of slides, 110 in each set. Most of them colored. These slides show not only the exterior and interior of our building but many of the interesting surroundings of our property.

The President General shall not take up your time nor infringe upon the rights of the National Officers, State Regents and National Chairmen to tell you of their work, but will leave that for them to do, yet briefly she wishes to call your attention to the new form of the Treasurer General's report, also the budget which you will find with the report.

You will remember that the first resolution presented by the resolution committee at the 26th Continental Congress was as follows:

"I move that the Board of Management be instructed by this Congress to report to the next Congress a budget to apportion the current expenses of the National Society for the coming year."

In compliance with the motion the Treasurer General has prepared such a budget, which you will find most enlightening and she earnestly requests that it be taken home with you and presented to your chapter at its first meeting. If this is done the question so often asked, and which is your right to ask, "What is done with all the money sent to Memorial Continental Hall," will be answered. Neither shall your time be taken up in giving a detailed statement of the closing of our accounts with Carey Printing Company after the issue of the May and June numbers of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine of 1917, those two numbers going to every member in good standing and printed under a contract held by them, nor of the amount refunded by the firm to the Society as overcharges and O. K'd by the former chairman of the magazine, nor of the settlement of a just claim of \$1,076, made by R. R. Bowker & Co., which had hung over our heads for four years or more; nor of the launching of the magazine in July under the editorship of Miss Lincoln and publication under J. B. Lippincott Co., as all this will be given by the Editor of the Magazine and Chairman of the Magazine Committee. You will also hear a detailed account from the chairman of her efforts to collect the amount due the Society from advertisements appearing up to July 1, 1917, when the former chairman and one Mr. W. J. Thompson had charge of the advertising.

It will be of great interest to you, as well as illuminating, but shall report that the certificates of membership which under a contract held by Carey Printing Company were to have been engraved proved to have been lithographed. The firm yielded to the demand made by us to adjust this failure to fulfill the contract by canceling a bill for \$305.08 they held against the Society for engraving certificates they had only lithographed. J. E. Caldwell & Co. again hold the contract for furnishing the Society engraved certificates at a lower cost than was paid for lithographed ones. Another charge of \$80.00 on application blanks was also secured from the Monroe Press Company, New York City.

During the past year the President General was present at the State Conferences of Missouri, in Marshall, on October 3 and 4; Michigan, in Saginaw, October 9 to 11; Vermont, in Brandon, October 23; the State meeting of Massachusetts, in Springfield, on October 24; the State Conference of Ohio, in Dayton, on October 31, and November 1 and 2; North Carolina, in Winston-Salem, November 7 and 8; the State meeting of Connecticut, in Stamford, on November 13; the State Conferences of Virginia, in Richmond, on November 24 and 25; Colorado, in Pueblo, on March 13 and 14; Nebraska, in Beatrice, on March 19 and 20, and Kansas, in Atchison, March 26 to 28.

Early in June of last year she made her first official visit to St. Mary's City, Maryland, where a tablet was unveiled by the Major William Thomas Chapter on St. Mary's Female Seminary which marks the site of the birth-place of Maryland, the place where Lord Baltimore made the treaty with the Indians.

She has made personal visits to the following chapters: On August 1, the Jamestown Chapter, at the summer home, on Lake Chautauqua, of its Regent, Miss Stella Broadhead, whose election to the office of New York State Regent will be confirmed by this Congress. On September 6 the Benjamin Prescott, at Fredonia, New York; on September 7, the Tidioute Chapter, in Warren, Pennsylvania, and present at the unveiling of a tablet by the members of the Tidioute

Chapter. This tablet was placed on the base of the statue to the Revolutionary soldiers of Warren County, in Warren, Pennsylvania. The Sarah Caswell Chapter at Ann Harbor on October 8; the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on October 13; the Framingham Chapter, in Framingham, Massachusetts, on October 20; Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, in New Haven, on November 12; the Tuscarora Chapter, in Binghamton, New York on November 15; the Richmond County Chapter, on Staten Island, on November 17; the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, in Detroit, Michigan, January 19; the Omaha Chapter on March 16. In the District of Columbia she has been a guest of the Captain Molly Pitcher, Sarah St. Clair, American Liberty, the Constitution, and Patriot's Memorial Chapters.

It has been a great privilege to have had the opportunity to meet with the Daughters in their own homes or States and to acquire a better knowledge of the great work they are doing for the Society, and, best of all, for our country.

She desires to express to the clerical force and the employees of the building her appreciation for their work for the Society during the year and in order that the Congress may join with her in this expression she desires to offer through the proper committee the following resolution of thanks and appreciation: Resolved that this Congress extend to the clerical force and the employees of the N. S. D. A. R. a vote of thanks and appreciation for the devotion to the best interests of the Society, and their unfailing loyalty in staying with it in spite of repeated tempting offers received because of the great demand for just the kind of trained and reliable service they have so faithfully given throughout the year.

In these days of unrest and uncertainty, we need to stand together, and we are proud to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution have responded to the call for aid as one woman. Our records will show when the time comes for them to show that our 101,000 members have not failed in their patriotic duty.

In visiting the many sections of the country your President General has been amazed and delighted at what she has learned and her heart thrills with pride that she has been chosen as the head of an organization whose members can do such splendid work, who have gone into it uncomplainingly, whole-heartedly and earnestly, not counting any sacrifice too great. It is the best and truest way to honor the memory of the spirit of our ancestors and it proves that that spirit dwells in our hearts, a precious heritage from those who put the rights of Liberty and Justice before all else.

It pleased her, also, to realize that while you have co-operated and co-ordinated to the best of your ability, as an organization you have never lost your individuality, you have made yourselves evident and your influence is taking hold. You have demonstrated that an appeal to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is never made in vain for a just cause.

People who did not understand "Just what our Society was for" have no need to ask that question now. They have been taught that we stand for Patriotism, love of home and country, and that we stand by our principles. (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies, you have heard the report, this excellent report of your President General, showing such splendid advancement in the work; and if

there is no objection the report will be received and accepted as read, and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

MRS. HALL: I move that we accept it with thanks.

MISS RICHARDS: And we would like to avail ourselves of the opportunity for an expression of appreciation of such splendid work—I wish to second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard Miss Richards' motion.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam Chairman, Ladies of the Congress: I do not wish to be too much in evidence. While I realize that our chairman is perfectly correct in her parliamentary ruling or procedure and her position is right, I think it would give peculiar gratification to the members of the Congress to express our special appreciation of this extremely concise, comprehensive and satisfactory report. I therefore move that we accept it. (Applause). Seconded by Mrs. Scott.

The motion was put and carried by rising vote.

At this point the President General resumed the chair.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from our Chaplain General, Miss Pierce.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL: Members of the 27th Continental Congress. Under the leadership of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, my service to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as its Chaplain General, has been a solid satisfaction.

It has been my privilege to attend all meetings of the National Board, four regular and three special meetings held during the year.

I am glad to refer you to the magazine reports which include lists of our chosen Scripture readings as brought to those meetings, trusting that they will prove helpful in conducting chapter devotions.

According to the action of the last Congress, preparation of the Remembrance Book was placed in the hands of the Chaplain General.

In the Book of Malachi, 3:16 we find: "Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a Book of Remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon His name." (Mal. 3:16) Mal. III:17. "And they shall be mine saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up My jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him."

The Remembrance Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution is issued twice in the year—January and July. It is the only published record by the Society of the names of these our sisters of the organization, who have ceased from their earthly labors, and whose works do follow them. It is our "Honor Roll."

The book is sent to each chapter regent and members of the National Board. Additional copies are obtainable at a minimum cost at the office of the Treasurer General. One thousand and fifty-three names are presented in this past year's Book of Remembrance.

Among the names which should be mentioned in this presence are the fol-

lowing: Miss Mary R. Wilcox, former Recording Secretary General, (died November 6, 1917); Miss Eliza Olver Denniston, former editor of the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, (Died Dec. 17, 1917); Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam, former Assistant Historian General (once Regent Chicago Chapter). (Died January 31, 1918). Mrs. Henrietta N. Greely, former Vice President General, (Died March 15, 1918); Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, ex-Vice President General, (Wisconsin), widow of Senator Quarles, who was instrumental in passage of the law for protection of the Flag, (died April 9, 1918); Mrs. Mary E. Butterworth, former Vice President General, (died November 12, 1917); Mrs. Lucy Emery Fuller, former Vice President General, (died May 2, 1917). (Telegram just received of the death of Mrs. James G. Dunning, April 13, Past State Regent of Massachusetts and National Chairman.)

May we who remain "carry on" their good work being true to their trust, being "obedient to the Heavenly vision."

Respectfully submitted,

ELISABETH F. PIERCE, *Chaplain General*.

The Congress stood while the names of those having passed on were read.

(Chaplain General continuing) Madam President General, there is one recommendation to the Committee on Recommendations that the chaplains of States and of chapters be considered a committee on preparation of a ritual for use by the *Daughters of the American Revolution*, the proposed form to be submitted to the next Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection to the report it will be accepted, and the recommendation turned over to the proper committee. I hear no objection; it is accepted. The Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL:

Madam President General and members of the 27th Continental Congress:

During the year just passed the work of the Recording Secretary's office has proved most interesting and the results most gratifying.

Notices of four regular and three special meetings of the Board of Management have been sent to all members at least two weeks in advance, the meetings have been reported and the minutes prepared and the proof read for the magazine.

Three meetings of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee and seven of the Executive Committee have also been reported and minutes prepared, proper notice having been sent for each meeting.

Copies of the Congressional and Board rulings have been sent to the various offices, and chapters and members have been notified of all votes affecting them or their work.

The ballot has been cast for the admission of 6,386 members to whom notification cards of their election to membership have been sent. This does not include the 1,235 members who were admitted at the Board meeting on Saturday.

The proposed revision to the Constitution and By-Laws and the amendments offered at the last Congress were prepared in this office and the proof read, and,

when printed, placed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General for distribution.

Notification of all appointments by the President General on National and Congressional Committees have been sent to the members of the Society so honored, and replies containing acceptances and regrets have been listed and filed, and lists of their committees sent to the National and Congressional Chairmen.

The preparation for the printer and issuing of the proceedings of the 26th Continental Congress was the first big work attempted by the Recording Secretary General outside of the effort to grasp the magnitude of the routine work of the office. Work on the proceedings continued all summer, the final proof being read about the middle of September and the book itself being issued in October. The fact that many reports were not typewritten, and some not even compiled, added greatly to the labor of issuing the proceedings and was also responsible for the delay in getting the finished book into the hands of the chapters. Copies of the proceedings were sent to all chapters and members of the outgoing and incoming National Board as ordered by Congress.

It gives me much pleasure to report that the certificate department, which is under my jurisdiction, has prepared and sent out a certificate of membership to every member admitted to the Society since the 26th Congress. When I became your Recording Secretary General I found that there were 11,436 certificates of members admitted previous to the 26th Congress all engrossed and ready to send out awaiting the signature of Mrs. Story as President General. Of this number 630 have been signed by her and at once forwarded to the members entitled to them. In October a second case of 550 was sent to New York to be signed but as yet these have not been returned to the office. This leaves 10,873 members in good standing admitted to the Society previous to April, 1917, still without the certificate of membership to which they are entitled according to Article XIII of the National By-Laws. By order of the Board, on February 23, a letter was sent to Mrs. Story requesting her to come to the Hall before the 27th Congress and sign these 10,873 certificates awaiting her signature. To this letter no reply has as yet been received. At the proper time, under new business, I will ask this Congress to devise some means to make it possible for these 10,873 members to receive their certificates.

Another duty of the Recording Secretary General has been the reading of state and chapter by-laws submitted to the National Society to see that they in no way conflict with the National Constitution and By-Laws. This has been interesting work because it has given an insight into the local needs of chapters in different parts of the country, and has illustrated most clearly the wisdom of Section 5, Article VIII of the National Constitution which permits chapters to enact by-laws covering their own requirements, provided they are in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society. The Recording Secretary General has nothing to do with the drawing up of state and chapter by-laws, her only duty in the matter being to see that the by-laws submitted are in harmony with our national laws.

In conclusion I desire to publicly express my appreciation of the work done throughout the year by the three clerks in my department. Their alert, indefatig-

able and efficient cooperation is largely responsible for the rounding out of a successful year. (Applause).

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA. L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

(Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection the report of the Recording Secretary General will be accepted. I hear no objection; it is accepted. The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL:

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

So rapidly and so pleasantly have the months passed it is hard to realize that one year has elapsed since I was installed in the office of Corresponding Secretary General. We all feel, no doubt, it has been a year well spent, each doing all in her power to carry on that particular branch of the work assigned to her as her part of the great whole of this beloved organization. Never, before, have we felt as we do now how essential it is for us to work together as one, that the great war work be not hindered an iota, and that every personal ambition or desire should be a secondary consideration.

Many hours of valuable time have been freely and gladly given by the National officers to their respective departments, supervising and working right with the clerks, and I think we may justly feel much has been accomplished.

I could tell you of many interesting letters received, of every description, if time permitted. Instead, I shall be compelled to confine myself largely to figures, which, could they speak of the detail incident thereto, would make a rather lengthy and perhaps most interesting report. When I tell you we have received 4,488 letters and have written 3,551 you will agree with me, we have been busy.

As soon after Congress as the Constitution could be prepared by the Recording Secretary General, incorporating the amendments adopted, we mailed to all of the National Officers, State Regents, and chapters copies, and, again in February to the same, copies with the proposed revision and amendments which will be considered at this Congress. In all 4,033 copies were mailed, not including 2,899 Constitutions sent with the application blanks to the various chapters and members.

The very attractive Committee Lists were also sent from my office to the National Officers and the Committee Chairmen. In addition we have filled 2,646 orders for supplies, consisting of:

Application blanks	45,551
Leaflets, "How to Become a Member"	4,022
Leaflets, "General Information"	3,862
Transfer cards	3,118

I cannot close my report without speaking of the generosity of the Texas Daughters, in placing a beautiful new bookcase and a glass top on the large desk.

This has made possible a wonderful improvement in the appearance of the room and has added much to the facilities for work in my office.

We also have in the office now a full set of magazines, with the exception of the January 1893 issue, which we hope to obtain. These magazines have been contributed through the kindness of the Library and some of the members of the Society. Only those who must refer frequently to these reference books can fully appreciate just what it means to have them, saving time and steps that would otherwise be taken in going to the first floor to the Library.

Personally I wish to express my appreciation for the gifts to the room, which not only we, but those who shall succeed us, will enjoy.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULISFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection to the Corresponding Secretary General's report it will be accepted. There is no objection; it is accepted. The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher.

THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Your Organizing Secretary General has the honor to report for the year just ended the following work:

Organizing Regents confirmed, 54; Organizing Regencies expired, 30; Organizing Regents re-appointed, 11; Organizing Regents resigned, 3; chapters authorized, 15; chapters disbanded, 11; chapters organized, 60; chapters in process of organization, 6; total number of chapters to date, 1,631.

Commissions issued to National Officers, 11; Vice Presidents General, 8; State and State Vice Regents, 41; Re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents and National Officers, 55; Charters issued, 33.

Permits issued for charter members insignia, 3; Regents and Ex-Regents' bars, 146; National Officer's insignia, 37; Lists of Chapter Regents issued, 20; with charge, 3; without charge to National Officers and Chairman of National Committees, 17.

Letters received, 1,650; Letters written, 2,119; Election of Chapter Officers written for, 782; Election of Chapter Officers received, 825; Guides to Chapter Regents sent out, 160; Circular letters, 1,200.

CATALOGUE REPORT

New members' cards filed, 7,621; Records made on members' cards of changes of address or chapter, 7,152; Deaths, 1,147; Dropped for non-payment of dues, 917; Marriages, 1,196; Reinstatements, 153; Resignations, 848; Vacant numbers, 6; Resignations reported (mistake of chapter), 3; Total number of cards filed, 19,034; Expelled member, 1; Admitted membership, 139,365; Actual membership, 102,223; Numerical increase, 7,621; Actual increase, 4,861. The clerical force of the Organizing Secretary General has not only attended to the regular work of the office, but has been of great assistance to the War Relief Committee, helping

wherever and whenever called upon, and also to the Credential Committee. Your Organizing Secretary General does not feel that she can close her report without publicly thanking Mrs. Butterworth, our Vice President General, from Illinois, for adding the beautiful filing cases, to the many other gifts that she has so generously bestowed upon the Illinois room.

Also another gift of which we are very proud, the much needed new shades for our sunny windows, that the members from Illinois so kindly placed in their room only a short time ago. We appreciate and thank you most heartily for these gifts.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

(Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report of your Organizing Secretary General. If there is no objection the report will be accepted. I hear of no objection; it is accepted. We will now hear from our Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce. (Applause).

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The history of the Society during the first year of America's participation in the great world war must always be most interesting. A year ago speculation was rife as to whether or not the increase of membership would be sufficient to justify the maintenance of the offices and retaining the clerical force which the growth of the Society in past years had necessitated. It seemed to be the opinion that while our country was at war membership in all organizations would languish. But not so have the Daughters of the American Revolution lived up to their responsibilities and the inherited traditions of their ancestry. On the contrary the war has stimulated the demand for information regarding the American Revolution and a desire to become a corporate part of the greatest patriotic Society of our country has been materially increased. Descendants of the old New York and Pennsylvania Dutch families identified from the early settlement of those commonwealths with this history have registered their loyalty and connection with the government of which their ancestors were an integral part. Scores of women, descendants of early American families but who, by intermarriage with later emigration now bear names not of English euphony, are eager to place on record their American descent. Daughters and granddaughters of early members are always expected to add their names to our membership rolls, but this past year many grandmothers and great-aunts have had their applications verified by reference to papers already on file belonging to granddaughters and grand nieces. There are also cases of whole families joining at once as witnessed by a recent admission of a mother and five daughters at the one meeting of the National Board.

America and Americanism is the slogan of the hour and as the echo of this the increase in the membership of our Society during the past year, since the Congress of April of 1917 to the present, has been one of the largest we have ever

known. Seven thousand six hundred and seventeen new members have been added to our rolls. Three of them were daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. In addition to this, 2,399 supplemental papers of members have been filed and verified. One thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five of these papers were on records of Revolutionary service never before recorded in the files of the Society.

Out of nearly a thousand other applications for membership received in the office, 344 were returned unverified for various reasons, and over 600 are still awaiting definite disposition because the letters of inquiry sent out by this office regarding them remain unanswered. The same statement is true regarding a large number of supplemental papers.

It has sometimes occurred to me that it might be wise to issue a leaflet on the duties of chapter officers in their relations to the National Society. Hardly a day passes but some complaint or inquiry comes to us of unbusinesslike methods in which the writer feels sure that the whole difficulty lies with the National Society, but which investigation proves lies with the local chapter. I will cite but one instance because it covers several points. A Chapter Regent wrote a few days ago complaining that several applications from her chapter had been forwarded to Washington last summer and nothing heard from them since, wherefore the delay. Investigation brought out these facts. The papers had been made out and turned into the chapter during the past summer as the Regent wrote, but they were not received in the office of the Registrar General until sometime in October. The fee and dues which the rules of the Society require to be in the office of the Treasurer General before the papers can be examined in the office of the Registrar General were not received by the Treasurer General until the 25th day of February 1918. In the meantime, between the date of the receipt of the papers and the receipt of the fee and dues, at least four notices had been sent to the Chapter officer notifying her that the papers could not be examined until the money was paid to the Treasurer General. The meeting of the National Board on Saturday last was the very first moment at which those papers could have been presented for admission. Under these circumstances, and between the 25th day of February, when the fee and dues were finally received, and the present, letters to the local Registrar for additional information remain unanswered. The experience in this case is but the experience in others. And I would earnestly urge upon every Chapter Regent and delegate present to carry back to her chapter the especial need of urging upon your members the necessity of co-operation with the National Society, and that the official correspondence of the National officers with the chapters must be conducted through the chapter officer corresponding to the National Officer. The business and correspondence is necessarily so great with the constantly increasing membership that correspondence regarding applications can not be carried on with each individual applicant after her papers have been submitted to the National Society through the proper channel, which is the chapter. It is the duty of the Chapter Registrar, thenceforth, to carry on the correspondence regarding the papers with the National Society, and also to communicate regarding such correspondence with the applicant, to notify her of her election, and of the verification of subsequent supplemental papers. We frequently have letters from applicants,

genealogists, or others, complaining that they have not been notified of verification of papers in which they have a personal interest. To do this would entail a double or triple expense to the Society, beside being an official discourtesy to your Chapter Registrar. We desire to create a closer co-operation between the National Society and the chapter and we ask you to do your part to make this possible.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management following the Congress last spring, the Board granted to the Registrar General her request for additional clerical service and necessary equipment to facilitate the work of her department. And I come before you today to express the deepest appreciation by the entire force of my office for this consideration and co-operation and to report to you as the result thereof that the work in the office; filing, copying, verification, and correspondence, are absolutely up to date. During the past summer a five years' accumulation of data which had been received as evidence in the verification of papers was returned. As a record is kept of the date and address of every letter or piece of mail leaving the office, it had been impossible to get the time from month to month to return these documents. The new record supplemental papers, the verification of which has always had to wait upon the verification of original applications for membership, are also verified to date. At the last Congress we were just one year behind, that is, they were verified up to April 1916. Since then we have verified these papers received during the years from April 1916 to April 12, 1918, and, under the new scheme of work, from now on we shall be prepared to handle all supplemental papers received as expeditiously as are the original applications for membership. And there will be no longer delays of months or of one or two years even; before they can be finally examined and passed upon.

We have just completed the 95th volume of bound supplemental papers. These average about 215 papers to each volume, making between 20,000 and 21,000 supplemental papers filed by members during the twenty-seven years of our existence as a Society, making an average of about one supplemental paper for every seven members of the Society. The verification of each of these papers opened the way for the admission of new members and made the verification of their papers easier and added to the value of our records.

The enrollment of membership in the Society has reached the astonishing total of 139,365. The actual membership is over 100,000. Surely the founders of our Society builded better than they dreamed. The increased desire to be publicly recognized as members of the D. A. R. is exhibited by the number of permits issued for insignia, 3,002, for recognition pins, 2,490, ancestral bars, 1,332. The volume of correspondence shows a total of 13,926 letters and 10,767 post cards. Twelve hundred copies have been made of Revolutionary pension papers and transferred to the Library.

The office has never had a proper receptacle for application papers pending examination, etc., until the past year, when the Board of Management ordered the purchase of a mahoganized steel filing case for the ancestral card catalogue and a filing case for application papers. The expense of this was shared by the State of Iowa which originally furnished the room occupied by the Registrar General. This

has improved very much the working conditions of the office and we extend to you a hearty invitation to visit the office and view our new equipment.

I desire to publicly express my deepest appreciation to each one of the clerical force in my office for their devoted loyalty and enthusiastic co-operation during the past year. Not one but was offered alluring inducements in the way of increased salaries under the government where their experience acquired in our service would have been of special value. But there has been unfaltering loyalty to the interests of our Society among them, for which as an organization we owe them a debt of gratitude and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

(Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report of our Registrar General. If there is no objection the report will be accepted. I hear no objection; it is accepted. We will now hear the report of our Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston.

(Applause).

THE TREASURER GENERAL:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you my first annual report as I believe that upon inspection of the same you will agree with me that we have emerged from the financial chaos that confronted us last year and are now upon a sound financial basis.

It seems that a plain statement of facts concerning our money matters may lead to a better understanding of our finances so it is along this line I will talk to you, although by so doing I may subject myself to the criticism made by our man of all work upon the gardening activities of a neighbor last summer. Suggesting to him that the garden across the fence did not seem to be doing very well, he replied: "Well you knows he makes garden de same some gemmens play golf, he mos'ly talks about it."

We have plowed our financial garden, dragged and leveled it, carefully planted the seeds, are energetically eradicating the weeds as fast as they come to our notice, irrigated it with faith, and trust that the harvest will meet our expectations.

Your attention is called to the fact that although we were obliged to borrow \$45,563.15 with which to purchase the land back of us and which is now being used by the National Council of Defense, we open Congress with \$5,626.42 less indebtedness than at the opening of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

In order that this may be fully understood the following statement is made:

At the opening of Congress last year our indebtedness was, viz.:

On Building	\$15,000
Magazine	25,000
Land	38,806.72

The following bills were in controversy at that time:

R. R. Bowker Co., magazine and printing done during 1913	1,076
Carey Printing Co., magazine and printing done during 1916	2,993.81
Caldwell and Co.—Block Certificate	7,556.61

Making a total indebtedness at that date of 90,433.14

The unsettled bills during the past year have been adjusted, viz:

The Bowker bill was submitted to arbitration as provided in the contract with them and it was decided that were indebted to them for \$1,076, which amount has been paid.

The Carey bill was, after much correspondence as well as personal interviews adjusted. The correspondence and discoveries made concerning this bill were highly interesting and after the removal of considerable "padding" a settlement was reached.

The Chairman of Magazine will report upon this in detail and I have no desire to infringe upon her privileges, but knowing that like the small boy who had eaten too many green apples, she has "inside information" upon the subject, I can not refrain from saying you have something to look forward to.

Through the courtesy of J. E. Caldwell & Co., our official jewelers, the bill they held against us to the amount of \$7,556.81 and over which previous Congresses have wasted much valuable time has been cancelled and I trust this body will properly express its gratitude of this generous gift.

As you know the indebtedness on the building of \$15,000 was paid off last year during Congress week and the deed of trust has been released.

When we purchased lots 12 to 16, last September our treasury was in such a dilapidated condition that it was necessary to borrow the entire purchase price, \$45,-563.15. After investigating the matter we were able to borrow this amount for 6 months at 5 per cent upon the personal note of the Society and we feel that we should be gratified that we could borrow so large an amount without giving a mortgage. When this note became due last month it was possible to reduce the amount to \$38,000, this amount has again been obtained upon our personal note at 5 per cent payable at our convenience.

The magazine indebtedness has been reduced \$15,000—leaving a balance due on this of \$10,000.

We were also obliged to borrow \$10,000 to pay running expenses in order to tide us over for a short time until we could, so to speak, get our financial bearings. This amount has been paid in full.

Our indebtedness upon the land which became due previous to last Congress, \$2,000 and \$12,000 which became due since has either been paid or renewed for a period of years at 5 per cent. This leaves our indebtedness, viz:

Magazine	\$10,000
Land (old), Notes secured by trust deed on lots 4-5-6-7 and 11—	
Due June 4, 1918	2,000
Due February 23, 1919	2,000
Due February 23, 1920	2,000
Due February 23, 1921	18,158.93

Notes secured by trust deed on lots 23-24-25-26-27 and 28—	
Due December 31, 1919	10,000
Due Emily Ritchie McLean Fund	1,517.79
Due Philippine Scholarship Fund	1,130
Land (New)	
Note, due on demand, part of purchase price of lots 12 to 16	38,000
<hr/>	
Total indebtedness March 31, 1918	\$84,806.72
Total indebtedness March 31, 1917	90,433.14
<hr/>	
Total decrease for the year	5,626.42
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With the results of the past year before us, it seems quite evident that with careful handling of our funds during the coming year we can make a material reduction in our present indebtedness.

In the coming year we will not have to contend with a "white elephant" in the form of our magazine. Before we were unable to untangle ourselves from the old contract and the several legacies of the past in the way of unpaid bills for Magazine work we were obliged to expend \$42,336.71.

The magazine is now practically upon a self supporting basis and if the members will give it the support it is entitled to next year we will be able to report that it is no longer a liability but an asset. During the coming year we trust it will not be necessary to expend for professional services the amount shown by my printed statement, no part of which is chargeable to this year's work—they being part of the relics of the past.

Our insurance which was necessary to renew and increase at an expense of over \$2,000—will not make demands upon our funds as the greater portion runs for five years and the premiums have been paid in full.

The enormous amount of repairs absolutely necessary for the preservation of our building and made at an expense of several thousand dollars will not be such a drain upon our finances for the coming year, although there are several repairs that are still to be made. We will not be called upon to expend for office equipment over two thousand dollars—the greater part of which was used in replacing old worn out typewriters. Owing to war conditions it has been necessary to re-arrange the office force and salaries—but even though it was deemed only just to give our trained clerks an advance—this amount does not exceed \$900. As the war makes this a question that may possibly require consideration again during the year to come we can only say that any increase in this item will at all times be justified by existing circumstances and the merits of the clerks.

Your attention is called to the Budget of Expenses which is contained in the printed report immediately following the financial part proper. In this "Budget" you will notice that the expenses for repairs and improvements made upon the various rooms have not been included. As these items are met by the states from their own treasury they do not properly belong here as they are no part of our expenses and do not affect our finances. I ask you to examine the report and if there is anything you do not understand I am here to explain it. We want you to

have all the information possible regarding our financial affairs and you have only to point out what is not clear to you and an effort will be made to enlighten you.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of the co-operation of my fellow officers and especially the many hours the President General has given me of her valuable time talking finances, of the courtesy and consideration of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee and her committee, and last but not least, I wish to publicly thank the clerks in my offices for their service and loyalty.

If I have in any way been able to keep my word given you last April that I would give you the best service of which I was capable it has been because of the assistance of "my girls."

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Treasurer General.

(Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from our Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Brumbaugh.

CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Your Finance Committee has the following report to submit. Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$238,236.93, of which the largest expenditure was for War Relief work—\$80,314.41. Of this fact I am sure the whole organization is justly proud. Hitherto the largest expenditure has been for clerical service. This is by no means small, \$33,396.28, but a large machine entails large expense and the National Officers and Committee Chairmen have done their utmost to keep expenses down and do efficient work.

You will note another large item of expense is for repairs to the building, and of this the President General has told you. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that "A stitch in time saves nine."

When your present committee took up the work the records were searched in vain for rules governing the action of the said committee. Finding none, recommendations for the same were submitted to the National Board of Management. These rules were not formulated, however, until after the committee had had some opportunity to know what was considered best for the conduct of the finances.

Being authorized by the President General to renew fire insurance it was found by the committee that the Society was carrying inadequate fire insurance, owing to the extra fire risk caused by the proximity of inflammable buildings in the neighborhood. Therefore the committee recommended to the Board that the insurance on the building be increased to the amount of \$300,000, and that we take out additional insurance of \$75,000 on the furniture, there being an insurance on this of only \$25,000. The total insurance now on building and furniture is \$400,000. Liability insurance was also slightly increased, due to an increase in salaries.

The committee found many outstanding bills to consider, among which were some overcharges. These, through the efforts of the President General, Treasurer General, Chairman of the Magazine and Chairman of the Finance Committee, have been adjusted. Especially worthy of mention is that of J. E. Caldwell & Co., re-

lating to the Block certificates, and, I am sure you will be glad to know that the Bowker bill has been adjusted and paid. Some of these bills had not for some reason been O. K'd. by the former Finance Committee and some were presented for the first time to the present committee. Among these were bills from the Carey Printing Company for certificates, supposed to have been engraved but proving to have been lithographed. An adjustment was made in this case with a saving to the Society of \$305.08. Another was a bill from the Monroe Press for application blanks, nearly five thousand of which had never been delivered to the Society, and an adjustment was made on this. Altogether there has been a total saving to the Society on these bills of \$3,613.40.

With all these vast expenditures, as shown by the Treasurer General's report, the Society is on a good financial basis.

I wish to take this opportunity to publicly thank Miss Fernald for her efficient work as clerk of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GAIVUS M.) CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,

Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It has been the policy of this administration to keep the chairmen of these important committees inside the Board, in order that they may always be present. Mrs. Hanger, our Vice-President General from the District, is chairman of the Auditing Committee, but is very ill. She is not able to be with us this afternoon, but she has sent her report by one of the members of the committee who is a delegate on the floor of the House, and she will now deliver the auditor's report,—Mrs. Boynton, Honorary Vice President General and delegate and a member of the Auditing Committee. (Applause).

MRS. BOYNTON:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Your Auditing Committee has the honor to report the following: The audit for April, 1917, the first month of our fiscal year, was made by the National Accounting Company, the former auditors. The National Board of Management, upon the recommendation of your Auditing Committee, employed the American Audit Company as auditors for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the year beginning May, 1917, and ending April, 1918, this contract calling for the audit of the accounts and vouchers not only of the National Society, but also of the magazine.

The report of the Treasurer General has been received each month from April, 1917, to March, 1918, inclusive. These reports have each month been compared, checked in details, and in totals, with the report of the auditors for the same month and found to agree. The results of these comparisons have been duly reported by the Chairman of your Auditing Committee to the National Board of Management.

Full statements of the financial condition of the National Society will be found in the Treasurer General's report, which has already been presented to the 27th Continental Congress, and which is certified to by the American Audit Company.

An effort was made to have audited the accounts of the former Chairman of the Magazine Committee from April 9, 1917, the date of the last audit made by the National Accounting Company, to April 23, 1917, the date when our present Chairman of the Magazine Committee assumed charge. The data which had been left in the Treasurer General's office by the retiring Chairman was turned over to the American Audit Company with this audit in view, with the result shown in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1917.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, *Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.,*
Memorial Continental Hall, *Washington, D. C.*

Dear Mrs. Hanger: Referring to the bundle of papers containing letters, bank pass book, etc., relating to the D. A. R. Magazine, handed to me with the request that they be audited, I beg leave to advise you that the same do not contain sufficient information to make them susceptible of being audited.

Very truly yours,

C. R. CRANMER, *Resident Manager,*
The American Audit Company.

Notwithstanding earnest endeavors, however, your Committee has not been successful so far, in obtaining the necessary data.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

MRS. WILLIAM H. CARTER, *Vice Chairman.*

HELEN M. BOYNTON, *Secretary.*

DRURY C. LUDLOW,

MAY P. DUNCANSON,

LOUISE P. WHITE,

ANNA M. CUNNINGHAM.

(Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report of the Auditing Committee. What shall we do with it?

MISS RICHARDS: I move that the Auditing Committee's report be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Mitchell.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This, of course, automatically accepts the Treasurer General's and Finance Committee's reports. We will now hear from our Historian General, Mrs. Clarke.

THE HISTORIAN GENERAL:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress:

In reading the reports sent me by State and Chapter Historians, I met with a divergence of opinion. A great many feel that we should ignore the past of our Country for the needs of the all-absorbing present. There is much force in this view, but I must fulfil the duties of my office, as the regular work of the Society must go on. It is true this is not the time for large expenditure for monuments and memorials. But neither is it right that we should forget the sacrifices and hardships of our forefathers who made this country.

The historical work for the past year covers a wide range. First we have the preservation and restoration of old houses which portray the early life of the Colonists and Pioneers. The Jonathan Trumbull house in Connecticut, built in 1740. The Sibley house in Minnesota now used as a museum for preserving relics of Pioneer days. The Parson Bairy house in Massachusetts, and other old houses toward the support of which the Chapters contribute.

Old cemeteries have been cared for and the restoring and remarking of graves whose inscriptions form valuable records. Boundary stones and placing of tablets as memorials of historic events. Boulders have been placed, marking an old Trail's road. A memorial marker of granite was placed on the site of the first school house in Colorado. A monumental Flag Staff was erected at Gateway Park, Minneapolis. A monument was dedicated at Atchison, Kansas, which commemorates the address of Lincoln, December 2, 1859.

An important thing has been the location of manuscripts and old letters bearing on the Revolution. The collection of personal reminiscences, stories and experiences secured from the early Pioneers and Settlers, for the great North West is rife with Indian lore and traditions which possess historical value.

These are only a few examples of the work done all over the country, as it is impossible in this report to go more into detail.

Last October I sent out circulars to all State and Chapter Historians, outlining the work which should be done for collecting material bearing on the history of our Country. The response to these has been most satisfactory. I have received more than sixty historical sketches and several pamphlets which represent research and patriotic interest. From Ohio comes a report locating the graves of 45 soldiers of the Revolution, and from an old New England town a list of 31 soldiers and sailors buried there with short sketches of their lives.

I have prepared a list of the most reliable books treating of the customs, costumes, furniture and china of our forefathers, and have filed a copy in my office. The object of this list is to answer inquiries and to assist members who wish to investigate these subjects.

Owing to the serious illness and long absence of the Editor of the Lineage Book we cannot expect more than one volume to be ready for this Congress. The second will follow as soon as circumstances permit.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report of your Historian General. If there is no objection the report will be accepted. I hear none; it is accepted. We will now hear from our Director General in Charge of Report to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Heath.

MRS. HEATH:

(Applause).

Madam President General, Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

I have the honor to submit the following report as Director General in charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution from Oct. 11, 1916, to Oct. 11, 1917.

Blanks for the Smithsonian Report were sent out the first week in October,

1917, to 1,607 chapter regents, and to each State regent in the U. S., Cuba, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, and China, making 1,660 in all. The responses were most gratifying, as 1,062 replied. It was necessary, though, to make a second call, and sometimes a third, but the result has been worth the effort. The same blanks were used as heretofore, as they seemed to cover the work most efficiently. Accompanying the blanks was a letter to each regent asking a prompt return of the blanks properly filled out in type. Many came in the ordinary penmanship, however; it is breaking a rule of the Twenty-second Congress when these blanks are not typewritten, as it is the safest way to avoid mistakes. (Let me add just here, that the little personal notes, which so often fell from the folds of the report, were always read and highly prized, and, so, please let them still come). I wish to thank Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., and Miss Natalie Lincoln for their valuable aid.

The year covered by this report, (the 20th), has been one of unusual activity along all lines, especially when we consider the unusual times we live in. The great amount of work accomplished proves that the women of this organization are alive to the needs and demands of their time, talents, and money. They have given ungrudgingly of all, as these records will show.

One of the main objects of the Society is to "cherish and maintain, and extend the institutions of American Freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country; and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of Liberty."

What a wonderful, far-seeing vision was that of the Charter Members of this Society and how earnestly and valiantly we are striving to do our duty along the lines they laid down for us. It is not enough that our *sons* are taught true patriotism and love of country, and are sacrificed that mankind may secure the blessings of Liberty, but our *women* are working side by side with statesmen and leaders of National affairs, not only in America, but in France and England, through the War Relief Service, the Council of Defense, Red Cross, in Liberty Loans, etc., and measuring up to them in many other ways.

The work as reported by the State Regent of the respective states, is concise and shows the increase in membership, number of new chapters formed during the year, the main objects the chapters have undertaken as concerted work, leaving the details to the chapter reports. A careful survey shows that the Daughters of the North, the South, the East, the West, have been of "one mind" in the one supreme object of the year's work, War Relief.

During the year, from Oct. 11, 1916, to Oct. 11, 1917, the following new chapters were formed, viz.:

California, 2; District of Columbia, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 4; Kentucky, 4; Maine, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 2; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 3; New Jersey, 1; New York, 4; North Carolina, 5; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 2; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 1.—Total, 78.

The Patriotic Work of the Society could find no better emblem than that of the Insignia of the Organization, the "wheel and the flax." The "hub" of this wheel represents Patriotism and radiating from it are the spokes which are the lines of work laid down for us to follow. One weak or broken spoke, makes an imper-

fect wheel, therefore let us look to the perfection of each, that the whole may be beautiful and complete. Metaphorically speaking, the main spokes in this wonderful wheel are: the Flag; the marking of historic spots and buildings; patriotic education; locating Revolutionary soldiers' graves and marking them; memorials; Red Cross and war relief; historic research and the preservation of records; civics and welfare work; Southern mountain schools; tracing old trails and marking them; Real Daughters; charity and philanthropy; and miscellaneous work. The "flax" represents truly the work in it all, while the "rim" of this wheel is love and charity, pure gold, encircling and binding together the interests and endeavors of this organization of loyal women, whose patriotism, like the circle, knows no end. The "stars" are the beacon lights which lead us on and brighten the way to noble endeavors and glorious achievements. Some of the chapters have given attention to the all-absorbing need of the day, War Relief, while others have measured up to this call, too, and not neglected the memorial to Old Soldiers, the duty to the foreigner, the education of the mountain children, the Flag of our Nation, the placing a boulder here or a tablet there, or the birthday of a Real Daughter.

REAL DAUGHTERS

That chapter is indeed fortunate which has the name of a Real Daughter on her membership roll. There are but few of these Real Daughters now living, only 65, as reported. These honored relics of the long ago, bear about their presence something which speaks to us of "ye olden tyme" and rekindles anew the fires of patriotism, the love of the heroes of '76 in our hearts, and creates afresh the desire to "perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence." There are only thirty Real Daughters reported by the chapters for the 20th report, as many failed to answer this question. One of the Real Daughters set us a fine example when she subscribed to the Liberty Loan Bonds. I speak of Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, of Wisconsin, who at the age of 103, in October, 1917, received a letter from Secretary McAdoo thanking her for her generous subscription, and saying in part, that it was a "thrilling and inspiring thing to receive a subscription from an immediate daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution. It is significant of the fact that within the span of one human life was our liberty achieved, and that within the same relatively brief time, that liberty is threatened by an autocratic power which seeks to build upon its destruction, military despotism throughout the world," . . . and concludes by saying that he wished she might live to see the "new and greater victory for liberty and humanity, which will come just as inevitably as the rising of tomorrow's sun."

THE FLAG

If any one of the topics under which the work is reported, deserves first mention, surely 'tis the Flag. It has been the inspiration through every phase of the year's work, whether it has been the marking of the Old Soldier's grave, giving a new citizen his naturalization papers, or what not, it was the Flag, mainly which inspired the act. If a troop of soldiers left the home-town, a Flag was nearly always given by the Daughters of the American Revolution to cheer them

on to World Victory and remind them that we implicitly trust them to uphold the Standard of America, Old Glory, e'en though it be at the sacrifice of life. A noted writer said: "History can bestow no higher encomium than that of defenders of the Flag, and though many must fall in the achievement of these high ideals, a noble and imperishable good will endure as a monument to their sacrifice," and while we cannot go to the front, we can be defenders of the Flag at home. The work accomplished by the chapters in distributing Flag leaflets, presenting Flags and Flag poles, teaching the foreigner, the school children, the new citizen the Flag laws; its use and abuses; the Flag stickers pasted in the school books, the unique celebrations of Flag Day, etc., prove that the Flag is *one* of the first, if not the *first* important work of the Society.

Nearly 500 Flags were presented to schools, libraries, parks, clubs, churches, postoffices, military companies, Boy Scouts, etc., during the year, not including the thousands of small Flags used in decorating Old Soldiers' graves, presented to school children and the new citizens. The amount expended for Flags aggregated \$10,160.28, as the amount per Flag ranged from \$1.50 to \$6,000, as in the case of the handsome monumental Flag and Flag-staff presented by the Monument Chapter of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to the city in honor of George Washington.

The number of 126,156 Flag leaflets and codes were distributed to schools, clubs, individuals, etc., and many of the chapters reported having distributed large quantities, giving no definite numbers, consequently these figures are correct only so far as they go.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

The locating and marking of Revolutionary Soldiers' graves is another interesting work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and reflects great honor upon the Society, for "A Nation that honors its heroes, honors itself." This work carries with it a great deal of loving labor, as accurate dates and location, names and services must be secured and identified before the markers are placed.

The Appendix of the 20th Report contains a list of 600 or more Revolutionary Soldiers and their services. There were 143 Old Soldier's graves specially marked by the Daughters, during the year from Oct. 1916, to Oct. 1917.

HISTORIC SPOTS AND BUILDINGS.

It has been aptly said that "Monuments are enduring links which bind one generation to another," and realizing this, many beautiful monuments and tablets have been placed by the Daughters to mark the site of the "first Court House," the hut of the "first settler," the "spot where the first Flag was raised," and many other spots dear to the hearts of the natives of the community. The marking of these was the least trouble; back of it all was the search for dates, authentic history, names, etc., before the monument could be revealed to the eye of the passer-by. Whatever is unveiled to mortal view, bearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution be it graven on bronze or cut in stone, must be positively true, historically authentic. The amount of \$12,828.29 was spent for marking and caring for historic spots and buildings during the year. Some of these were: the old Upham House, Sibley House, Meadow Gardens, Delord House, Oliver Ells-

worth Home, William Henry Harrison House, Stephen A. Douglas Home, Old Waco Springs, and many others equally as famous.

HISTORIC RESEARCH.

The Daughters leave "No stone unturned" in the field of Historic Research, and the results have been most gratifying. The dusty manuscripts in the old Court House, the dingy church and parish registers, the great-grandmother's scrap-book, and the old family Bible with its dim and yellowed pages, have furnished material for books, papers and history now being compiled for future publication. The following papers have been submitted, and many of them will be found in the Appendix of the 20th Report.

"The Legends of Fort Smith and Arkansas," by the Martha Baker Thurman Chapter of Fort Smith, Ark.; "Colonial Imprints on Jefferson County," by Pine Bluff Chapter, Ark. July 5, 1779, at New Haven, Conn., by Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven, Conn.; A genealogical paper "Captain Josiah Records," by Hannah Jameson Chapter, Parsons, Kansas; "The Old Post Road," by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland; "A True Story of the Long Ago," by the General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlboro, Mass.; "The Jumel Mansion," by Major Peter Harwood Chapter, North Brookfield, Mass.; "Frances Slocum Found" by Rachel Donelson Chapter, Springfield, Missouri; "Colonial Taverns of the Mohawk Valley," by the Caughnawaga Chapter, Fonda, N. Y.; "The Delord House," by the Saranac Chapter, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; "Colonial Days and Revolutionary Times in Gaston County," by the William Gaston Chapter, Gastonia, N. C.; "The Life of Captain John Foster," by John Foster Chapter, Monroe, N. C.; A Poem, "King's Mountain," by the Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter, King's Mountain, N. C.; "The Jenkins Cemetery," by Dial Rock Chapter, West Pittston, Penn.; "Pinckney," by Fair Forest Chapter, Union, S. C., and the "Life of Captain Nathaniel Abney," by Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, Edgefield, S. C.

OLD TRAILS AND ROADS

One of the objects of the Society is to "acquire and protect historic spots," etc., and surely old trails and old roads are historic spots, being the paths our forefathers trod; silent witnesses of the Pioneer days; foot-prints across our continent from the bleak New England shores to the smiling Golden West; mute testimonies of hardships borne that a Nation might spread this goodly land o'er, and in time become the dominant power of the world. These old trails are found running North, South, East and West. Mention is made of a few receiving marked attention during the year: Lincoln Circuit, Old Mormon Trail, Old Oregon Trail, Boone Trail, Old St. Joseph Road, Old Territorial Road; The Ontario Trail, Iroquois Trail; Blazing Star Ferry Trail; Anthony Wayne Trail; Winnebago Indian Trail; Natchez Trace; El Camine Real; Course of Arnold's Troops to Quebec; Keowee Indian Trail, and numerous others. The amount expended for marking old trails was \$1,363.91.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Under this head is considered the efforts spent in educating or teaching the foreign-born, through clubs, such as Children of the Republic, Girl Home-Makers,

night schools chiefly for foreigners, sewing schools, canning clubs, in the public and parochial schools. By the distribution of flag leaflets, codes, Declaration of Independence, salute to the flag, prevention of desecration of the flag, gifts of books, pictures, medals and prizes for the best grades in American history and kindred subjects these children are taught the first principles of good citizenship. It is well to begin in youth-time to inculcate these high ideals, that the child may become the perfect citizen in his community. The Daughters of the American Revolution have created these clubs and auxiliaries and bear the expenses of a director and teacher. They have established lecture courses, illustrated with lantern slides, touching upon nearly every phase of life, from the history of the nation, the flag, great men, art, music, science, beauties of nature, bird life, etc., that the interests of the child may be awakened, and as he grows older the deeper subjects of civics and governments will be easier to understand. The amount spent for Patriotic Education was \$7,612.93. The number of copies of the Declaration of Independence distributed amounted to only 130, but many failed to answer this question. The amount of \$1,591.50 was spent for prizes and medals, while one chapter reported having given 26 gold medals, but specified no money value; another gave handsome loving cups, but still failed to give the money value; so these figures are correct only so far as they go. The amount spent for books and gifts as memorials, \$1,907.71, not including the vast amount spent for war libraries for soldiers and sailors.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS

The educational work of the Society is not limited to clubs and lectures, prizes and medals for best essays, etc., but reaches out to colleges, universities and schools of the highest standard, where many scholarships are maintained by the chapters, many of which are memorial scholarships, as the Ellen Wilson, Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Margaret Henry, Annette Phelps, Mary Desha, Ellen McNeill Vereen, Frances Peck Burrows, and many others.

Perhaps the greatest results have come from the efforts to educate the white children of the Southern Mountains. These children are of the pioneer stock, whose ancestors fought the Indians, and later made possible the victory at King's Mountain, and now the Daughters of the American Revolution are establishing schools and maintaining scholarships in these mountain schools, that these descendants of Revolutionary sires may have their birthright. It is very fitting to mention here the Philippine Scholarship Fund for the education of worthy Filipino girls. The chapters from each state are interested in this laudable undertaking, and the amount of \$1163.80 was reported for the Philippine Scholarship Fund. The amount spent for educational purposes in the Southern mountain schools and miscellaneous colleges, etc., was distributed as follows: Alabama D. A. R. School, \$965; Helen Dunlap School, in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas, \$702.90; Suffield School, Conn., \$350; Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga., \$2,820; Roe Indian School, Wichita, Kansas, \$211.10; Berea College, Kentucky, \$270.65; Hindman School, Kentucky, \$634; Lees-McCrea School, N. C., \$140; Tomassee School, recently established in S. C. by Mrs. Calhoun, \$796; Maryville College, Tennessee, \$1,875; Pine Mountain, Kentucky, \$407; Miscellaneous Schools, \$7,383.90.

In closing the account of contributions toward educational purposes, it is but fair to state that many of the chapters failed to report in dollars and cents, so this sum total is only partially correct. Many reported having given scholarships and educated many boys and girls, without giving any money values, hence the above amounts only show the "spirit that prompts the Daughters to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

If you have a doubt in your mind about the good being accomplished in these mountain schools, let me quote you one instance: "The Hindman School, Ky., has a Service Flag with 47 stars, many volunteering under the draft age. As a matter of fact, no draft was necessary, and none was made in several mountain counties, as the quota was more than filled before the draft was made. At all times the mountain region has been a reservoir of patriotism, and an invaluable asset to the Nation. From motives of patriotism and gratitude alone, an opportunity should be given to its children."

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day celebrations have become a part of the work of the chapters, being generally observed by decorating old soldiers' graves, the graves of Real Daughters, the graves of deceased members, and soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars. Sometimes a pilgrimage is made to the tomb of a celebrity as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, etc., or placing a wreath on a public monument, which commemorates something historical. Again I repeat, "the Nation honors itself when it honors its heroes."

SPECIAL MEMORIALS

Under the head of Special Memorials, the work has been most beautiful for the year reported in the Twentieth Report. The special memorial has not necessarily been the imposing monument, or costly building, but perhaps only a book, a portrait, a scholarship, a drinking fountain, or tablet in memory of some public spirited citizen, a Real Daughter a first Governor, the first settler, or Charter Member, or any one who has touched the lives and quickened the spirit, and inspired the community to do "the better part."

Some of the more notable Special Memorials erected during the year, from October, 1916, to October, 1917, were: A drinking fountain, in memory of Andrew Jackson, erected by Fort Strother Chapter, Alabama; Bronze Tablets to the memory of three Governors and two Lieutenant Governors of Illinois, by the Belleville Chapter; a replica of the Houdon Statue of George Washington, placed in the Fine Arts Building, San Francisco, California, all the chapters in the State of California, contributing. A boulder erected by the Denver Chapter, Colorado, to the memory of Katrina Wolf Murat, the maker of the first United States Flag, in Colorado. The Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, of Connecticut, completed and dedicated the Memorial Library to Noah Webster, at West Hartford, Conn. This building cost \$30,000, and was begun a few years ago, but only completed in 1917. The Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, Ga., named and beautified a memorial park to May McAfee Shumate, a member. Could anything be more

beautiful in the way of a Special Memorial? Clinton Chapter, Iowa, placed a tablet in the Iowa Room, Memorial Continental Hall, to a real Daughter. Maine chapters interested themselves in the General Knox Memorial, at Thomaston, Me. Capt. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglas, Mass., placed a marker to the memory of Mrs. Sally Allen, its Real Daughter. Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania, erected a tablet to the memory of Miss Margaret B. Harvey, A. M., Organizer and Historian of the Merion Chapter. Michelet Chapter, Pennsylvania, unveiled a splendid memorial to the Michelet family. The giving of scholarships and books in memoriam, are too numerous to be given in detail in this connection. The amount spent for special memorials was \$2,224.35.

CHAPTER PROPERTY

One clause in the Articles of the Constitution of this Society reads: "by the acquisition of and the protection of historical spots . . . the preservation of relics and records" . . . and heeding this injunction the Daughters have acquired many historical old homes, shops, school-houses, and in many instances have furnished them in the furniture of the Revolutionary period, prized articles of the great-grandmother of a member of the chapter, perhaps, or of some one related to the one-time owner of the property. The old brass candlestick may have lighted Lafayette up the old colonial stairway to the "spare-room," and the high poster bed may be the same one on which Gen. George Washington slept. These relics and the other properties of the chapters have been gathered and restored to much of their pristine beauty, and are now used as chapter houses or museums.

WELFARE WORK

This is a broad subject and affords abundant opportunities for work of heart and hand. 'Tis hard to separate welfare work from charity, and quite often we confuse our charity with philanthropy, so this phase of the work is always over-lapping. Real welfare work is so closely allied to all that makes good in the Civic life that the reports are given in close proximity to each other in the 20th Report. The amount spent for Civics was \$3,408.82.

RED CROSS AND WAR RELIEF

Perhaps the greatest-work achieved is told in the report on War Relief and Red Cross. The 20th report contains a special report by Mrs. William H. Wait, Publicity Director of the War Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Matthew T. Scott is Chairman. This splendid report of Mrs. Wait's embodies all the work done from April 1917 (just after the Congress), to October, 1917. Now in conclusion of what we *have* done, I wish to say that between the click of "needles by busy fingers," the brains have been busy, too, planning for future work, the accomplishment of which will be a monument of enduring fame to the patriotism and sacrifices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I speak of the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy. This is not to be a monument of quarried granite with a tablet of bronze, but cozy homes with gardens and grazing kine, where contented peasants may once more enjoy the peaceful pursuits of the quiet home, no longer driven before bellowing cannon and bursting shells.

It is not enough that the Daughters of the American Revolution have offered their sons, husbands, brothers, and sweethearts on the Altar of Patriotism, but with loving hearts and open hands they reach out and help the stricken wives and mothers and children of France and Belgium and the Allied Nations. Nor is this all; study the lists of the Red Cross and see the young daughters of the Daughters, and in many instances, the Daughters themselves, who are already "over there" ministering unto the sick and wounded. Read the lists of Chairmen of Liberty Loans, War Relief, Council of Defense, War Library, Navy Leagues, and other committees, and lo, the Daughters of the American Revolution are among the leaders. The evidences of their sacrifices are not of a selfish nature, just for "Home and Country," but for the world, which they are writing

In letters of "gold" against the "blue,"

That "Blue," which stands for Loyalty and Patriotism true.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. BENJ. D.) NETTIE M. HEATH,

(Applause)

Director General.

MRS. ORTON: I move the adoption of this fine report. Having done the work, I can fully appreciate all its merits.

MISS RICHARDS: I should like to add a word. There is no report of the entire work of our Society that requires indeed a greater devotion to detail and is more difficult to collect than the material of this report, and I know that this chairman has to receive reports from every chapter in this country. And there is nothing more comprehensive, more valuable or more interesting than this report that we have just received. I should like to add a vote of thanks to Mrs. Heath for that magnificent report.

The motion was put and carried. The Official Reader read the various announcements.

MRS. FOSTER: I have a request from Mrs. Dunning: "Will the members of the International Committee on Education meet me in the Massachusetts Room immediately?" On the Building Fund for International College for Immigrants, of which Mrs. Dunning was chairman.

A recess was taken at 4.40 p. m.

MONDAY, EVENING SESSION, APRIL 15, 1918.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8:32 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will listen to the invocation by the Right Reverend Alfred C. Harding.

BISHOP HARDING: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for Thy great loving kindness in the past to this organization of patriotic women of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution, now again assembled in annual congress. We ask Thy blessing on their deliberations, and Thy guidance in arriving at wise and helpful decisions in all the important matters that will come before them during their convention in the Capital City of the nation.

We are mindful of the great crisis for America and for the world now impending on the battle fronts, and while we are gathered here in peace and security

the brave soldiers of France, of England and of America are facing with undaunted resolution and high courage the most terrible onslaughts ever experienced in warfare, and are enduring sufferings we cannot imagine, and giving their lives and their all for the cause of righteousness and liberty and honor—the principles for which the founders and fathers of this Republic fought and died.

O Thou that sittest on Thy throne judging aright, we commend to Thy Fatherly goodness these men who in this time of great peril are defending the cause of Christian civilization, beseeching Thee to take them into Thine own hand—both them and the cause which they uphold. Be Thou their tower of strength and give them courage in time of danger; make them able through life or death, to put their trust in Thee, who are the giver of all victory.

And oh, most gracious Lord, we ask Thy continued blessing upon Thy servant, the President of the United States, upon whom has devolved such a great burden of responsibility in this time of war. Preserve him in health and strength; guide him by Thy counsel; sustain him by Thy grace; give wisdom to all his counselors and to all those in high places of authority and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled; and let us go forward with all the resources of our nation to give our best support to our allies, and by Thy gracious help to establish on enduring foundations the principles for which we are contending.

Arouse, we beseech Thee, the people of this land to the need of consecrating themselves, their means, their utmost efforts to sustain our armies in this hour of trial. Help us to rise to the lofty planes of life and action that our ideals demand. Give us true repentance for the evils in our own lives and in the nation in the time past, and a revival of moral and spiritual power, which will make our patriotism religious and our religion patriotism. Make the men at the front know that we are behind them not only with material resources, but with a spirit of sacrifice and a force of moral conviction of the righteousness of our cause—which will sustain them in all their efforts and sacrifices for us.

And we beseech Thee to inspire the members of this order to spread throughout the land this spirit of patriotism to which they themselves are pledged, so that with one heart and one soul we may come to the help of the Lord against the enemy and win for the world a righteous and enduring peace.

All this we ask, oh Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, Thy Son, our Lord, summing up all of our petitions in the words He has taught us to say.

The Congress joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

The Marine Band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever"—Sousa.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Honored guests and Daughters: I wish to say to the Daughters of the American Revolution that we are at war; and as the Daughters know how to curb disappointment and take what comes and face it I have no fear for them, but for what the others will do I am not responsible. I have to announce that at the last moment the word has come that our President will not be here. He has sent as his representative our most Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, to speak for him. (Applause).

MR. LANSING: Madam President General, Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a fitting tribute to the spirit which inspired the Fathers of the Republic in their successful struggle for independence that so many distinguished representa-

tives of the free nations of the earth should be assembled here tonight to do honor to this occasion.

The common spirit and common cause which draw us together find a more complete expression on the blood stained fields of France and Belgium, through the plains and uplands of Italy and amidst the rugged mountains of Serbia. There the armies of the countries here represented, stand shoulder to shoulder, a barrier of steel which even Prussian fury has been unable to break. (Applause). At this very hour the soldiers of our nations are valiantly fighting and bravely dying in the name of liberty. (Applause.) For the great common cause thousands of noble men are facing death so that we, their fellow-countrymen, may continue to possess the right to live free and independent. All honor to those gallant men, who are battling on land and sea against the Prussian hosts.

In the bond, which thus today unites the democracies of the New World with those of the Old World, resides the hope of mankind, the only possible surety to future generations that there will be preserved inviolate those principles of justice which have guided the nations into the paths of progress and of peace. If this bond of united purpose should be broken, or if the democracies of the earth should fail in their struggle against the military power of Prussia, civilization would be again plunged into that state of darkness and oppression, from which it took humanity centuries to emerge into the full light of liberty.

But this bond of union, this bond of democracy, will not be broken, nor will the great liberty-loving nations of this earth be defeated by the barbarous monster which to-day seeks to crush freedom and to impose upon mankind the evils of despotism. (Applause). The monster is strong. He has demonstrated his strength on the battlefields of Europe, where the slain lie in heaps, the ghastly evidence of his barbarity. We cannot ignore his brute force or with such an enemy seek to compromise. The time will come when this savage foe will be driven back and when the legions of freedom will triumph over cruelty and inhumanity. (Applause.) The day is approaching when the insatiable greed of conquerors, which has cursed the earth, will come to an end and when this world, bleeding and gasping but safe from the tyranny of militarism, will build anew the prosperity which has been shattered and swept away by the madness of these dark years of bloodshed and ruin.

Often in former days the less thoughtful among us, imbued with the utilitarian spirit of the age, have asked the reason for the existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To-day no one asks that question; and no one will ever dare ask it in the future. (Applause.) The value of keeping alive the spirit of patriotism, of recalling Americans of this and every generation to the noble sacrifices of their forefathers, of awaking the memories of a glorious past, are to-day manifest to every man and woman who love their country and are devoted to those lofty ideals which have been the impulse of American thought since independence was won and which must continue to be if the Republic is to endure.

In times of peace, when the energies of the American people are absorbed in the advancement of their material welfare, when personal interest and the accumulation of individual wealth constitute the chief incentives to human effort, and when no great national crisis arises to stir the souls of men, the fires of patriot-

ism smoulder and grow dim. They might even be extinguished were it not for the zeal of organizations such as this which will not permit us to forget the heritage transmitted to us by our ancestors, an heritage which we must transmit unimpaired to future generations of Americans.

The noble sentiments and idealism, which have been so faithfully cherished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, have done much, more perhaps than any of you realize, to prepare the American people to meet bravely the hour of national trial and struggle and sacrifice which is upon us.

For many years we, as a nation, have been growing materialistic; we have thought less and less about our country and that for which it stands, and more and more about our own selfish interests. I do not say that this attitude has been universal but that it was the manifest tendency of the times. We would undoubtedly have sunk deeper in this mire of selfishness which threatened to engulf the spiritual life of the nation, were it not for those who realized the value of sentiment and constantly appealed to our better natures and sought to quicken patriotism in our hearts. To you, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to all those inspired by the same spirit of loyalty the Republic owes a debt of gratitude which is hard to estimate. It is in these days of conflict and of national peril that we realize your service and acknowledge our debt.

You have already accomplished much and you can accomplish even more in arousing your fellow-citizens to their duty as true Americans and in instilling in them that intense love of country and that profound reverence for liberty and justice which are the very bulwarks of our national life. If the heart of this great nation beats strong and true, nothing else matters. We can then rest content in the knowledge that our liberties are forever secure.

Our fathers nearly a century and a half ago fought to establish freedom in this land. Today the nation, which their toil and sacrifice brought into being, is called upon to protect that freedom from the pitiless enemy of all freedom. For the sake of America, for the sake of all mankind, we must win in this titanic struggle against the would-be conqueror of the world. (Applause). Prussian militarism has challenged all free men to maintain their right to be free. They have appealed to force and with force they must be met. America, the cradle of freedom, will do her part. We look forward unafraid into the future, for we stand side by side with the great democracies of the earth, which have so long and so valiantly checked the ambitions of Germany's rulers. We must fight on until the aims proclaimed by the President are achieved. Win we must and win we will. There can be no other end to this war. (Applause.)

Daughters of the American Revolution, you have come into your own. Your country understands you and applauds you. That which you represent, that which gave you birth, that which you have so long proclaimed throughout the land, patriotism and unselfish devotion to American ideals, are the flames which will consume the enemies of liberty and forever purify the world of tyranny. As guardians of the sacred fire may you long serve the Republic. (Great applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is fitting indeed that following this address of our Secretary of State, we should hear in song the wife of our Secretary of War, Mrs. Baker. (Applause).

MRS. BAKER: I will sing you a song about which I want to just tell you a word. The words received the first prize in a competition of some thousands of war verses, and then the Musical Art Club of New York offered a prize for the best musical setting, and out of over 600 settings this one was chosen as the best. It was written by Madam Leng, who has two sons in the service in France. It is called "The Road to France."

Mrs. Baker sang "The Road to France," and as encores "Uncle Sam" and the Hon. John Hay's "When the Boys Come Home." (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I do not think the Daughters of the American Revolution need any introduction to the next speaker—our distinguished French Ambassador, His Excellency, Monsieur Jusserand. (Applause).

M. JUSSERAND: Madam President General, Excellency, Daughters of the American Revolution: It is for me a very great pleasure to address you once more. For many years I did so—for so many years that age has greatly altered the one who addresses you. Much wiser than he is, you have been careful not to follow that bad example. (Laughter).

Yes, it is for me a greater pleasure than ever to present our greetings to you, because you have been so very kind to France. There are over there a great number of little children, of little children without a family, without father or mother,—over a thousand. Owing to you—in your hands, mothers and sisters, they have been helped, they will live. And that large number of future citizens will owe to you the fact that they will exist; they will be enabled to become good citizens, and to become, as should be every Frenchman, a friend and admirer of this great sister republic.

Your society has been founded to commemorate and perpetuate holy souvenirs—the souvenirs of great events, some of the greatest ones which have marked the history of mankind. When we think of those events, when we consider how they happened, we are often struck by the fact that when they happened they had scarcely any attention paid to them and part of the world did not know that they had happened and that the world—in view of them the world would not be the same afterward.

A half dozen men met in a city not very far from here, almost unknown anywhere, unknown in the Old World, a city then of small importance, and they signed a paper, or rather they decided that they would sign a paper, and no one paid attention at all, but that paper was the Declaration of Independence, and the world was not the same afterward. (Applause).

In the course of our Revolution, after so many fateful events, so many awful happenings, so much glory, time has passed on and work is resumed—what has remained? Only three words, three live words, three words which will shine forever with us, and I am sure with you and after you have passed away, like stars for humanity's guidance—the words *Liberty*, *Equality*, *Fraternity*. (Applause). Those three words are especially dear to us, including the word *Loyalty*, by which we mean the world of democracy is closer together, and fidelity not alone between organized nations but loyalty between human kind—without which no fraternity is possible.

But as time passed on and nations fought, there came a day in the capital city

when this great man whose absence we regret to-night came to the Capitol and in a voice—in words pronounced in a very modest way but words pronounced with assurance, as from a man who knows that what he says cannot be contested, words that will endure, words not of local import but which were heard around the world, the President of this Republic said the enemy is not here at our door but he is the enemy of what we represent, of what we love, of all that we hold dear; the enemy of justice, the enemy of liberty—he has knocked at the door of the temple of justice and liberty. We shall fight for that. We shall not fight for anything that we want to have for ourselves, or for any position whatsoever, but we shall fight for the principles for which or upon which we have been founded, and for which our sons will continue to live, to fight, and to die.

And ever since, in numerous speeches, all of them admirable, the last one only the other day in Baltimore, the President has said words which found an echo in the hearts of ever American, every Frenchman, every citizen of any of the Allied nations—saying “We are in it until the last gun.” (Applause.) And who will fire that last gun—you or us? (Laughter and applause).

I know what you are doing. I do not know the number over there—no one knows. I am not sure that the husband of the lady (Mrs. Baker) who sings so beautifully knows exactly how many there are there. (Laughter and applause). Anyhow, he will not tell. (Laughter). But what they are doing I can tell you, for in the last two letters I have received from French friends of mine from the trenches both of them at different places, and they happened to be next to the Americans. Those letters are so beautiful that I am sorry I did not bring them. I did not think I would want them. But really they would make your heart beat with pride, with love, and with admiration for your countrymen. (Applause). These French people write to me of all sorts of things that they think, and it is not at all to give an account of the Americans in the trenches. They are not at all letters written especially with that object in view. They simply mention what they see, the cheerfulness of the men of America—the bravery, the friendliness, the spirit of those men is simply admirable, and that they are loved by all their French companions in arms. (Applause).

Between those two events, the Declaration of Independence and the declaration of war against that nation which the President called so justly “the enemy of mankind,” a society like yours stands as a connecting link. You connect the present and the past. You have received the noblest traditions, and you hand them intact to the future, communicate them to your descendants. There is no holier task. You watch over souvenirs, you keep records, and you mark the sacred places in this country where there was a fight for liberty, where your heroes died and left behind them an example well worth imitating.

A record has of late disappeared from this city. I do not think any of you will grieve and regret its disappearance. It was a statue. (Laughter and applause.) I do not know whether it is still a statue—it should not be. I was present when it was unveiled, and the Germans in those days played “Die Wacht Am Rhine.” Everybody rose except the French ambassador and those of his staff, and now I take pride in it as that French Ambassador, because we did not stand.

(Applause). The statue is no longer where it was, but carried off and can no longer be seen. Let no one in America regret it.

Think of the real feelings of that king for your country. At the time of the War of Independence you sent a representative there; he could never be admitted. He implored, he besought—he could never see the king. And King Frederick II, who had for his confidant Prince Henry, his brother—those sovereigns have usually had as confidant a brother Henry—he wrote in 1775: “We are watching what takes place over there, and I do not mean to take sides in a war about justice, about equality, about freedom, but simply this—I wait and watch until I see what side every one will take, and we shall take the same.” And when every one had taken your side and ours, then Frederick II concluded a treaty with you.

There is another letter also about what took place in this country, in which he says to the same brother: “We must imitate the chameleon and take the color of circumstances.” That is not our policy; it is not yours. We follow the dictates of conscience, and we follow the road to justice and liberty. Just now we are thinking of what takes place on the other side—there is no denying it. And we are wondering—with certainty as to the result—but we think of what is happening now or may be the fate of the dear ones and whether they succeed to-day, at this hour, in their fight against those whom our distinguished Secretary of State called just now “The Monster.”

Be of good cheer; never be dismayed. We shall never be dismayed. In our own long past history we have known worse crises and we have not been dismayed. There was a period in the history of France when the French king owned only one small city, but in that city he was discovered and made a king by Jeanne d'Arc. (Applause). Be not dismayed or disheartened.

The other day I held in my hands a small pocketbook, a pocketbook of a great soldier. The pocketbook was worn, having been carried in his pocket in the campaign, and I read in his own writing these words:

“This spring we had hoped to launch a triumphant offensive, but events have so shaped themselves that we were reduced to a dangerous defensive. What will be the outcome we cannot tell for the present. It will be splendid if our generous allies can increase the amount of men they are sending, of ships, of land troops, of money.” Those words were written on the 1st of May, 1781, by George Washington, the hero of Yorktown. (Applause). And history in this repeats itself so completely that some of you may have surmised this was the pocketbook of Joffre and were thinking that the generous ally was yourself—as you are—but the pocketbook was that of George Washington and the words were written in his own beautiful handwriting, and the generous ally in those days we had the honor of being. (Applause). A few months after those lines were written we won the day at Yorktown, and Yorktown had great effect in the history of the world. (Prolonged applause).

There we learned to know better than anywhere else who were those enemies we had been fighting against—those English—and we could see how they could come to be fighters—and who, though they followed a mistaken policy in this country, had done more than any other nation in the past for teaching men what is liberty and how to govern themselves. (Applause). Now for over a century

they have been our friends, and now they are our allies, and they are fighting the good fight; in that long line of trenches from the sea to the Swiss border, from the Alps to the Adriatic, where the Italians are also fighting the good fight and where the Servians are still living in spite of what the enemy has done to try to smother the life out of their nation.

Daughters of the American Revolution, I wanted only to greet you and to say how deeply grateful France is to you for what you are doing for her—for treasuring in your hearts these traditions which we love in common with you, and in the long run, in the short run, perhaps before many months pass we know that right and virtue and truth will triumph in the beautiful and lovely spirit of fraternity and in righteousness now—as they have ever triumphed in the hearts and the lives of all honest men, all honorable nations. (Great applause). Congress rising.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I know you will be most delighted to hear the next number on our program, the French national hymn, the Marseillaise, by Lieut. Labat, an attache of the French Military Mission. (Applause).

Le Marseillaise was sung by Lieut. Labat, the audience rising and joining in the last bar. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I now have the honor of presenting His Excellency, the Ambassador of Italy. (Applause.)

COUNT V. MACCHI DI CELLERE:

In such a time as this when the new destinies of the world are in the making, and when we recall Heine's prophecy to the effect that Germany's shroud would be woven with curses, some day, no symbol seems better fitted than your star-spotted wheel and distaff, to suggest how the great strands of your nation's fate shall be woven by history in new banners of glory for your country. We all realize what a deep-reaching influence women are wielding in this war, and how vastly important is the field of their service: most fittingly so, because if other wars have been fought for other aims, this war is fought for civilization, it is fought for the safety of women and children even more than for the liberty of men; in other words, it is fought for those higher and nobler ideals of citizenship and humanity, which are best represented to our hearts and minds by woman, the home-maker and the mother of the nations. Moreover, if this is a man's war by its hardships and technicalities, it is essentially a woman's war by its requirements of endurance, of thrift and of mercy in the rear-lines; and women must fight it alongside of the men; so much so that when it is finally and victoriously done, it will be realized that the women have fought it and won it as hard as the men.

Our own women in Italy, though not politically organized or prepared for service, had within their hearts and minds the hereditary tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality, and have stepped forward falling in line with marvelous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from Royal palace to peasant's home, from hospital to munition plant. They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldier's families as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful life the disabled men; of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory. Practically every woman in Italy from sixteen to sixty is a war nurse or a volun-

teer war worker, and the whole nation is feeling the beneficent throb of their activity.

Ladies, I do not quote these facts to emphasize praise for the women of my country. I suggest them to you to show how deep and thorough are the bonds of human sympathies and affinities that bind all of us allies and co-belligerents into one unit of work and vindication; how the flower of womanhood no less than the best flower of manhood is heart and soul throughout the civilized world in this fight for civilization. I mention it that you may feel how your sisters over the seas are with you in moral and material service and preparation, that you may realize how your American nurses and your American aviators in our Italian hospitals and fields will meet and recognize throughout our country the same traditions and the same activities that inspire us here. Italy is in the fight for democracy, for the rights of nationalities and civilization, alongside with her allies, to the end, with the heart of her women no less than with the might of her men. And I am glad of this opportunity of conveying to you, representative women of America, vestals of America's noblest traditions, the heartfelt message and greeting of my country. (Applause). (Congress rising).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Fairfax has kindly consented to give us a group of Italian songs. (Applause).

The audience rose during the singing of the Italian national hymn by Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax; which was followed by her rendition of *Notte Bianca* (Renato Brogi) and "*Se tu M'ami, se sospiri* (Pergolesi. (Great applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is now my privilege to present to you the minister of brave little Serbia. (Applause).

MR. LIOUBOMIR MICHAILOVITCH:

The Serbian people with their co-nationals Croats and Slovans, are living through the same experiences that your country went through during your fight for independence and during your revolution, which accomplished the union and independence of the United States. The American women had a great role in that sacred struggle and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has a fine and noble object: to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of those who achieved American independence. What the American women did for their country the Serbian women are doing today for theirs, and I am happy to transmit to you the encouragement and the greetings of the Daughters of the Serbian Revolution.

Woman is the personification of life. Nature has given to her the care of life before and after birth. By her instinct woman defends life and her whole attention is directed to safeguarding it from actual or future danger. Men often fight for political reasons or are prompted by interests. Women understand fighting only if it leads to liberty, because life is only then worth living. The American women took part in the Revolution because they felt that it would bring to the American people entire liberty, and to-day we see that the sons of these women are sacrificing themselves for the liberty of other peoples.

Woman is the most sincere and powerful agent of liberty and of human progress, and she sees in that progress the only guaranty of independent life.

If the Serbians in this war have shown patriotism and real love of their

country and if they always were ready to sacrifice themselves in its defense against the brutal forces which threaten to destroy liberty—it is because we were taught by our mothers to do so. I have an old mother who has remained in our country. When we were attacked in nineteen and fifteen by enemies from all sides and when Bulgaria treacherously stabbed the Serbian army in the back—the Serbian government and the Serbian army decided to abandon the country in order to be able to continue the fight. A large part of the population accompanied the army, because it did not want to submit to foreign domination. My relatives were gathered at that time around my mother discussing the situation and asking advice what to do. "Go," said the old Serbian lady, "don't become slaves, continue to fight. I will remain here and keep up the house, and I will greet you again—God willing—in our liberated fatherland."

The position of Serbian women who remained in Serbia is a very difficult one. Our enemies, the Germans, the Hungarians, and the Bulgars are treating them in the worst way. Hundreds and thousands of them have been killed or interned, which is the same as a sentence of death; and yet, in my unhappy country, it is the women who are keeping up the spirit of the Serbian nation, and who are encouraging us to continue to fight.

The constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution states as one of its objects:

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty."

To-day the great American people are fighting for the liberty of mankind besides our allies, and therefore the Serbian women—whose greetings I beg to deliver to you—and the Serbian people with their co-nationals, believe in the final victory which will bring us all the blessings of liberty for which we are now as ever ready to sacrifice everything. (Applause, Congress rising.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are indeed honored this evening to be able to have a few words from the minister of that country which has suffered so, but which is still undaunted and unafraid—the Minister of Belgium. (Applause).

MR. E. DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE:

I feel it a great honor to have this opportunity of addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution for a few moments and gladly seize this occasion to convey to you a message from the women of Belgium to their sisters of America:

This message is a message of gratitude: As the representative of Belgium to your country, I am in a privileged position to see the current of sympathy, the flow of generosity that has gone forth from the United States to our war-stricken people. Countless organizations have spontaneously arisen—great funds have been raised for the help of Belgian refugees, for the relief of Belgian children, for the help of Belgian soldiers maimed in the war, for the Belgian orphans, for the Aide Civile et Militaire, and specially, for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that most wonderful organization, which was so to say, created overnight by Mr. Hoover and which is the most striking instance of what American efficiency can accomplish in a case of emergency.

We Belgians will never forget that in those dark days of October 1914, when things looked so menacing and difficult, when famine was threatening our devastated land, American efficiency, American sympathy and American devotion came to our help.

Among the devoted workers who went over to Europe under the leadership of Mr. Hoover, for the purpose of relieving the distress and suffering of our people, was Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, the only woman attached officially to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

She stayed many months, working with untiring zeal and on her return to America, she wrote her remarkable book, relating her experiences. It is entitled: "Women of Belgium Turning Tragedy Into Triumph."

Mrs. Kellogg's work in Belgium brought her into contact with our women, and she was able to observe the endurance, the courage and the unceasing efforts that enabled the women of Belgium to pave the way for "turning tragedy into triumph." . . .

In these days of anguish, the women of Belgium find in our past history, many examples which will strengthen their hearts and uphold their spirit in their present plight.

There is in the annals of Belgium, an incident known as the "Vigil of the Ladies." . . .

You all remember the prominent part played by the Belgian knights in the first crusade against the Turks, under the leadership of Godfrey, of Bouillon, of Baldwin Count of Flanders and of many others. . . .

When the Knights returned from their first crusade war-worn and weary, but with high hearts nevertheless, they found that their womenfolk at Brussels, had been waiting for them in vigil and in prayer. . . .

Today the women of Belgium are keeping vigil again. . . . They devote their time to the relief of sufferers. . . . They have before them the example of fortitude of our beloved Queen Elizabeth which encourages them to hold out and to give each other mutual aid and comfort. Thus, hand in hand, and heart to heart, they maintain the unity of spirit of our people, until the day when King Albert and his troops shall return to them, side by side with the brave American soldiers, victors in this new crusade for Civilization and Liberty. . . .

In her book, Mrs. Kellogg has glorified the women of Belgium, but in doing so, she has glorified the women of America who have extended a helping hand to their sisters of Belgium, in their hour of need. . . .

It is to deliver to you that message of gratitude that I am here today—to thank you for all that the women of America have done and are still doing to help our oppressed people. . . . (Great applause.) Congress rising.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: No matter how rebellious children are sometimes, we are always glad to hear from our mother. We will now have the pleasure of hearing the representative from England, Major General J. D. MacLachlan. (Applause.)

GENERAL MACLACHLAN: Madam President General, Your Excellencies, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: Tongues more eloquent than mine this evening have described to you the work

that has been done by this great Society. People more qualified than I have told you what the nations fighting over there are fighting for, and what they are trying to do. Unfortunately I am no orator, and I do not propose to give you any figures or any statistics. What I want to do if I can this evening, in a minute or two, is to speak to you as a soldier, as one who got out to France about a week after the war started, one who fought two years in the trenches, one who has actually been in that country where Germans are now making their attacks. (Applause.)

And what I should like to try if I can is to tell you what the boys over there, your boys as well as ours, think of the work of a society—that a society like yours is doing, and the effect that it has upon them all—because I think that the viewpoint of my men and myself when I was out there is pretty much the same as the viewpoint of your boys out there now, and that viewpoint is this:

Those boys out there are having a pretty hard time of it. This fight is no picnic, it is a pretty hard struggle, one that calls for the best in a man, but I can tell you this—one thing that aids more than anything else to cheer those boys up there, to nerve them in the fight, to keep up their spirits, and to make them hold that line against overwhelming odds, is the knowledge that over in this country their mothers and their sisters, the women who brought them up and whom they love, are carrying on the work for them and for their own country. (Applause.)

Now if this society did nothing more than that, it would have earned the thanks of every soldier over there. But it does a great deal more than that. When this war started, in England anyhow, we were a little bit apt to think that war was a man's game, and that all the women had to do was to look on—a few of them possibly to nurse us over there, and the rest make much of us when we came home wounded. We never made a greater mistake in our lives. In speaking for the Expeditionary Force we realized it as soon as we got to France. It is a hard thing, I tell you, to picture properly and adequately to you the feelings that we had when we got over to France, and when we saw the perfectly magnificent work that was being done by the women over there. We realized then why France is, and always will be unconquerable. (Great applause.)

The men had gone; they were all serving, all the men that were of age to serve, and the few that were remaining were either old men or children. And those magnificent women of France were carrying on the work there, were looking after the hospitals and the households, doing the agricultural work—they were doing the whole of the work of the men there. And I and the rest of the Expeditionary Force realized that if England was going to carry on and do her part in this war, our women would have to do the same. And I am glad to say that they have done it. (Applause.)

And we all know that what the French and the English women have done the women of this country can, will—and are doing. (Applause.) I want to say that undoubtedly it is only by the organization of women as well as men that a fight so gigantic as this can properly be carried on, and it is for this purpose that a society like this is so useful. To carry it on, you must have organization, and this Society furnishes the organization. (Applause.)

Well, I am very glad indeed to have had the opportunity of saying these few

words to you tonight; and as the representative—a poor one, I fear—of the British Empire here tonight, I should like to thank the ladies of this society and the ladies of this great country for the splendid work that they have done for the soldiers over there in general, and for those of my country in particular. I can assure you, one and all, we shall never forget it. (Great applause, Congress rising.)

Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb, of the Marine Band, rendered a cornet solo—"Rule Britannia." (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let us all rise and sing the two verses of "America"—the first and the last, and then be dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Harding. Please all remain until the close.

MRS. GREENAWALT: Madam President General, may we have our own national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner?"

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The request has been made that we substitute "The Star Spangled Banner" for "America." The reason this was not sung was that we had expected to have "The Star Spangled Banner" sung as our President came in tonight. We will therefore sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

At this point the audience rose and shouted "Hurrah for our Allies," and rising for the hymn saluted the Allied representatives present, all joining in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

BISHOP HARDING: Unto God's gracious mercy and counsels we commit ourselves. The Lord bless this organization and all its members. The Lord keep you in His holy keeping and give wisdom and success in all your undertakings. The Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon you, and give you peace, now and evermore. Amen.

A recess was taken at 11:15 P. M.

TUESDAY, MORNING SESSION, April 16, 1918.

The morning session was called to order by the President General at 10 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is now just 10 o'clock. I want to thank every delegate now here for being in her seat, and I want to say—though I do not think it is much use to say it to those present—we will begin on time. (Applause).

We will have our opening morning Scripture by the Chaplain General.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL: I have chosen first a few selected verses from the 33rd Psalm, and then from the Epistle to the Galatians.

The Chaplain General read Psa. 33:1-12 and Gal. 5:1, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22-25.

Let us pray. Our dear Heavenly Father, we are glad for the one more day's work for Jesus, of yesterday. Our hearts this morning are thrilled by the echoes of the messages we received last evening from those noble, self-sacrificing representatives of those suffering countries, and now we are one more suffering country—and for this, dear Father, we are glad. Are we following the spirit? Are we now following the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ? May we accept the sacrifice willingly?

Oh, we hear words of praise for our organization, and we are thankful; and, as our Secretary of State said, we are come more truly unto our own as an organization more than ever before, dear Father, we believe, in all these years. Oh, may we prove effective still; may we do still greater things for Thee and our children—

for the people across the sea who have sacrificed so much in going into this war. It is our problem; therefore we are glad for these great alliances, alliances of countries that have ideals like our own.

Oh, we are thankful for General Pershing, for General Foch, and for those who lead our boys "over there." Oh, how it thrills our hearts, and, dear Father, may we always have a heart attuned to the right. We are inspired by words of General Pershing, as he said at the grave of Lafayette, "We are here."

Dear Father, it is with the utmost humility that we apply it this morning—and say to Thee "We are here!"

We are praying for future service—greater devotion to our country and to Thee. Strengthen each Daughter this morning, that she may be brave and true and strong in the face of the awful conditions that surround us. May we have unshaken faith, and feel that Thou wilt care for and strengthen the boys we have recently sent over there. It is not so far that the Spirit cannot be with them and with us.

Dear Father, may we always have the vision of the living Christ in ourselves, in our own lives. Keep our organization, keep us individually, oh Father; and may we be ever inspired with the highest spirit and the highest ideals of liberty. May we consult Thy word; may we love it. May we feel and remember that where the Spirit of God is there is liberty; that Thy words are spirit and they are life.

Dear Father, may we unite our hearts and voices now in the prayer that Thou didst teach us to say.

The Congress joined in reciting the Lord's prayer.

MRS. BOYLE: Madam President—(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure our former Recording Secretary General needs no introduction. (Applause).

MRS. BOYLE: I just had an idea, ladies, and I was so afraid I would lose it—and I just wanted to tell it. After the beautiful reading of the Scripture and the prayer that our Chaplain General has just offered, the idea came to me as I was sitting here—the words of one of the men who so ably addressed us last night—and that was that the Daughters of the American Revolution have "found themselves." We have—we were always there, but the world did not know it.

Now, this idea came to me. We are all doing our work. Some of us are business women, and some are teachers, and we are working from half past nine Monday, perhaps, and do not stop until half past nine Friday night. I am in a teaching center, and you, too, perhaps, are in teaching centers. Now I wanted to ask—I have this suggestion if it meets with the approval of the President General, and I hope she will ask us to do it.

We are all wearing our ribbons, and our buttons with the Red Cross, and the suggestion is that we wear, at least, our little recognition pins during all our hours of business for the duration of the war—showing that we are patriotic women and that we are helping patriotism in a quiet way, as Daughters of the American Revolution, while we have affiliated ourselves with these other societies.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Boyle, I think that is an excellent suggestion, and I wish you would present it to the Congress—in the form of a resolution—and bring it before the house when we have a full house. (Applause).

MRS. BOYLE: Thank you very much. I really feel that we should make ourselves known.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is quite a good idea. We have a couple of telegrams and a greeting from one of our brother societies, which we will have the Official Reader read just now.

The Official Reader read telegrams of greeting from The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, from Miss Blackburn, of Kentucky, and from Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the reading of the minutes.

The minutes of Monday's sessions were read by the Recording Secretary General, and were approved as read.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL:

We will have our supplemental Credential Committee report.

THE CHAIRMAN OF CREDENTIALS:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The Credential Committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

National Officers, 1; State Regents, 6; Chapter Regents, 90; Delegates, 196; Total additional, 293.

Making the voting strength viz.:

National Officers, 11; Vice Presidents General, 12; State Regents, 34; Chapter Regents, 534; Delegates, 324; Total, 915.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Chairman of Credentials.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I would like to have you turn to your program for this afternoon on page 2—I mean on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. I would like to explain that in the February Board meeting the drawing always takes place for the seats in Congress. They are put in two boxes, Nos. 1 to 26 in one box, and from 26 to 52 in the other box—because we have the Orient, Cuba, and Hawaii, and several other additional State Regents. Now they are drawn—those in No 1 box get the first choice of seats and those in the second box take the second, reversing the arrangement the next year.

We have always had a great time as to when the State Regents would report. The order of seating will this year also be the order in which the State Regent's report will be given. I was State Regent for nine years, and I got to read my report twice during that time—because the time would never permit it. Now we have decided to limit these reports to five minutes, and we will always have that space of time that the State Regent can rely on this year. One year I noticed that a State Regent read her report for 35 minutes, and another read 25 minutes, and another 10, another 20, and very few of us ever got to report. We are going to try this year the plan of limiting the State Regents to five minutes, as scheduled; and as the names are called—as California or New Mexico or New Jersey—they will respond, and if they are not present at the time we will go ahead and the next

regent will read hers, and so on. We have tried to scatter these reports through the program so that they would not all come at one time, and we will follow the program during the Congress.

Possibly some may be asking me to change this order, they may want to be absent then or are going somewhere else. We will not break the rule. You are to report as you appear on the program. If you want to go somewhere else, go; but your time will be lost; if we find that we have time in the Congress later you may report—if not, you will miss your report. That is the only fair way to do—fair to all alike.

We have here in front the red and blue lights, and you will be given warning half a minute before closing time; and you all have the chance to do the "calling" yourselves by clapping loudly when the red signal goes on. That is the way we will do. And if we do this strictly we can get through.

Another innovation that we are going to try this year is for the Registrar General, the Treasurer General, the Historian General, the Organizing Secretary General and the Chaplain General to meet with each of the state officers or chapter officers who are here. For instance, we want the chapter organizers to meet with the Organizing Secretary General, the treasurers of the chapters, to meet with the Treasurer General, the chaplains with the Chaplain General, and so on, and let them give you a lesson in how to carry on the office work at home. You have adopted the program, and the program says that we will adjourn at 4.45, giving you time. We will adjourn at that time, no matter what we are doing and give you time to have these meetings, because we consider this one of the most vital things in the organization, to get the home folks in touch with the National Society.

I want to call your attention to the wonderful display of our committee work in the "kitchen" upstairs. It will be most interesting, and I would like to have you go during the Congress and take a look at that wonderful display and see just what it means, and get a good idea of what we are really doing.

We will follow our program of this morning exactly, with the rest of our National Officers' reports, and we will have first our Librarian General's report. (Applause.)

THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

A year has passed since you elected me your Librarian General. With the office, you gave me Miss Griggs and Miss Wilson, two splendid librarians, and with them I have worked to the best of my ability to be worthy of the trust.

Very few of us have fully realized the needs and importance of the library. Our ambition should be to make it the very best historical and genealogical library in the country. In order to do this, the Librarian General needs the cooperation of every State Regent and every Chapter Regent. The Historian General,^a the Registrar General and the genealogist depend on the library for information and they should be able to get that information *here*, and not, as in many cases, be obliged to go to the Library of Congress. A great patriotic society like ours should be sufficient unto itself, and we, 102,233 "Daughters," can make it so by united effort.

We have 1,631 chapters in the organization. If each would give one book next year that alone would make 1,631 books. Add to this the ones for which we are in daily correspondence, and those presented by appreciative authors, and you would have a total to be proud of. I say appreciative authors for many outside of our society realize, better than most of our members, what it is we are striving for and what we can attain in the end, with your help.

Every State Regent has had personal appeals from me. By personal appeals, I mean old-fashioned letters written with pen and ink. Many typewritten letters find their way to the waste paper basket unread, but curiosity compels us to look into a matter over which some one has taken the time and trouble to write a personal letter, and in this way I am trying to become acquainted with the Daughters and to get the needs of the library before them.

My first appeal to you was for state and chapter librarians. Why not follow the National Society fully, as well as partly, in our state and chapter officers, and have librarians as well as historians? Out of fifty state regents written to, twenty have elected librarians, others promising to do so as rapidly as possible. State librarians will see that chapter librarians are elected and through a channel of this sort we can report to Congress the interest and work done to increase the efficiency of our library. We want histories of states, towns and counties; family records; records of births, deaths, marriages, wills and deeds; records of old burial grounds; in fact, records of anything from which we can get *something*.

A wonderful piece of work for chapters would be the copying of records in their counties. Your Librarian General has commenced this work in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and there is a bound typewritten copy in the library of the first one hundred births, deaths, marriages and wills on record in Tippecanoe County. This work, if taken up by chapters would make a collection of inestimable value to us, and one not found in any other library in the country.

Another work for us to do, and one that would be unique in our library, is the collection of genealogy published in many of our newspapers. A personal appeal has been made to Daughters, living where such genealogical columns appear, with the result that six have taken up this work. The newspaper clippings are pasted on index cards and filed for easy reference in the library. Mrs. C. A. Gross, of Massachusetts, leads in this work, having brought to the library at this time 363 cards, indexing the genealogical columns of *The Boston Transcript*.

We have a young woman in Indiana who wears many bars, having traced most of her ancestors through the genealogical columns of *The Boston Transcript*. This shows the value of genealogical columns and the importance of these collections to our library. I hope the coming year to have more workers along this line.

We are starting a third collection which will be found in no other library in the country and that is a collection of abstracts of the original pension records in the Pension Bureau. During the past year 1,200 of these records have been compiled in the office of the Registrar General and typewritten in the office of the Librarian General, making a total of 46 bound volumes.

Through the courtesy of "The New Hampshire Historical Society" we have been given the privilege of making typewritten copies of the applications of all

New Hampshire pensioners, and one-fourth of the entire work has been accomplished in the office of the Librarian General.

It has been the custom for several years past to grant an appropriation of \$100 for the purchase of books, not obtainable by gift or exchange, and I recommend that this appropriation be continued and if possible increased to \$200 this year, promising to use the money in a judicious manner to increase the usefulness of the library.

In April, 1917, a year ago, we had 8,000 books in the library. Today we have 8,500, a wonderful increase, when you take into consideration the vast amount of war work the Daughters have undertaken outside the regular duties of the society.

It would be impossible, in the time allowed me, to mention all to whom we are indebted for this increase, but a list will be filed with my report and I hope you will read it and be inspired to do your duty for the library the coming year.

The Historian General, Mrs. Clarke, has turned over to the library valuable historical and genealogical material received in her office. She has not only shown a deep personal interest herself in the library, but has interested her husband as well, and to them we are indebted for many books. The states deserving special mention for contributions the past year are: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia; Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Michigan and Indiana are also doing splendid work.

To Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, we are indebted for twenty-four volumes of "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register." There are seventy-one volumes in this set. We had forty-four. With Mrs. Ellison's twenty-four volumes, we have sixty-eight volumes, leaving only three to complete this valuable set. I can imagine those three volumes calmly reposing in some attic or high up on the shelves of some old book store, and have faith to believe that before another year they will be discovered and presented to us by an energetic Massachusetts chapter.

Mrs. Ellison has also presented to the library a die for the Massachusetts bookplate and 500 bookplates ready to be placed in the Massachusetts books. The design is beautiful and the idea a splendid one for other states to follow.

From the Virginia Daughters we have received two rare and valuable volumes, "The Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, began and held at the capitol in the city of Richmond." Outside the State of Virginia, these rare old volumes can be found no place but in our library and in the Library of Congress.

The most valuable gift of books the library has ever received is the five hundred volumes of the "Index to the Rolls of Honor of the Lineage Books, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," presented by Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, of Pittsburgh. The intrinsic value of these books to the society is beyond compare. The money value is twenty-five hundred dollars, as each book sells for five dollars, and there are five hundred of them.

Mrs. Ammon, Mrs. Ellison, the Virginia Daughters, and every one sending us books have received my thanks, and through me the thanks of every member of the National Society, for their splendid gifts.

To the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, we owe a debt of gratitude for having given us the library and all its furnishings, and we greatly appreciate the beautiful new decorations just completed.

Let us work for an ideal library. I do not expect to see it during my three years' term of office, but you and I can at least set the standard for future Librarians General.

Now just a word in conclusion. That familiar saying: "All roads lead to Rome," has been changed to read during these stirring times, "All roads lead to War." Even our vocabulary has greatly changed during the past year. We talk of nothing but conservation, Liberty Loans, Thrift and War Saving Stamps, our boys over there, Food Administration, Fuel Situation, French and Belgian orphans, Red Cross, Council of National Defense, restoration of villages, Navy League and a hundred other absorbing and necessary things, but in and through it all, let us try to be normal.

"Keep the home fires burning," keep up the every day work of our society, so that when we have helped win the war, we will find ourselves in an organized and not a disorganized condition. (Applause.)

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER.

MRS. HOWARD (*Texas*): A question of privilege. I do not know of a more appropriate time than just now, after last night's beautiful entertainment, when the Daughters were addressed by the distinguished men representing all parts of the world as our Allies; and the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting from all parts of the United States were honored with the presence of these men, telling them of their duty and paying them compliments on the things they have done—for this beautiful entertainment I move that we give Mrs. Hogan and her splendid committee a rising vote of thanks.

MRS. SPENCER: I wish to second that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are very glad indeed to have this resolution, and we think it is very well put and well deserved, but please put it in the form of a resolution, and let us not inject it into this program but have it stated in writing and go before the Resolutions Committee.

We were interrupted, just before we really closed the last number on the program, by the vote of thanks; but our Librarian General's report contained a recommendation, and if there is no objection the magnificent report will be accepted without its recommendation, which will go to the Resolutions Committee. There is no use of taking any vote on it unless there is some objection; and I am sure there is none, and the report is accepted.

MISS RICHARDS: A matter of personal privilege—very brief. I would like to say that as the regent of the Mary Washington Chapter I wish to express special gratification that the Librarian General so generously made a special note of the fact that the Mary Washington Chapter takes care of the library. I may be pardoned, because as a member of this chapter I should perhaps not call your attention to the fact that one chapter has taken care of that library, to the extent of perhaps \$10,000 in the course of our existence, but we do feel justly proud and are glad for this organization to know that whereas the rooms in this building are in most cases

taken care of by states, many chapters contributing to the State for the equipment and maintenance of the various rooms, that large library has been taken care of all the years of the existence of this Society by the one chapter, Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next committee to report is our Committee on Liquidation and Endowment Fund, the committee of which Mrs. Williard T. Block, of Chicago, is chairman. I wish to say for Mrs. Block that owing to the war, and everybody being so absorbed with our war work and Red Cross, we have not felt that this is the time to urge the Daughters to take out these certificates for the Endowment Fund. We are doing with that as we expect to do with a great many other things—let them drift along till we are at peace once more. And because of this inactivity in a certain sense she does not feel that it is worth while to take up the time with a meager report, but we do want you to bear in mind that these certificates are for sale to any one wishing them, and that the time is coming when we will hope that every Daughter, or at least 100,000 of them, will buy one of those certificates. So, at the request of Mrs. Block, we will omit her report this morning; and we will now hear from our Curator General. She has another report that she brings, that of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall, and she wishes to give them as one. I am going to let her come in the double capacity, and I am sure you will be interested to know what she has done in our new museum. Miss Barlow. (Applause.)

THE CURATOR GENERAL: Madam President General, members of the 27th Congress assembled: The Curator General's report will be very brief but to the point.

I have the honor and pleasure to report upon the progress of the Museum during the past year.

Notwithstanding the manifold activities in which the Daughters of the American Revolution have been engaged during these months, a liberal measure of success has been our fortune to realize.

Of the gifts donated of textiles, metals and glass, many have been of intrinsic value as well as of historic importance—silver from the earliest established silver-smiths in the colonies, as well as glass from the factories of New Jersey and Massachusetts—articles of dress from the wives of those valiant ancestors; 141 in all.

With the Museum directly under your observation, the needs and desires may be easily seen; but I will take the privilege of drawing your attention to the vacant mantel-piece—it is lifting a loud voice for adornment.

It gives me pleasure to report that the States of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have donated, each, a Wall case which are now in place and filled; and the Illinois Case will be in place after Congress. I will pause in my report for a moment to present an article which was given to me a few minutes ago. It has great intrinsic and historical value, and is from Mrs. Marian Longfellow—a pair of sapphire earrings that were once worn by Dolly Madison. (Applause.) These earrings were a personal gift from Dolly Madison to an ancestor of Mrs. Longfellow. They have come down from the Cutts and Preble families. They will be placed in the museum immediately, but I want to call your attention to the fact that this is one

of the most important gifts that the museum has received in the last three years. They will be shortly in the Michigan case, and I draw your attention to it.

Very attractive chairs have been planned to complete the furnishings of the Museum—of mahogany, ribbon back design—the seat covered with haircloth of a color to harmonize with the rose colored decoration of the room.

The State of Wisconsin has subscribed for two of these chairs—one for each side of the State case, a memorial to Mrs. Mary Blake Cameron, Vice President General, and Mrs. Frances Conkey Fether's. The Old Blake House Chapter of Massachusetts has subscribed to one through Mrs. Rand, its regent. These chairs may be donated as memorial gifts.

I make this report brief, that you may not be wearied with the details that are under your immediate observation.

For the first time in the history of this Hall, the Museum is without the seemingly needed incumbrances—and has come into the full possession of its home.

I take this opportunity of speaking with the appreciation of the qualifications of my assistant, Miss Anna S. Walton. She is a young woman of solid education, a good historian, to which is added a full knowledge of museum work, having a diploma from the Chicago University in that branch. She discharges her duties to my entire satisfaction.

MANUSCRIPTS

List of gifts received for the Museum during the year: Manuscript (French), presented by Mrs. Louise W. Murray, Pa.; manuscript (Van Buren), presented by Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome, D. C.; autograph copy of words of America, presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Kansas.

Musical score of an anthem, work done by William Beatty in 1790, presented by Miss Helen A. Beatty, Pa.

Manuscript, signature, Benjamin Harrison, the signer, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Va.

Manuscripts (2), one dated Oct. 9, 1787, and other dated Nov., 1786, presented by Mrs. Bronte Reynolds, Va.

Orderly Book, presented by Mrs. G. A. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manuscripts (348) old receipts, etc., presented by F. S. Hammond, N. Y.

Manuscript Sermons, (11), dated 1750-1799, presented by Miss Aveline Flagg, D. C.

BOOKS

Book, "Historic Silver of the Colonies," presented by Frances Hill Bigelow, Mass.

Book, "Washington's Farewell Address," presented by Mrs. Robert Alexander, Pa.

FACSIMILES OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Photostat copy of parole of Lord Cornwallis, presented by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Ga.

CONTINENTAL MONEY

Twenty dollar bill issued during the Revolution, presented by Mrs. Horace C. Avery, Fla.

FANS

- Ivory fan, presented by Miss Anna E. Ladd, Mich.
- Two fans, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.
- Fan, presented by Miss Mary M. Poore, Mass.
- Feather fan, presented by Miss L. C. Sweet, Mass.
- Two mother of pearl fans, presented by Mrs. Williard T. Block, Ill.

JEWELRY

- Ring, presented by Mrs. Parks Fisher, W. Va.
- Gold pin, presented by Mrs. Parks Fisher, W. Va.
- Sapphire earrings, once the property of Dolly Madison, presented by Mrs. Marian Adele Longfellow and Miss Ellen Theodora Longfellow, Mass.

GOLD AND SILVER

- Teaspoon, presented by Miss Emma Price, Mich.
- Knee buckles, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.
- Cuff links, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.
- Tablespoon, presented by Mrs. Sarah E. Van Deusen, D. C.
- Sugar tongs, (Colonial period), purchased.
- Tablespoon, presented by Mrs. Frederick L. Volland, D. C.
- Pair gold rimmed spectacles, presented by Miss Maud O. Kimball, and Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.
- Silver plated shoe buckles, presented by Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.
- Antique gold eyeglasses, presented by Mrs. Richard H. Maynard, Md.
- Tea measuring spoon, presented by Mrs. C. K. Shoemaker, N. J.
- Silver table spoon, presented by Mrs. Charles Bailey, D. C.
- Silver butter knife, Revolutionary Period, presented by Mrs. Parks Fisher, W. Va.

CHINA

- Cup and saucer, presented by Mrs. Sarah E. Van Deusen, D. C.
- Canton china cream pitcher, presented by Mrs. Emily Steelman Fisher, N. J.
- China bottle, flowered, presented by Mrs. Warner Moore, Va.
- China bottle, blue and gilt corners, presented by Mrs. Warner Moore, Va.
- Five pieces Lowestoft china, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, D. C.
- Mount Vernon Plate, Canton china, presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston, D. C.
- Shaving mug, Lustre ware, presented by Mrs. Alvah Lemont Fogg, Mich.
- Coffee pot, tea pot, plate and two bowls, presented by Mrs. Williard T. Block, Ill.
- Old pie plate from Foster and Longfellow families, presented by Mrs. Edward B. Olney, D. C.

GLASS AND CRYSTAL

- Wine glass, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.
- Green glass bottle, presented by Miss Lucy Evans, Ill.
- Glass salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Robert Harrison, D. C.
- Blue glass and silver perfume bottle, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.

Glass case bottle, gold decorations, presented by Miss Emily Steelman Fisher, N. J.

Canary colored glass goblet, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, D. C.

TABLE WARE

Two forks, steel, with ivory handles, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

PEWTER

Pewter spoon, rat tail design, presented by Mrs. C. A. Brouner, R. I.

Pewter cake basket, presented by Mrs. Emma Wright, Mass.

Pewter lamp, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Brown, D. C.

ARTICLES OF DRESS

Baby shoes, presented by Mrs. Florence Snowden Ehlen, Md.

Filipino dress, presented by Mrs. Henry Elser, P. I.

Amber and jade beads, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobengier, P. I.

Beaded bag, presented by Miss Olive Thomas, D. C.

Embroidered collar of pina cloth, presented by Mrs. Truman S. Holt, P. I.

Purse, velvet, presented by Mrs. W. G. (Louise Hallet) Bain, Ill.

Embroidered collar, presented by Mrs. Marrietta M. Smith, D. C.

Large double cape, embroidered French lawn, presented by Miss Maud O. Kimball and Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.

Double cape of fine lawn, presented by Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.

Chemisette of fine French embroidery, presented by Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.

Small collar of eyelet embroidery, presented by Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.

Small collar of French embroidery, with undersleeves to match, presented by Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.

Two silk scarfs, presented by Mrs. Grace Hill Holzberg, D. C.

Embroidered and lace edged collar, presented by Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, Mass.

One piece of old linen, presented by Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, Mass.

Infant's cap, worn by Harrison children, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Va.

Vanity box, presented by Mrs. F. A. St. Clair, D. C.

Pen knife, presented by Mrs. F. A. St. Clair, D. C.

Piece of satin gown worn at the Court of St. James, under George III, presented by Mrs. Richard H. Maynard, Md.

Pocket, white linen, embroidered in blue, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Blue silk quilted hood (pumpkin hood), presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Two caps, fine embroidery, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

One infant's bib, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Three pairs embroidered undersleeves, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Embroidered dimity cape, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Eight fine embroidered collars, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

One lace collar, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

One embroidered waist of infant's gown, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Embroidered decorations from Mandarin coat, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, the Orient.

Piece of satin second day dress worn by wife of Col. James Carr, presented by Miss Nellie Carr, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chinese chintz, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, D. C.

Pistol and cartridge case, used on battlefield of Yorktown, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, D. C.

Medal, presented by the Belgian Relief Commission, N. Y.

Cartridge box, canteen, and leather belt, presented by Miss Katherine Kimball, N. H.

Sampler, work of Elizabeth Lee, 1774, by purchase.

Coats of arms, presented by Miss Anna L. Crawford, N. J.

Virginia Minute Man belt buckle, presented by Mrs. A. L. C. Phillips, W. Va.

Ink dryer or blotter, presented by Abigail Whitman Chapter, through Miss J. J. Haskell, Me.

Silhouette, presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain, N. J.

Three pairs spectacles, presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain, N. J.

Tea chest, dating from Mayflower, presented by Mrs. R. W. Snitcher, N. J.

Rondolet or canteen, used in the Revolution, presented by Mrs. B. T. Hunt, N. Y.

DOMESTIC HANDIWORK

Sampler made by Betsy Wheeler in 1814, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Three hand woven towels, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler, Jenks, D. C.

Hand woven pillow case, linen, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Hand woven linen table cloth, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks, D. C.

Sampler made by Judith Townsend in 1803, presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain, N. J.

Quilt made by Judith Townsend, presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain, N. J.

I wish to add to this report a statement, under the matter of flags, that a very beautiful gift has been presented to the Hall in that of the Iowa flag. The Iowa flag has a very beautiful and special design. It is a design somewhat like the Illinois flag, and it was the D. A. R. influence that was brought to bear upon the State assemblies or the legislatures. The Iowa flag was absolutely brought out or brought into existence through the D. A. R. of that State. Like that of Illinois, the D. A. R. of Iowa started up the idea of the design of the flag, and its fulfilment, its presentation to the house or assembly; and it will be here very shortly to be hung and take its place as the 29th State to have a flag in the Hall—this State flag to be between the Texas flag and the Wisconsin flag over in that end of the hall (indi-

cating the N. E. corner). When that flag gets in place you will know that it is Iowa up there.

I would like to make two recommendations—for the continuation of the project or for the museum purchases, \$50, and also \$50 for the repair of manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW, *Curator General*.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection this report will be accepted, the recommendations to go to the Committee on Resolutions. I hear none; it is accepted.

THE CURATOR GENERAL: As the Chairman of the National Committee on Revolutionary Relics, I make my report now, Madam President General, as you have requested that I combine it—or merely report it at the same time. (Applause.)

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

I have the honor to report to you the proceedings of the National Committee, Revolutionary Relics. Under the improved system of forming the National Committee by the appointment of one member from each State who becomes the State Chairman—having as her committee, the chairman of the chapters committees within her State, places a State Chairman in a position of honor as well as that of great responsibility. Her duties are to engage the interests of the members of chapter committees in the resurrection of Revolutionary Relics in their possession—bringing to light much unwritten history, as well as educating those of the present generation with the habits and customs of our ancestors of the Revolutionary period; and below and above all—to induce the members to place articles in the Museum.

State Chairmen have been appointed from 46 States including the District of Columbia and the Orient. Of these 46 State Chairmen, 23 have responded to the National Chairman, and 13 have contributed Revolutionary Relics as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Chairman, 42 articles.

FLORIDA—Miss Sallie Yewell, Chairman, 1 article.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Frederick Ball, Chairman, 7 articles.

MAINE—Miss Jessica J. Haskell, Chairman, 1 article.

MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Edward Duker, Chairman, 2 articles.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Frank H. Warren, Chairman, 6 articles.

MICHIGAN—Miss Olive Kitchen, Chairman, 1 article.

NEW YORK—No State Chairman, but 2 articles.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. William C. Mulford, Chairman, 14 articles.

PENNSYLVANIA—Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chairman, 1 article.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Chairman, 7 articles.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. Parks Fisher, Chairman, 4 articles.

THE ORIENT—Mrs. Truman S. Holt, Chairman, 2 articles.

COLORADO—Mrs. Louise B. Clark, State Chairman wrote of interesting work in the chapters.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Raymond F. Cheyney, State Chairman, reported that she had written chapter regents urgently requesting donations to the Museum. She

made a second appeal at the State Conference but no desirable relics have been obtained.

FLORIDA—Miss Sallie Yewell, State Chairman, wrote of articles in the homes of chapter members.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Frederick Ball, State Chairman, wrote of sending letters to chapters.

INDIANA—Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, State Chairman, reports on letters sent.

IOWA—Mrs. G. W. MacMillan, State Chairman, reports of a wonderful exhibition of articles of Revolutionary Period, held March 20th, at Ottumwa, of which nothing was sent to the Museum.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Miss Annie Wallace hopes to make an appeal at the State Conference, for some of the nice things in the State of New Hampshire.

PENNSYLVANIA—Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State Chairman, reports sending letters to chapters.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Roberts Bettis, State Chairman, wrote on gifts promised.

NORTH CAROLINA—Miss Cora W. Phifer, State Chairman, promises to work for the Museum.

OHIO—Mrs. Perry L. Hobbs, State Chairman, sends State Conference report for me to read.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Henry P. Duvall, State Chairman, reports a list of relics in the State.

VERMONT—Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Chairman, promises effort.

While this may seem a meager report, I personally am greatly gratified, for the effort of a few has met with such signal success; and as a little leaven leavens the whole, I anticipate greater results next year.

I want to thank the State Regents for appointing such splendid women on this committee—and to thank the women themselves for the assured success of the future of the Museum.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Chairman, Revolutionary Relics Committee.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee; if there are no objections it will be accepted. There are none—it is accepted.

MRS. GREENAWALT: I would like to move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Marian Longfellow for her valuable gift of the earrings. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Longfellow for the earrings presented to the museum. This will be referred, of course, to the Committee, and it will come in with the resolutions.

MRS. NORVELL: I have been listening to these reports, and I have not heard report about the beginning to gather the fruits of our victory. As you well know, our men, our forces in France are being honored and are doing most valiant service, and it seems to me a good thing to do would be to begin to gather the trophies sent us and send them here to our hall, to our museum.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: A very good suggestion. As I have no report (as I said, I combined my two reports,)—I would like to place this before you (presenting to the audience a large chart) showing our land.

This portion here (indicating) is where the building now stands. This portion here (indicating) was the next part, bought by Mrs. Story, our President General preceding me. That was the first purchase she made. The second was the red and this one lot over here (indicating) was secured as a key, to protect us from anything coming here. This is the portion we have just bought (indicating,—lots 12, 13 14, 15, and 16. You see it gives us the complete square on D Street. This is the portion that I spoke of yesterday, that we do not yet own (indicating.) This is contained in this little corner over on C Street. Now I think you will get a very good idea of the land. (Applause.)

MISS RICHARDS: I would like to express our appreciation of that very satisfactory chart. Thank you for showing it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mr. Phillips, our superintendent, made the chart for us. We used it in the Board the other day. Mr. Phillips is capable at any time of getting up such things, and we appreciate his labors very much.

MRS. WOODS (Ga.): I rise for a point of information. I want to know more about those lots—the ones we have not bought. Are they available?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Well, as to the rest of this square, I understood the price was up so high it was not considered advisable to purchase them at this time. As you all know, the first lots acquired were bought for \$1.25—this that Mrs. Story purchased; and the next we bought we were not able to get at that price, but we had to pay \$2; and the man who owns the lots 8, 9 and 10 holds them now at \$5 a square foot—which it is practicably impossible for us to pay just now. But the Government has a lease on them, and for our kindness in letting them use the land they have informed us that when the war is over and the temporary buildings built thereon come down there will be no difficulty in getting these lots—and you know that if the Government wants them, why we will be very apt to get them. (Applause.)

I will call for the report of Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Chairman of the Banquet Hall Committee. (Applause.)

MRS. BASSETT: Madam President General, members of the Congress: I am very human, and I want to tell you how good that applause sounded to me. It was something like a sound from home, and I appreciated it.

I rejoice primarily in three things today; that the Father of our Country is not dead; that the Mother of this organization (Mary S. Lockwood) has been spared to us; that the Daughters of the American Revolution were never more alive at any period of this Society's history. (Applause.)

In the last summer the President General appointed the National Committee on Banquet Hall, and honored me with its chairmanship. Interchange of letters with each member established us in the opinion that conditions national and local did not warrant cessation of our labors as war relief workers; did not warrant increase of financial obligations in war time to carry on new work; did not warrant the use of time or money to travel long distances to confer as a Committee about our special department of work. Correspondence alone was our medium of com-

munication. No attempt was made to formulate a program of work until January 1918. Progress was reported by the chairman to the Continental Hall Committee on a tentative plan for the extension, development and use of the Banquet Hall and its adjacent balcony, as a social central meeting place for the quiet chat; the making and meeting of friends and above all for the common center for the interchange of ideas and plans relating to our D. A. R. work.

The crowded entrance and lobby on the first floor of our Hall have long cried aloud for relief—for some outlet for the congestion of waiting crowds.

The National Officers conducting their important business in increasing volume every day and doing special work at Congress have no spare hours and but little empty space to devote to visiting Daughters. State rooms have had to be used as offices, and the war work that has brought more labor has brought more workers and more visitors to our Hall to learn about it.

The opportune time seems to have come to give all Daughters a more extended use of the Banquet Hall and to make of it an active agent in cementing our workers into one big family. The hospitality of the house is largely centered in the Banquet Hall, up to this time used only on state occasions, but standing ready for all alike when time shall make plain just how to open up its possibilities. The idea, the thought, the sentiment of its name lies far deeper than the words Banquet Hall imply. The room is not for feasting alone. It was a room subscribed for so quickly and generously by chapters and individuals that the two ridiculous adverbs "never" and "impossible" were lost from my vocabulary when within a year about \$4,000 was paid into the treasury to make this room a memorial for all chapters.

The Banquet Hall is admirably fitted for general use by members. It is high above the business offices, overlooking the river, and has a balcony which would add the space for the long desired quiet haven for the refreshment of mind and body if provided with the necessary equipment.

The suggestion has been made to leave the dining room untouched as the entrance to the more informal balcony which shall be fitted with awnings and furnished in willow ware as a rest room where tea may be served informally if desired. The committee will report to the Board the recommendations made in committee meeting Tuesday.

It is well to remember as we look at our Memorial Hall, "We have time for events to happen, we don't have to invent them." It is well to ask ourselves in presenting a development of the plan of usefulness of this building in the Banquet Hall on what will the success of the plan depend? On the value of the idea? No, not necessarily. It will depend on the response you make to the call for tightening the bonds of fellowship here within our walls; it will depend on how strongly the idea presented touches the hearts of the majority.

It is a satisfaction to all of us to be here in Continental Hall. We feel it to be for us a legitimate stopping place on our journeyings to and fro. There is nothing else of its kind in the world, so good, so unique. It keeps open house for a formidable fraction of its family at Congress time, and for countless friends throughout the year. All alike confess to its majesty and to its magnetism. London may have her bit of pavement where Shakespeare trod; a post that Johnson touched; a tavern in which Moore sang; a chamber in which Raleigh was held; a suburb in which

Bacon lived—but this is our treasure house! Here we have our building that is great because its spirit is greater. This memorial did not just happen. We have not just stumbled on something great. Familiarity with its designs and purposes does not breed contempt. Here innumerable inherited memories and forces bind us close. Here these great deeds and great dead whom we commemorate speak to us. Here we mobilize thousands of collaborators in this reverent service of storing up impressions to be transmitted to those who shall follow us. Has the Banquet Hall no place to fill, no part to take? Shall it not come into its birthright and have its rightful place as a vital element in cementing the ties of human fellowship as we work out our great plans in this commemorative building. Shall not the Banquet Hall, the memorial of all chapters, be a part of the great building which is the accumulation of ideas and ideals just as Winchester Cathedral is of harmony; as the Acropolis is of beauty; as Victoire de Samothrace in that great mutilated body is of Hope. The Banquet Hall is waiting for its touch of life. It is a magnificent room waiting for you. Order and beauty are there, but it needs the human warmth and affection that makes a *living* room. The soul of our building will awake when we fully realize that retrospect fraternity is only a step toward present and future fraternity. We must know each other better now! Women of the Coast, the prairie, the far East and the Southland, women broadly representative of wider interests than those of D. A. R. work alone must know each other here. We have changed from spectators to partakers of a common peril, and we have learned so soon and so surely that the fraternity of sorrow binds us closely together.

This Continental Hall is far more than a traveller's stopping place. It must be our home with that intangible something, that vibrating atmosphere in it that shall give us the restful sense of welcome and of shelter at its heart! If my continuing motto as your chairman, to bring about such a heart center in the Banquet Hall succeeds, it is due to the one word of that motto, Try! If wishes were all in vain, we should not have received the instinctive wish to formulate them. The fable of Pandora which shows us Hope at the bottom of the familiar box was certainly a divine inspiration. (Applause.)

MARY COOLEY BASSETT, *Chairman*.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report of our Committee on the Banquet Hall. If there is no objection the report will be accepted. I hear none; the report is accepted.

We will now hear from the Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots, Mrs. Eli G. Boone, the State Regent from Kentucky.

I wish to say that all the members who are to give reports, should on the morning or the afternoon in which their reports are to be given, come to the platform and be ready.

MRS. BOONE: Madam President General and members of the Congress: I feel that so many of the members of this Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots are so interested today in the sacred spots that will be history ere very many months, the time has been very much absorbed, and therefore all members of the Committee have not reported, but I have the following report to submit:

Madam President General and Members of the 27th Annual Congress:

In submitting the report of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, I must

congratulate the President General upon conceiving the plan of dividing the States into six divisions and placing a chairman over each division. The Chairmen have all been a great inspiration and strength. Mrs. William A. Guthrie, chairman of the Central Division, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio, has sent good reports from every state, and a number of most interesting cards, showing historic spots that have been and should be marked. Mrs. Sherman I. Pool, Chairman of the Western Division, including Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming has been indefatigable in her efforts, and all but two of these Western States have sent splendid reports and valuable information regarding the historic spots in this section. Mrs. William H. Talbott, Chairman of the Eastern Division, that is so rich in these spots, that time has made sacred, sent in good reports from Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey and West Virginia. A great many letters came from the Eastern States, saying they were most interested in preserving and marking the hundreds of historic spots, that abound in every one of these states, but war relief work had absorbed all other interests. No report came to us from the Northern Division, but your chairman is inclined to be very charitable and blame it on the irregularity of the mails at this time. Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, Chairman of the Pacific Coast Division, was compelled to resign her post in this work, because of the manifold duties of her State Regency, including all phases of war relief work. However, Washington sent in a good report. Mrs. St. John A. Lawton, Chairman of the Southern Division, sent very interesting reports from Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee. From the Eastern States came pictures of Washington's headquarters. Fleming Castle, oldest home in Flemington, N. J.; in Trenton, the old barracks of the Revolution; in Haddonfield, the old historic buttonwood trees; in Ringoes, Lafayette's headquarters, being the oldest house in town. The Governor Belcher mansion in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in which Washington and Lafayette attended a wedding in 1778, and Alexander Hamilton acted as master of ceremonies. The Daughters of Plainfield, have marked a rock, from which Washington viewed the movements of the British forces in 1777.

Delaware—Historic Belmont Hall, Smyrna, built in 1684, when the first Delaware Legislature was held. De Vrees monument on the sight of the first colony 1631. Flag Monument, near Newark. Cooks Bridge, where the American flag was first unfurled in battle. A card showing original burial place of Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence of Delaware.

Louisiana—Louisiana reports the marker being placed at Baton Rouge, where a battle was fought, during the Revolution.

Mississippi—Mississippi reports the marking of Cowles Mead grave in Clinton, who was acting Governor of Mississippi during Aaron Burr's conspiracy. A sight of peculiar interest and one well worth marking is in Tunica County, the point where DeSoto discovered the Mississippi River. The special work this year in Mississippi, and which was successfully completed, was erecting a flag staff and flag at Natchez. Upon this spot the American flag was officially unfurled, on Mississippi soil for the first time.

Tennessee—Tennessee is interested in marking, through the Chickamauga Chapter, the sight of old Brainard Mission Ridge, from which Missionary Ridge takes its name, also the house built and occupied for years by Chief John Ross, of the Cherokee Nation, and in which the Tribal counsels were held. In June, 1917, the Sycamore Shoals Chapter, of Bristol, unveiled a marker on the oak tree where Colonel Pemberton mustered his men when starting to Kings Mountain.

District of Columbia—Biographies of men and historical houses in the District of Columbia prepared. The committee has searched records for data relating to a Presbyterian cemetery at Georgetown. This spot is now used as a municipal playground, and it is purposed (at an opportune time) to erect a drinking fountain, as a memorial to Revolutionary soldiers, once buried there, a list of the soldiers having been obtained.

A number of ceremonies have been held around the stones marking the "Ten miles square" and twenty others will be held in the spring and summer. Braddock trail, through the District of Columbia, will be marked.

Indiana—John Paul Chapter, Madison. The park, an old graveyard, has been in charge of the chapter since 1904. The boulder, marking the beginning of Michigan road was dedicated at the Centennial of Indiana's admission to the Union. A quaint old bell, had been removed from Railing Station years ago, but was returned to the Station through the effort of Miss Craven, a member of John Paul Chapter. It was rung one-half hour before each train left.

West Virginia—Pictures of Old Log Cabin Chapter House, of Buford Chapter, opened October 13, 1917, sent by Mrs. J. Chas. Roberts, Historian Buford Chapter. Kanawha Valley Chapter sent card showing boulder erected to mark location of Fort Clendeium, Charleston, W. Va. Near Union, West Virginia, a card of old Rehobeth M. E. Church, built 1785, and deeded to the conference to remain their property as long as grass grows and water runs. The oldest church west of the Alleghany Mountains. A bronze tablet was placed on the side of the original old Market House, February 22, 1917, by the Pack Horse Ford Chapter, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Photo of bronze table, marking Savage Grant, a tract of land, patented December 15, 1772, by the Earl of Dunmore, last royal Governor of Virginia, to John Savage and sixty-one other soldiers, for services in French and Indian war, by Buford Chapter, Huntington, West Virginia. A handsome granite obelisk monument was erected by the Elizabeth Zane Chapter, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, and dedicated to the memory of Capt. William White and John Fink, who were killed during the Revolution by the Indians. A magnificent monument of granite was erected by the Chapter at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to the memory of the Indian Chief, Cornstalk, who died October, 1774. Also this same Chapter, Col. Charles Lewis, sent a large photo, showing the Battle Monument, erected in the memory of the brave soldiers, who fell October 10, 1774, and a quaint little chapter house, under the shadow of this obelisk.

Michigan—Four historic spots marked. First rural mail route in Southern Michigan, marked by boulder and bronze tablet. Erected by Charity Cook, Marshall, Battle Creek, Hannah Tracy Grant and Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapters. Fort St. Clair marked by Otsiketa Chapter, with boulder and bronze tablet, May 30, 1917. Indian Village tablet on Straight school by Sophie de Marsac Campeau

Chapter, tablet the gift of Mrs. Victor Seydel, June 14, 1917. Site of first permanent building Ypsilanti, bronze tablet by Ypsilanti Chapter.

Five trails marked. Territorial Road near Keeler, boulder and bronze tablet, marked by Algonquin Chapter and Ladies' Literary Club of Keeler, June 26, 1917. Lake to Lake Trail at Homer, by Charity Cook Chapter. Bronze tablet on Flagpole, October 27, 1917. Military Highway, by Genesee Chapter, Flint. Trail Bay de Nocquet, Indian and fur traders trail, boulder and bronze tablet by Menominee Chapter, October, 1917. Old Territorial Road, Jackson, by Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, June 14, 1917.

Four Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked. Edward Evans, Constantine Cemetery, June 20, 1917, by Algonquin Chapter. John Britton, cemetery between Atlas and Goodrich, October, 1917. Marked by Genesee Chapter. Stephen Pratt, Otsego, cemetery, May 23, 1917. By Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter. Zoeth Tobey, Lawler cemetery, May 30, 1917 by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter. Two Real Daughters' graves marked.

Ten flag poles placed.

Twenty-four Historic Spots located.

Minnesota—The Old Roman Tower, at Fort Snelling, built in 1819, marked by Old Trails Chapter of Minneapolis, in appreciation of the service of Col. Henry Leavenworth and his men, of 128 Infantry, who in 1819 were the first soldiers to occupy this reservation, called St. Anthony's Reservation. Minnesota had intended marking the first block house this year, but owing to war conditions, had to abandon the idea.

Florida—Has marked a number of spots, pictures of which are on display.

Ohio—Ohio reports a list of 62 graves of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Ashtabula county, located by the Mary Stanley Chapter of the D. A. R. Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Ohio, erected markers along the Cumberland Trail. The D. A. R. of Ohio petitioned their legislators to purchase Campus Martis at Marietta for a State Park in memory of the Mayflower, who settled Ohio. Mrs. Lewis Laylin, of Columbus, reported the purchase of this campus.

Indiana—Indiana reports conservation of three spots that are of value to every patriot. Turkey Run, in Parke county; William Henry Harrison Mansion, at Vincennes, and the old State Capitol at Corydon. Credit is due Francis Vigo Chapter for securing the William Henry Harrison Mansion. It was on the lawn, in front of this mansion, a few hundred feet from the Wabash River that Tecumseh held his famous Pow-wow with General Harrison. The Old State House will be used for patriotic purposes, and will become a museum for historic records and relics for the State of Indiana.

Illinois—Illinois reports some old trails that she is anxious to mark, and an old stone fort, also a number of Indian mounds and an handsome statue of George Rogers Clarke, at Quincy. Joliet has a statue of Louis Joliet. Nauvoo has many interesting reminders of the Mormons and Iberians. The early settlers of Joliet, built a fort as a protection against the Indians, which was called "Fort Nonsense" on account of never being used. Oregon has the Lorado, Taft's famous statue of Black Hawk.

Iowa—From Fort Dodge Iowa, is a card showing an historic old log cabin

restored by the D. A. R. A boulder at Fort John, Jonesville, Iowa, which marks this fort by the Revolutionary Dames Chapter. The ladies of the Lake Chapter of Spirit Lake, Iowa, erected a boulder to mark the spot where a stockade was erected to shelter early settlers. A statue of Chief Keokuk, in Rand Park, Keokuk, Iowa, was erected by the Keokuk chapter and the bronze tablet on base of pedestal was placed by Iowa Daughters. This marks the beginning of the "Mormon, or Early Iowa Trail" across the State. Iowa's greatest work along the line of preservation of historic spots, the marking of the Mormon, or early Iowa trail across the State from Keokuk to Council Bluffs, is nearing completion. The first marker was placed in 1913, at the beginning of the trail at Keokuk. Markers of Iowa granite boulders with bronze tablets, suitably inscribed, are to be placed at Utica, in Van Buren county; New Bloomfield, in Davis county; Chariton Point, Chariton; point where Blue Grass Trail crosses the Mormon Trail, on line proposed in 1844, as the western boundary of Iowa, and at Council Bluffs. Markers were unveiled at the State Conference at Ottumwa, March 19-21, 1918.

Flag Day, June 14, 1917, Hannah Caldwell Chapter, of Davenport, dedicated and presented to the City of Davenport, a bronze tablet on a large granite boulder, commemorating the signing of the Black-Hawk Purchase Treaty, Sept. 21, 1832, between the United States and the Indians. Major General Winfield Scott, signed for the United States, and Chief Keokuk and Wapello for the Indians. This marker is placed in River Front Park, and was unveiled with fitting ceremonies. Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison, contemplates the marking of an old well on the site of an old fort.

Arkansas—The last of the slave quarters on the famous Miller Place, Ark., from Batesville, Ark., is shown in interesting cards. The Old Lawrence House, oldest house in Batesville. The historic Pickett Plantation, in Jackson county, Ark., and a card showing the old Commissary Building, Fort Smith, Ark.

South Dakota—A boulder marking the Yankton Stockade, in which the people took refuge, during the Sioux outbreak, was erected by the Daniel Newcomb Chapter at Yankton, S. D.

Colorado—An old willow tree, planted by Autmie Janis, as a token of faith between red and white man, near Laporte, Colo., and about five miles from Fort Collins, was marked by the D. A. R. Chapters in memory of Janis, being first white settler in Colorado. A number of interesting cards showing boundary line in Colorado and Wyoming, marked by Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie City, Wyoming, Cache La Poudre Chapter, Fort Collins, Centennial State Chapter, Greeley. Another interesting card from Colorado, was the little log house showing where the first school was taught.

Wyoming—A marker was unveiled in Sept. 1916, at Camp Walbach, near Cheyenne, Wyo., under the auspices of the D. A. R. A splendid lot of cards showing the marking of old trails and forts all through Wyoming, erected by the State and Jacques Laramie Chapter D. A. R., also the overland trail. Camp Walbach, U. S. Military Post boulder marking State of Wyoming, S. A. R. and D. A. R., Cheyenne, Wyo. The Oregon Trail is a continuous historic spot, and there have been twenty or more markers placed along this route. Fort Laramie, in Goshen county, is perhaps the most historic of all spots in Wyoming, as it carries with it

greater significance than any other fort or post along the Oregon Trail. Then comes Fort Bridger in Uinta county. Fort Sanders, three miles south of Laramie, was an important post in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway. Washakie's grave has been marked in the Wind River Reservation, near Lander. The spot where the Oregon Trail crossed the Nebraska-Wyoming line has been marked by the D. A. R. and S. A. R., of Nebraska and Wyoming. Our southern boundary line where the stage and express came in the '60's near the historic Virginia Dale, was marked July 4, 1917, by the D. A. R., of Fort Collins and Greeley, Colorado, and Laramie, Wyoming. Fort Steele, on the Union Pacific Railway near Wolcott, was a prominent post during the Union Pacific construction. The site where the building stands where the Woman Suffrage Bill was passed by our governor has recently been marked in Cheyenne. Near the town of Casper is the spot where Casper Collins was killed in an attempt to save his comrade from the Indians. A brass tablet commemorating this event has been placed on the Pioneer's monument erected in the town. On the site of the Fetterman Massacre stands a monument built of rough boulders and cobblestones picked up in the vicinity and arranged in circular form; height, 20 feet; it is enclosed by a wooden fence. On one side is an iron plate with the following inscription:

"On Dec. 21, 1866—upon this spot—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. J. Fetterman, with 76 privates of the 18th U. S. Infantry and 27th Cavalry and five civilians, were overcome by an overwhelming force of Sioux under Red Cloud. There were no survivors."

Nebraska—Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, of Crawford, unveiled a marker in commemoration of the treaty with the Indians in 1876. The exact spot of the signing of the treaty was about ten miles from the city, but the marker was placed in the city park of Crawford. The unveiling was on October 27, 1917. Fairbury Chapter reports an historic spot, not far from that town, to be marked. Elizabeth Montague, of Beatrice, has in its vicinity the first homestead in the United States, and it will be marked. McCook, the Thirty-seven Star Chapter, reports the location of the massacre of the Nelson Buck surveying party in 1869, by the Indians, a short distance west of the town of Marion, in Red Willow county, a picture of the spot being given in the Nebraska State history, Vol. 18, page 104. There is also the battle ground of the Pawnee and Sioux Indians in Hitchcock county, in what is known as Massacre Canon. Nikumi Chapter, of Blair, reports an effort being made to mark her historic spots of which she has many, but the fund started was spent for liberty bonds.

Georgia—May 11, 1917, The Lyman Hall Chapter, of Waycross, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the site of old Tebeauville, a "Dead Town." Tebeauville was a small settlement in Ware county, the beginning of which was in the early days long before the "War Between the States," and of historic importance because of the prominence of families coming out of Tebeauville. With the coming of the railroad into the wire-grass section the town moved down to the station and left Tebeauville in the outskirts of the present town of Waycross. May 18, 1917, the McIntosh Reserve Chapter, of Carrollton, unveiled a bronze tablet telling the history of the McIntosh stone which has been used as a corner stone in the girls' new dormitory of the District Agricultural and Mechanical School for the purpose of

preserving the historic relic. This stone mounting block has three steps and was used by horseback riders at the home of the Indian Chief, Gen. William McIntosh, at his home on "McIntosh Reserve" in Carroll county.

June 16, 1917, the Nancy Hart Chapter, of Milledgeville, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the ruins of old Fort Wilkinson, situated three miles south of Milledgeville. Here June 16, 1802, a treaty of limits was made between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians by which the Indians ceded certain lands to the government. This fort protected the lives and property of the settlers when Oconee river was the frontier.

June 14, 1917, the Stephen Heard Chapter, of Elberton, unveiled a handsome electric flag placed on the county court house to the memory of the Elbert county heroes of the Revolutionary War.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL: This is only a beginning of the number of very interesting historic spots that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been interested in marking, but I will ask that the members take time to see the interesting display of cards that the committee has arranged for the benefit of this Congress and which the various district chairmen so energetically collected.

MATTIE VAUGHAN BOONE,

Chairman Preservation of Historic Spots Committee.

I move the acceptance of this report, Madam President General. (Applause). Seconded.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I would like to add a word to this report in the way of a request: When you send those photographs or cards of historic work, please mount them. If they are to be hung, do not send them to your chairman to have her do all the work. It is not so very hard; but when one person is to mount 1,000, or even 700 or 800 pictures, you will find that it becomes a task. So please prepare them ready for exhibition yourselves—and you will see how it is done upstairs.

We have completed our program this morning as outlined on the program, but we do not want to adjourn at this early hour—for a number of reasons. We want to get over the ground as well as we can, to make up for any delays we might encounter, and now we have still some time, and if there is no objection the order of business will be suspended and we will receive the report of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the Flag, that on Genealogical Records, and of Real Daughters, which we will have plenty of time for.

The Official Reader read announcements.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from the Chairman of the Genealogical Research Committee, Miss Grace M. Pierce.

MISS PIERCE: (Applause.)

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The Committee on Genealogical Research created a few years ago seems never to have found its proper place in the work of our Society. And yet its field is unlimited and its value incommensurate. The object primarily of this Committee is to secure copies of unpublished family records, genealogies, abstracts of deeds,

wills, marriage and death records, etc., the unpublished vital records of the towns and counties of all sections of the country. These, of course, can not all pertain to the Revolutionary period, but we need more information regarding the periods between the Revolution and the present.

The payment for Revolutionary service in grants of land through the territory of the middle west caused a westward tide of emigration on the part of Revolutionary survivors and their children. The homestead laws opened a still more extensive area to American enterprise, and the entire territory west of the Alleghany Mountains has been a series of stepping stones for the advancement of American progress. In each of these sections the records are the connecting links between the citizens of American parentage of the far west and their Revolutionary ancestry in the original thirteen colonies. These links are most necessary to perfect the chain of evidence for the future membership of our Society. Therefore, I beg of you, in compliance with that section of our Constitution which refers to the preservation of records to organize your committees of research to preserve and perpetuate these most valuable records. Destruction of these records is constantly going on by fire, accident, or natural disintegration of the material used in recording. Every record should be in duplicate to lessen the chances of irreparable loss, and with one copy in Continental Hall we would soon acquire a wonderful and valuable collection of records from original sources which would be of inestimable value in connection with future applications for membership.

With the State Registrar acting as Chairman of this work in each State, guiding and directing the local research under the Chapter Registrars, and each one doing her duty, we can soon have an effective organized effort along these lines. Every local Chapter has a great opportunity and a special field of action, while the Chapters located in towns which are county seats and having access to county records, have unusual opportunities to co-operate in this work. We sincerely hope that the actual war relief work will not cause us to overlook or neglect the other important work of our organization.

During the past year your Committee has not accomplished all that we had hoped, but I have the honor to report the following résumé from the reports of the State Chairman.

The State of Arkansas through its Chairman, Mrs. Pettigrew, reports an interesting compilation of family history regarding one branch of the Irvine family in America, from the Martha Baker Thurman Chapter; also a sketch of a Scotch Irish neighborhood, and data on the Powe family of North Carolina; a branch of the Brown—Johnson families of the middle west emigration back to their sources in Massachusetts, from Fort Smith; brief records of the pioneers of Independence County compiled by Miss Stella Pickett Hardy; genealogical notes on the Valliers Vaughn family of the Arkansas district from the Little Rock Chapter; items on the Pickens and Wike family; and the Honor Roll of Arkadelphia Chapter.

The State Chairman of Massachusetts, Miss Mary Howe, died February 7, 1918, so no report has been received from that State. Miss Massey, State Chairman of Pennsylvania, offers her personal work of the Myers and Wunder families of Germantown, and also the Estill, Risley, and Elmer families of New Jersey. Mrs. Shumway, Chairman of Illinois, sends an interesting sketch of the first voyage of

the Clermont on the Hudson River, with a list of the passengers on that occasion. From Mrs. Anah Babcock Yates, the New York State Chairman, comes a remarkable and satisfactory report of work accomplished. Mrs. Yates has done the greater part of the work herself and is an enthusiast in research of this character.

Abstracts of Chemung County Probate Court Records, also Monroe and Ontario Counties, to 1850; copies of every Quaker cemetery in Monroe County; 50 new family records, and a copy in progress of all family and Revolutionary ancestral records of the members of Irondequoit Chapter of over 500 members. A large contribution of cemetery records were sent in by the Chapter at Troy, N. Y. From Connecticut comes a promise of a large collection of valuable town and county records not heretofore published.

This, Madam President General, is a brief report, not as much as we had hoped to accomplish during the past year, but the work is growing and must soon form an important feature in the work of our Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Chairman.*

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report. If there is no objection it will be accepted. It is accepted.

We will now hear from the Chairman of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. Hume, of Wisconsin—State Regent.

MRS. HUME:

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the 27th Continental Congress:

The name of this Committee is explanatory of its duties, hence I was surprised to receive an inquiry as to what was meant by "Prevention of Desecration of the Flag," and why was it necessary to have such a committee?

Unfortunately it is always necessary to have officers either appointed or elected to enforce laws or report infringements of laws. Forty states now have state flag laws, many of them excellent and quite drastic in requirements. This National Committee D. A. R. is constantly and actively engaged in the investigation of cases where ignorant, thoughtless or careless, and occasionally flagrant desecrations of our flag occur. The following instances are among those reported:

The manufacture and sale of wearing apparel, such as neckties, handkerchiefs, shirts and collars with the flag design imprinted on material; pillow covers and coverlets with design of flag printed, knitted or embroidered thereon. In one case the intent was so patriotic as to almost silence criticism: A number of foreign-born children, anxious to do something for our soldiers, knit a coverlet, and after hands had been carefully washed, they were allowed, each day, as a special privilege for good behavior, to knit a few stitches on red and white stripes or the blue, and when the flag was finished, their teacher showed them how to combine it with surrounding squares. To these children it was like a sacrament, yet no *living* soldier would care to sleep under or rest under such a coverlet; only the *dead* soldiers are so honored.

Again our beautiful flag was literally planted in a park, the design being carried out with flowering and foliage plants. It was beautiful from the gardener's stand-

point, but could easily be trod upon, and "our colors must not touch the ground." An energetic State Chairman secured the passage of an amended State Law preventing such desecration, yet the same thing may be found in many other States.

A firm issued buttons showing "joke flags" without stars on the blue field, or with incorrect number of stars or stripes. Other instances of desecration were reported in the use of the flag in advertising, on calendars, with our flag trailing on the ground—decorations where the flag was nailed to the walls, wound around pillars or columns; stationery tissue and wall paper, post cards and ribbons, even appearing in the form of ices and cakes. The shield upon which the Stars and Stripes appear, is not specifically named in flag laws, and is often used in advertising, and there are many such evasions of the law.

The most flagrant and thoughtless cases, however, occur in the mistaken and inexcusable use of our precious flag in draping it as curtains and costumes, also in cartoons and posters. Wherever one turns one can see the effigies of Uncle Sam or Columbia clothed in Stars and Stripes; at times these figures are dignified, again they are grotesque cartoons, but in no other country will one find the National Flag thus abused.

Another act of desecration may be added to this list. We daily read of cases where ones, whose loyalty is questioned, are *forced* to kiss the Flag. It is an *honor* and *privilege* to be allowed to kiss our Flag, *never* a penalty, and only those who honor, revere, and willingly serve should be allowed the honor, never one tainted with the accusation of disloyalty. I call the attention of the members of this Congress to the exhibit of the correct and incorrect uses of our Flag to be found in a room in the Hall set apart for this purpose.

How can these faults be remedied? We have many State laws. I have recommended our Committee to secure passage of local flag laws, so that abuses may be corrected at once by local authorities, but not until a Federal Flag law is passed can we hope for a cessation of the many desecrations. Therefore our committee asks the adoption of the following recommendation:

"The National Committee D. A. R. recommends that the 27th Continental Congress instruct the Legislative Committee D. A. R. to urge, with all possible haste, the passage of a Federal law to protect our Flag from desecration," and suggests that the Flag circular issued by the U. S. War Department be issued as a Flag code, that we may have a uniform code. The Flag Committee has endeavored to teach love and reverence for our Flag by gifts of Flags to churches, schools, boy scouts, soldiers, sailors and school children, by the distribution of many thousands of Flag codes, of framed copies of Flag codes being placed in prominent places, and by encouraging the universal use in schools of the Flag Salute; of compiling and printing beautiful and instructive books on the history of our Flag, and by frequently giving illustrated lectures on the subject.

Never in the history of our country has our National Emblem been so prominent, the Stars and Stripes whose name begins and ends with the letters that spell *success*—are literally holding the balance of power in the terrible world's war. Our men are willing to sacrifice everything dear to them in the world to protect that which our Flag represents, they would die to save it from dishonor, abuse, or desecration. Can we women do less? What the cross is to our church, the Flag is to

our Country, and I appeal to you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the patriotic women of America, to aid in the protection of our National Emblem, to uphold it, to keep it *waving aloft*, to realize that now, as never before, must love, loyalty, protection and reverence be given our Flag, which represents to the whole world Christianity, Humanity, and Liberty.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JOHN P.) JULIA CRACRAFT HUME,

Chairman Committee "To Prevent Desecration of The Flag."

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard this report. If there is no objection it will be accepted. I hear no objection; it is accepted.

MISS RICHARDS: It had a recommendation—a very fine one—which I should particularly like to have passed now. May I say in this connection, Madam President General, that among the resolutions that have already come to me as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, there is one that embodies the very idea of the recommendation made in this report—that it should be no penalty to kiss the American Flag, but an honor. And this is a resolution which you would doubtless like to have come to you from the committee—and I think it very fitting that this house should act upon it as coming from the Chairman of the Committee on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag. Hence I make the motion that we accept the report with its recommendation. (Seconded by Miss Mitchell.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: In this case, then, the rules will be suspended and this resolution will not be referred to the Resolutions Committee but be voted on now.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chaplain General suggests that at the close of this report we rise and pledge allegiance to our Flag. The Congress standing at attention gave the salute to the flag.

MRS. JONES (N. Y.) I should like to ask that the Federal flag law be added to in a way in compliance with the request of the committee, because there is great ignorance everywhere in regard to foreign flags. They sometimes think that the foreign flag should be honored above the American, and there is great ignorance on account of that. I should like our Committee to have that added to the Federal flag law.

MRS. LEE (Mo.) I think it is a good time for me to make my protest—a protest which should be entirely unnecessary. Last evening I was late in reaching the hall, and had a seat for the very beautiful entertainment in the rear of the auditorium. And, to my astonishment, Madam President General, at the very close of the entertainment, when our National anthem was being rendered, many members of this organization, ladies wearing our badge, engaged in audible conversation, and many others left the room. And I should like to ask if there is no way that this desecration and discourtesy may be so discouraged or discountenanced that it may not be repeated. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think that this is a very acceptable rebuke, and I hope that we shall never have occasion to have it given to us again. (Applause.)

MRS. BOYLE: Would it be all right to suggest that as an example to other

women the Daughters of the American Revolution, who are the descendants of soldiers, stand at attention when "The Star Spangled Banner" is rendered? Applause.)

MRS. ORTON (*Ohio*): It is a very common occurrence these days to go to the theater and hear "The Star Spangled Banner" sung and see people rise and do anything on earth except pay attention. They put on their wraps, reach for their wraps, they talk about anything they can think of—simply standing because they do not like to be sitting when everybody else is standing, and they do not think of the significance of it at all. And it is time, as Mrs. Boyle has said, that we constitute ourselves an example in public on that subject.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I earnestly hope that every Daughter will go out from this house resolved to set a good example in this matter, and if they do so then the rest will follow. (Applause.)

MRS. BOYLE: With our hands at our side we cannot be putting on our things.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now proceed with the rest of our program, and hear the report on Real Daughters. The Chairman, Mrs. James P. Brayton, has sent her report to be read by the Official Reader. We will now listen to that; then I have a very important announcement to make to all the candidates for Vice-President General, and then we will adjourn until 2 o'clock.

The Official Reader read the report.

Madam President General and Members of the Congress:

When we recall that the American Revolution had formally closed over one hundred and eleven years before our Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded in 1890, it seems remarkable to find that since that date over seven hundred and thirty Real Daughters have been admitted into membership. As year by year Real Daughters were discovered and admitted, the circle grew until the largest boundary was reached. Since then, naturally the circle grows less each year. I am glad to state, however, through information received from our District and State Chairmen and other sources, that we still have fifty Real Daughters in our Society, and of these thirty-one are receiving pensions. Among the fifty Real Daughters now living, the one who has been longest in the Society, is Mrs. Sophia Andrews, of Des Moines, Iowa, who has the early number, 3343.

Mrs. Andrews was born in 1829, in Elmira, New York, but her family removed to Michigan at an early day, and there under Rev. James Stone and his wife, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, she received an education which for her day, was quite advanced.

Mrs. Howell, Vice President General of Iowa, writes to me of Mrs. Andrews, saying, "She may be called the dean of newspaper women in Iowa," and adds "her life is an inspiration and her presence a benediction."

The one latest admitted is Mrs. Martha Ann McPherson, her National number being 138,125. Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Mary S. Walton, of Jamestown, New Jersey, have both been admitted into membership during the present year.

Mississippi has a paper for a Real Daughter pending in Washington. Massachusetts and New York lead in numbers, each having seven Real Daughters. Indiana has six Real Daughters residing within her borders, but two only are members of Indiana Chapters; three are members at large and a Texas Chapter has the

honor of claiming the sixth. New York has also three resident Real Daughters whose chapter membership is in other states.

Kansas, Michigan, Connecticut and New Hampshire each have three Real Daughters, and fourteen other states, namely: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Maine, Virginia, Vermont, Iowa, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama, Georgia, New Jersey, Illinois and Texas have each two or one, and the remaining states have none. Two of Kansas' Real Daughters are sisters, aged respectively eighty-six and ninety.

South Dakota reports the death, on March 14, of their only Real Daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Jane Turner, who during her life had been the recipient of much kind and loving attention from the chapters in her state, the Sons of the American Revolution at one time presenting her with a gift of twenty-five dollars.

Alabama mourns the loss of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Christopher, who passed away last summer. Their living Real Daughter, Mrs. Thomas, ninety-six years old, is totally blind, but retains all her other faculties.

Connecticut has had in all one hundred and three Real Daughters, and most of the graves of deceased Real Daughters have been marked in some way. One Real Daughter is buried in Germany and Mrs. Kinney wonders if the Connecticut Daughters will be allowed to place a marker for her there with the inscription: "A descendant of the American Revolution." One chapter in Connecticut has been honored in having seventeen Real Daughters enrolled in its membership. Wisconsin had until the death during the past year of Mrs. Sarah Ward, three Real Daughters. The two remaining are Mrs. Thiers, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Butler, of Delevan. Mrs. Atwood writes of the elder of these two, Mrs. Thiers, who was one hundred and two years old last October, that she is greatly interested in the present war and reads the newspapers without glasses, and that she divides her time between knitting gray socks for the soldiers and baby socks for her great grandchildren.

An unusual case is that of Mrs. Randall, a member of a New Hampshire chapter, who is but sixty-eight years old, having been born when her father was ninety. Her father lived to the age of one hundred.

Mrs. Lydia Wixson, of Maine, has celebrated her one hundred and first birthday. The Texas Real Daughters are sisters and both are members of Fort Worth Chapter. New York reports that one of their Real Daughters celebrated her one hundred and ninth birthday, January 5; Illinois has had 27 Real Daughters—one Mrs. Mary Jane Kimery, died this year. Pennsylvania has had forty Real Daughters. Mrs. Hester A. Brown died December 31, 1917.

Massachusetts Chapters have had one hundred and twenty-one Real Daughters. Mrs. Haley, Chairman of the Northern District writes: "I think, in proportion, more graves are marked in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Northern District."

New York reports through its chairman, that all its graves are marked, many with the official marker, and that ninety-four Real Daughters have been enrolled in its membership. Maine has had twenty-seven Real Daughters; eight graves have been marked.

Your Chairman urges that a greater effort be made during the coming year

to locate and mark the last resting places of all our deceased Real Daughters. The grave of a Real Daughter who was born in New Hampshire, has been located in Oregon, and another born in New Hampshire lives in Nebraska, which shows our Real Daughters were among the pioneers of the West.

It has been a joy to me to learn of the loving attention that has been and is still being bestowed on our Real Daughters by the chapters. It is a branch of the work of our National Society which I feel sure appeals strongly to all of us. They link the present and the past and seem to connect the American Revolution with the present great world war, which on our part, is for democracy and its highest ideals.

MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON,
Chairman Committee on Real Daughters.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report. If there is no objection it will be accepted. I hear no objection; it is accepted.

I have a few words, just a little statement to make about the election this year. We have to elect seven Vice-Presidents General. Do not ask me why just seven, but read your constitution, which tells you there are seven this year. Some want to know why we have the election so late. For three reasons. First, because, year after year when we have come here we have learned that most of you come here to vote principally, and then run home. This year we are going to have it at the last of the Congress and keep you here till we get through—if you are interested in your work. (Laughter.) In the second place, a number of your candidates have been writing me as to what they ought to do—should they send out cards individually, etc.?—this was the custom before, for any who wished to do so. But it has been felt that the dignified way to do was simply to send notices to the National Officers and the other Vice Presidents General, and personal friends, and then when they came to this Congress, which would probably be a small one, their friends could then campaign for them here. And I want to say that every candidate shall have every courtesy and every consideration that can possibly be given. When they decide to become candidates for the position of Vice President General, in this Society, I am sure they should have the right that is due them.

We have decided that the delegates having candidates for office will present their names, which will be placed in a hat and these names be drawn out. The person drawing number one will be nominated from the platform first, and the one drawing second will be second, and so on. And on Thursday evening the persons nominating these candidates will be seated on the platform, and as their numbers appear they will step forward and nominate their candidate in a dignified manner. That is the way it will be done.

Now if these candidates want to get together and decide what they want to do for campaigning and so on, they are at liberty to do so, and then they can have their names as candidates posted on the bulletin board, and let us all know just who are the candidates. I understand there are ten candidates, and, of course, in that event three will have to be defeated. But let us do it in a good-hearted way and take the majority vote for the will of the Congress.

I want you all to elect the seven on the first ballot and decide on the seven you wish, and we will get through I am sure on Friday, without the least trouble. We will vote downstairs in the room in which you registered using the voting machines as usual.

The Official Reader read announcements.

A recess was taken at 12:15 P. M.

TUESDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 16, 1918.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The first State Regent's report will be that of New Mexico. The State Regent of New Mexico is not present. Is her representative here? The other State Regents whose names appear on the program, will please come at once and take seats on the platform. The State Regents of New Mexico, Arizona, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and New Hampshire.

We will have Arizona. Any one here representing Arizona? The next one is Missouri.

The State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Painter.

MRS. PAINTER: (See State reports.) (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from the State Regent of Arkansas, Mrs. Davis. (Not present.) The State Regent of Mississippi is not able to be present, but Mississippi will be represented by her State Vice Regent, Mrs. Morgan.

MRS. MORGAN: (See State reports.) (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the report of the State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. Howe. (Applause.)

MRS. HOWE: (See State reports.) (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This ends the group of States for this time, and if there is no objection these reports will be accepted. I hear no objection; they are accepted.

The hour set aside on our program for the War Relief Service committee reports, has now come, and if there is no objection I would like to have a woman well known in this work speak to you for a few brief moments. She has come from New York, she is a Daughter herself, and we will be glad, I know, to hear Miss Helen Varick Boswell, of New York. (Applause.)

I would like also to suggest that those in the rear of the gallery come further down if they wish to, toward the front of the gallery.

I have always said in days gone by that I wished I had all the time I have lost by being on time (laughter) and having to wait for the rest of them to come in. And we have that experience right here, for we lose five minutes every time we have to open the door to let the tardy ones in, and you can soon multiply that by a few figures and we have an hour, a half, or a quarter of an hour lost. Those seated will please keep their positions.

MISS BOSWELL: (Applause.) Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Continental Congress: It is very gracious and very kind of your President General to allow me just a few minutes here on your program to talk—I hardly

know about what, but what do we all talk about these days? Everything pertains to, and should pertain to the patriotic spirit that is here always I know in Washington, but is here doubly now because of your presence in convention assembled. And so we are all come to that feeling and attitude: We think of our country now, we think of it perhaps as it was in the earlier days—when it was young and in the Revolution days. We are a very young country after all, only 142 years old. We have had so much happen in that time, we have had our struggles and came out always with banners flying, always have come out a superior democracy, always have come out a better and and a braver Christian nation.

But for everything that we have gained as a republic, just as in everything that we have gained as individuals, there is a price to pay; and we have paid that price in the past—we have the price to pay now. And we shall pay it; we are glad to be paying it. This country has ever guarded within its borders the oppressed and downtrodden; it has been a haven of refuge for the oppressed of every land. The doors of Ellis Island have always swung inward, and untold millions have come through those doors grasping at the broad road of opportunity that they saw stretched out beyond. We have ever preached democracy; now it is our business to save democracy. (Applause.) And we are with the men who are doing it now.

Washington did say—did warn us against entangling alliances with foreign powers, and that advice was good in his day, because then, through steam and electricity, the earth had not shrunk to its present size and any foreign power was a long way from us in the days of sailing vessels. So that advice was good then. But never again can we take our stand—never again will we wish to take our stand as an isolated nation, because we have gone out into the world of nations as one of them, and we shall never again after this war hear anything about the advantages of isolation for a nation.

We have gone in with a well defined world policy of things in which we believe America is the youngest recruit in this war, but in one way she is already a leader—in that we know why we are in the war very much more clearly than does any other country. We know we are in the war, in the first place, to make the world a better place to live in (applause), and for the establishment and the preservation of lasting peace once this war is over.

There were those among us, of course, who used to think that possibly—possibly—that could be brought about by concrete public opinion, by arbitration, by all those things, but these agonizing days and years of war have taught us that for peace there is a more terrible price—and we are ready to pay the price.

President Wilson has said "Force, force, force, to the utmost;" and in that saying he expressed the feeling of every loyal man and woman in America,—that every ounce of the man-power and the woman power of this country, that every bit of the material wealth, that all of the great resources of this country, should be poured into this cause for which we are all standing unitedly together for the success—for the kind of peace without which we can be as nothing.

Now the war is teaching us many things. It is teaching us some things that we should have been learning and that really as a nation and individually we did know from our beginnings, but of which we had grown careless, because as we grew rich as a nation and individually I am afraid we grew proud as individuals. We let

class distinctions rise; we seemed to be a little proud of them. But we are learning on that particular—where men of all kinds and conditions are together in the trenches on the other side, and where mothers and sisters and wives of all kinds and conditions are suffering together, are knitting together, knitting not only the caps and the gray wool sweaters, but knitting into our inner consciousness the thought and the understanding that war, like love and death, levels all ranks, and does lay the shepherd's crook beside the scepter and that things, as things, do not matter very much any more. (Applause.) Yes, that the wealth of the nation does not matter, any wealth, except as it helps our nation to victory; that it does not matter whether things belong to you or to me, because first they belong to the nation for its use in taking care of our men at the front. (Applause.) And so small things fade away—big things are with us now, and I hope, as a country, shall be with us in a greater measure than ever they have been before.

We need the uplifting, the building up of spirit that comes from such meetings as this. Your convention is an uplift of the spirit. When I was coming in on the train yesterday evening I read the magnificent utterances of your President General in her opening speech (applause)—that speech will always be a strong part of the history of this organization, made as it was when we needed it. It was an uplift of the spirit—it was the thing that we needed. And we must get together in just this kind of meetings.

I would like, Madam President General, before sitting down, to bring to your attention, if I may, another gathering that is to be held in Philadelphia on the 16th and 17th of May, that has been called a "Win-the-War-for-Permanent-Peace" convention, that has been called, or the invitation has been sent out or authorized by ex-President Taft, who is going over this country now, you know, making magnificent war speeches. It has been called by him and by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, that grand man who has been representing this country—or did so until he had to leave—in Holland. It has been called by Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., known and loved by us all as Mrs. Grover Cleveland (applause,) Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Dr. Lowell of Harvard, by Samuel Gompers and by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, and by many of those who are so interested in carrying the message of the need of winning this war to everybody in this country. So this convention is to be held in Philadelphia, that cradle—that very cradle of independence. And I believe its sessions are to be held in Independence Hall, and the governors of many states will be there, and the great public-spirited citizens and heads of various institutions from all over the country, and statesmen, will be there, just to carry out to the people, not only in the convention assembled, but going out into the schools and colleges, and into the industrial plants and carrying the Win-the-War propaganda, knowing that we must spur up every American to feel the necessity to win this war, and then to get to that great thing, a league of nations to preserve the peace when once it shall have come, and not have a victory until we can have the victory of the extermination of Prussian militarism and the establishment of the kind of peace which is the only kind of peace—meaning a world democracy which can keep us the America that we are, and which we can carry to our fellow-lovers of democracy all over the world. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am pleased to state that this Society has received an invitation to be represented at that great conference, and among the delegates who will be present will be Mrs. Bond, who is at the head of our International Relations Committee, and she will be one who will represent us at that great meeting or in that great body. (Applause.)

MISS RICHARDS: I have a special invitation to attend. May I go also as a representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I shall be very happy to have you represent us. Before we start on the report of the War Committee I would like your Treasurer General to say a few words to you as to the manner in which we will handle the gifts that are to be given for this fund this afternoon. I think you have all seen this box before—used on different occasions. (Laughter and applause.)

THE TREASURER GENERAL: Madam President General, we have some envelopes here that we will distribute among the various states, with the names of the state, the chapter, the amount contributed and for what purpose, and to whom the receipt is to be sent, and the address. And whatever you have to contribute you will place in here and we will collect them in the box.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This is for the Third Liberty Loan and Tilloloy; nothing for the Hall, but for these two war-work purposes.

We now not only have the great honor but the pleasure of hearing, from our Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, our former President General and now Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Applause.)

MRS. SCOTT: (Applause.)

Madam President General and Ladies:

I have the honor to report that during the year three meetings of your committee have been held, at which plans for service to our country have been discussed and outlined, with a unanimity and vigor, that has left no shadow of a doubt, as to our sense of the seriousness of the conditions that confront us. Because we are at war, and because we must win this war, or write ourselves serfs, vassals, to the most savage militarism the world has ever known, a feeling has been aroused in the hearts and minds of true Americans, What can I do? How may I *personally* make my contribution to this great struggle for freedom and for democracy?

The Daughters of the American Revolution have risen to the occasion. Their response has been one with the great, pulsing beat of humanity's heart, throbbing with sympathy, fired with the high resolve to fight this fight to a finish—to the end, that war may never again raise its hellish head on earth; that never again may a mailed fist crumple free nations out of existence. In this protest against savagery inconceivable, that will go thundering down the ages, we Daughters have the chance to do our part, to write into the history of our country, a page that our children and our children's children may turn to, perhaps with a sob in the throat and tearblinded eyes, but with a thrill of exultation over the record of our service and our sacrifice.

Ladies, it is well for us often to revert to the origin of our organization, to reverently retrace the steps that have marked its growth. But today new drafts on our latent possibilities are being drawn, and our hearts turn, not to the past with

its memories, but to the future with its opportunities, while a voice that thrills our souls and stirs our hearts with a divine emotion, summons us to fresh service, to nobler achievement.

The necessity for the whole-hearted Americanization of our population of foreign blood has sunk deep into the consciousness of the thoughtful men and women of the land. A profound sense of this obligation to civilization and to future generations, inspires the Daughters of the American Revolution to renewed and redoubled effort in this behalf.

Ladies, let us not deceive ourselves. In this war it is not so much that we are helping the Allies as that the Allies are helping us. Imagine America treading this winepress alone. Impayable debts we owe to France—France, that when Washington wrote, "We are at the end of our tether," came to the rescue with Lafayette, with Rochambeau, with ships, men and money, helping to place America upon the map of nations. Today, France, one million of her men slaughtered, her young manhood slain, her middle-aged manhood slain, and now her boys called to the colors—France giving her precious soil, a scarred battlefield, for the mightiest struggle the world has known of right against might—France, today, with her depleted but serried ranks—France, breathing the spirit of her general who reported to Joffre, "My right wing is broken, my center is crushed, my left wing is shattered—Attack!" France undaunted, still fights to keep America upon the map of nations.

It was at our own Tilloloy during its seven days of epic fight that one French division held in check and used up more than ten German divisions, including a division of the Prussian Guard; utilizing the line of trenches around Tilloloy, trenches which the Germans had with such painstaking care dug, and then retreated from a year ago.

It was the desperate valor of this one French division, that, it is said, kept the Teutons from reaching Amiens and possibly saved Paris.

All honor to the American women, Daughters of the American Revolution, who with accumulative contributions for the restoration of that historic spot, will, God willing, when the time comes, rebuild and restore that twice ravaged and desperately fought over hamlet.

Nor can we forget the British soldiers, "that thin line of quivering human flesh along the western front," nor that English fleet patrolling the North seas, holding back the Teuton fleet from landing troops on our shores, and re-enacting in America their ghastly atrocities in Serbia and Belgium. Oh, no! We are not unselfishly helping the Allies when we give \$1.00 per capita to help our government ward off the assassins. Little wonder that your committee has recommended help for the fatherless children of France, orphaned in our war. No wonder that the little village of Tilloloy, ravaged by the savagery of the Huns, appeals to us, that its scattered inhabitants may return to and rebuild their ruined homes, and, with our help, supplemented by their own industry and thrift, be restored to self-support. Ladies, I believe we shall never regret our share in helping save these stricken children, and in achieving, God willing, the resurrection of that courageous little hamlet.

If Tilloloy has again been scourged, how much greater the need that our contributions accumulate for help, when the time comes that the Germans are driven

back over the line, Berlin mastered, a just and honorable peace the crown of our armies.

As to the national Liberty Loan fund, I cannot see how it is conceivable that there should be hesitation or opposition on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution as to the raising of this money. Spontaneous action, one would imagine, would inspire our women to render this tribute to our government, in token of our purpose, to let our light shine, a beacon fire as it were, to arouse slumberers, and to kindle, from hill-top to hill-top throughout this land, flames that will flash across seas, a torchlike reflection of our indomitable resolve to permit no limit to sacrifice when our country calls, when her very existence is at stake.

We do not know who will be the next President of the United States, we do not know the status of future administrations. But we do know, that through all the stress and strain of years, through vicissitudes and unrest, our government stands a Gibraltar rock for our defense—"a pillar of cloud by day, a pillar of fire by night," guiding us to that promised land,

"Where each shall find his own in all men's good,
And all shall work in noble brotherhood."

We do not know who will be the next President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We do not know the status of future D. A. R. administrations. But we do know, that true as the needle to the star, the great National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through our National Board of Management, will respond to our inherent sense of honor, to our indwelling spirit of *noblesse oblige*.

If we can trust our government with the loan of \$100,000 we certainly can repose in our National Congress confidence for the disposition of that money when due.

It would be pity and shame unutterable to brand ourselves, now, before the world, as unwilling, or unable to take advantage of an opportunity that involves the most patriotic devotion to the government, that implies a sacred sense of obligation to the government. For this reason, we must hope and believe that the one dollar per capita of our members will neither be evaded nor ignored.

There are many channels through which this money can be made a perpetual benediction. Many suggestions have been made as to the disposition of this fund when the principal shall have become due. Responsibility certainly devolves upon this present Congress to provide tentatively for the first installment of interest due, I believe, in October.

Our gifted Director of Publicity, Mrs. Wait, will give you in detail the narrative of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the past year, under the splendid leadership of our President General, Mrs. Guernsey. I would not dare, even if I were competent to do so, to incroach upon the sacred, that royally preempted territory. Many Daughters have done most excellently, but it is no disparagement of anyone to say, that but for the single-hearted and single-handed devotion of Mrs. Hodgkins, sacrificing her family, domestic and social life, to work for the fatherless children of France, that tender service would have languished hopelessly. Mrs. Hanger's rare ability has been exerted to the utmost in her arduous task of bringing order and system out of the chaos of well nigh

innumerable offers of help, so generously proffered on the service blanks. Imagine, if you can, that stupendous undertaking, even aided and abetted, as she has been, by the valiant and untiring help of our beloved Mrs. Boynton, who, oblivious of former and present high official honors, has buckled on the armor and assumed the obligations of a high private in the ranks.

"Faint but pursuing," in her brilliant work, Mrs. Bowron has spared neither time nor strength, in carrying on her spell-binding slides campaign. It would be impossible to convey adequate appreciation of the invaluable work of the Directors of Divisions, also that of our gracious Vice Chairman, Mrs. Burleson, and the other devoted Vice Chairmen, who have so generously sacrificed not less urgent interests to further our war relief service demands.

For the grand results achieved, our unreserved thanks are due the great body of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose splendid spirit of cooperation, and whose patriotic loyalty, have been put to the test and not found wanting.

Ladies, may I ask you to endorse the following resolutions, which I desire to incorporate as a part of this report.

WHEREAS: Our country is at war and as evidence of sincerity and loyalty is incumbent upon every American citizen, therefore be it resolved:

First.—That we go on record as endorsing the President and the Federal Government in their efforts to maintain the ideals of Liberty and Justice on which our Country is founded;

Second.—That these principles must prevail through our victory in this war;

Third.—That Teuton propaganda, throwing the Golden Rule and the Beatitudes into the junk pile—encouraged by traitors, of whom it is reported there are some in our midst—shall not be allowed free range through our Country;

Fourth.—That there can be no neutrality in this war. That those who are not for our Government are against it;

Fifth.—That the Teuton propaganda, subversive of fundamentals sacred to America, shall be met by an American propaganda that shall give to the world our true relations to International Law and International Justice, as opposed to Germany's maniacal international outlawry, and anarchy, so frankly outlined in its avowed program of frightfulness and terrorism;

Sixth.—That only by the wholehearted backing of every man and woman in the United States, whether in shop or office, or field or home, or factory, can we measure up to the heroism and sacrifices of our sailors and soldiers on the firing line, in the trenches, and on the seas.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

Chairman, War Relief Service Committee.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, as the cornerstone of our organization is patriotism and patriotic service, and as this wonderfully interesting and splendid report of our ex-President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, rings wonderfully true with patriotism, and as it also includes a set of resolutions, I am going to move, Madam President General, that we again suspend the usual order and that by

the unanimous consent of this body we accept this report with its resolutions. (Applause.)

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, ladies, very much indeed.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We thought best in receiving the report of this Committee to hear also the reports of the subdivisions and those on the subcommittees to take charge of this work in certain directions. As you know, Mrs. Wait had charge of the Publicity Bureau, and Mrs. Hodgkins had full charge of the French orphans, and Mrs. Hanger had charge of those registration blanks that you all know of that you sent in in the early days of this war; they are all in this building and have been classified. You will hear in turn from each of these reports, each of these wonderful reports. There is nothing that will come before this Congress that is more important than the reports of these three subcommittees of this Committee. Mrs. Scott in her eloquent words has opened up the way, as is always the case to bring out the important matter, or what is to follow; and they are now to come in with the contributions as we used to say in the good old times when we had contributions to raise in the church. Now we will hear from our Publicity Director, Mrs. Wait, who is also State Regent of Michigan. (Applause.)

MRS. WAIT: (Applause.) Madam President General, Members of the National Board, and Members of the 27th Continental Congress: You have just heard the words of the Chairman of our War Relief Service Committee; so I do not think you will be at all surprised at the way the committee has worked, because we have had her all year stimulating us to the effort. (Applause.)

Madam President General, Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

As a patriotic Society, the Charter of which was granted by an act of incorporation by the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States, Dec. 1895, the bill being signed by President Grover Cleveland, Feb. 20, 1896, and as a Society which is required to make an annual report to the Congress of the United States, the Daughters of the American Revolution find themselves for the second time taking part with their country in a war with a foreign power.

In the Spanish-American War, the Daughters acquitted themselves with credit.

June 21, 1916, the National Board of Management again offered the services of the Society for war-work to the government of the United States if war were declared with Germany, and a temporary Committee of War Service Plans was appointed.

At the close of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress, the President General appointed a permanent Committee with Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as Chairman. This Committee immediately met and divided the country into districts with a distinct director at the head of each district.

The first work of the Committee in April, 1917, was to issue 100,000 registration blanks that not only our national organization might have a record of services which its members were ready to give the Government, but also that each Daughter by it might examine and test her own talents as war assets and might begin earnest preparation for trained individual service if her country needed her. This registration by the Daughters was a valuable preliminary training for the national registration, which is about to be made of America's woman power.

This Committee through the office of Publicity Director has also issued and distributed 26 Bulletins on Knitting, Comfort Kit Bags, Conservation of Food, Jelly for Base Hospitals, Home Service, An All American America, French Orphans, Tilloloy, the three Liberty Loans, Patriotism versus Thoughtlessness, etc., to our 1,600 Chapters, a total distribution of 141,600 D. A. R. Bulletins. Some of these leaflets have also been distributed by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies and have been sent the Woman's Division Bureau of Public Information, National Y. W. C. A., National Security League, Woman's Division Council of National Defense, etc.

The Committee has also distributed 30,550 circulars and letters containing war time suggestions from other patriotic organizations and public officials; and letters on war-time subjects have also been sent the Chapters by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and the Chairman, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

The following summary of work from close of Congress 1917 to April 1, 1918, has been compiled by the Publicity Director from the reports received from the State Regents of: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, the Orient, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, Wyoming. Report from Cuba by Regent of Havana Chapter.

FOR OUR FORCES

Ambulances	\$28,915.38
Barrack Bags, 2,003 at .50.....	1,001.50
Blankets	1,412.00
Blankets, 242 at \$5.....	1,210.00
Cash	202.00
Comfort Kits, 205,639 at \$2.....	411,278.00
Field Kitchens.....	4,825.00
Home Relief.....	4,168.35
Hospitality House and Rooms.....	24,871.60
Housewives, 10,074 at .75.....	7,555.50
Jelly, 36,641 glasses at .25.....	9,106.25
Knitted Garments, 174,968 or 43,742 at \$12.....	524,904.00
Mending Bureaus.....	296.58
Mess Fund.....	2,989.35
Miscellaneous Gifts.....	24,976.37
Other Organizations.....	4,417.15
Overseas Christmas.....	2,025.24
Red Cross and National Surgical Dressings.....	313,876.80
Y. M. C. A.....	18,999.00
Y. W. C. A.....	26,632.00
Total	\$1,412,250.07

TO FRANCE

French Orphans Adopted.....	\$39,595.25	
Tilloloy	14,793.02	
Children of Southern France.....	546.00	
Cafeteria for Girls and Women, Working in French Am- munition Plants.....	4,262.00	
Other Relief.....	1,325.17	
		60,521.44

TO OUR OTHER ALLIES

Armenia, Belgium, England, Flanders, Italy, Poland, Scotland, Serbia, Syria	\$26,443.35	
First and Second Liberty Loans.....	7,568,769.00	
Third Liberty Loan.....	11,993.20	
Thrft Stamps.....	35,766.44	

Total War Expenditures.....\$9,415,743.50

Miscellaneous Gifts include candy, tobacco, cigarettes, gloves, service flags, regimental flags, war chest, smileage books, sailors' clubs, flash lights, watches, chocolate, hospital supplies, Edison phonograph, money belts, recreation funds, State songs, permanent blind relief, Episcopal chaplain fund, Bibles, testaments, etc., etc., . This financial statement does not include: \$24,672,00 raised by one Daughter in New York for War Chest.

Five thousand dollars raised by one chapter in New York for Great Britain War Loan.

One thousand four hundred dollars raised by one Daughter in Maryland for Emergency to Auxiliary and Relief Society.

Nor the following miscellaneous gifts:

Twenty ambulances, barrels of fruit, barrels of jelly, Belgian orphans adopted, base ball and bat and mitts, 461 binoculars, 31,132 books for Y. M. C. A., 550 pounds of candy, cameras, chairs for soldiers' rest room, checkers, 3,862 Christmas boxes, 207 Christmas gift boxes, 8,341 Christmas packages, 366 Christmas stockings, chocolate, cigarettes, curtains for Y. M. C. A. and base hospitals, desk, dominoes, educating blind soldiers, electric flash lights, feather beds, 116 flags to regiments, foot ball, Ford machine, games, 10,400 garments to France, handkerchiefs, hospital supplies, hospital beds, kid jackets, kilometer, layettes, hundreds of magazines, money belts, hundreds of newspapers, operating tables, permanent blind relief, 3 pianos, picture puzzles, picture for Y. M. C. A. hut, pillowcases, playing cards, 42 quilts, 36 raincoats, Red Cross and National Surgical Dressings, 198,297 hospital garments, 1,801,268 surgical supplies, salary of canteen worker in France, scrap books, 8,935, Service flags, signal flags, soldiers adopted 2,511—also 21st Cavalry, Kansas and a Company, Ohio, 11,877 soldiers entertained in houses, screening field kitchen, State Song of Connecticut, 500 copies, Testaments, tobacco in large quantities, troops en route, box lunches, 4,700, dinners, 1,150, lunches, 7,158, 13,138 toilet articles, 7 victrolas, 2,005 victrola records, wheel chair, wrist watches, writing sets, etc., etc.

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Many of the states have originated new ideas of value to other states and every State is co-operating with the War Relief Service Committee.

PERSONAL SERVICE

Committees on Home Ties and War Records are spending time and money freely making and keeping War Records of each man in service from each county writing each one that his own county is back of him and asking him what his own town folks can do for his comfort—thus helping the morale of the service. It is particularly opportune for us at this time to investigate and make a list in each State of all Congressional Medal of Honor Men as it is the highest form of award by our government. The names of all medal holders have been published by the government but not by states.

Committees on Home Service are also doing much for the morale of the men by giving those whom they have left at home happy surprises, accounts of which will be written the man in service so that he will know some one back home is caring personally for the happiness of those dear to him.

Other Daughters are organizing and working as heads of departments, chairmen of committees and regular workers in chapters of Red Cross, co-operating with Drive for Liberty Loan, Conservation, Women's Division Council of National Defense, Housewives League, National League for Women's Service, Work in Soldiers and Sailors Clubs and Military Census.

Our record has been asked by the Woman's Division, Bureau of Public Information, which has also requested the chapters to furnish this department of the government with pictures of our war work and war workers, to be filed in the War College. Miss Ida Tarbell, chairman of Publicity Committee, Women's Committee Council of Defense, has also requested us to file with her a history of our work to date to be used in the future history of the War Work of American Women. Both of these requests your Publicity Director has complied with.

The most precious gift we are making to mankind is the men and women we are sending "over there." In their honor, I ask this, our Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, to rise while their names are being read, to send them a message of our pride in them, our faith in their mission and our prayers that they may come safe home to us, and to present to the Congress of the United States the resolution to the end that an official service flag be adopted to signify the service of American women on foreign soil.

Alabama: Miss Julia Lide, nurse, France.

Connecticut: Miss Edith Brooks, nurse, Palestine; Miss Ruth Lane Daniels, U. S. Army nurse, base hospital No. 15, American Expeditionary Forces, France; Miss Esther Voorhees Hasson, Army Reserve nurse, France; Miss Frances Eliot Hickox, Y. M. C. A., somewhere in France; Miss Lucy Pratt Mitchell, base hospital No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.

District of Columbia: Miss Ethel Mae Murray, secretary to Major Murphy; Miss Mary B. Wright, treasurer accountant to General Pershing.

Georgia: Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith, reconstruction work in France.

Illinois: Miss Mabel Fuller, nurse, base hospital No. 12, American Expedition-

ary Forces, France; Miss Alice Pratt, nurse, base hospital unit No. 11, Expeditionary Forces, France.

Indiana: Miss Ruth Charlotte Bush, commissioned camp entertainer in France; Miss Mary Goldthwaite, Red Cross nurse, base hospital No. 18, France; Miss Catherine Lory, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Catherine Lomar, Red Cross nurse, France; Dr. Caroline Lawrence, Red Cross nurse, Egypt.

Iowa: Cora Allen, Red Cross nurse, France; Mildred Gilson, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Lewis, canteen service, France; Helen Needles, Red Cross nurse, France; Mary West, canteen service, France.

Kansas: Miss Flora Adams, Red Cross nurse, Chicago unit, France; Miss Lucille Otto, Red Cross nurse, K. C. unit, France.

Kentucky: Marjorie Preston Brown, France; Mary W. Irvin, general hospital No. 5, France.

Louisiana: Miss Caroline Goodwin, Red Cross nurse, France.

Massachusetts: Mary A. Frye, surgical dressings, France; Mrs. Fred H. Smith, Red Cross Canteen, Paris, France.

Michigan: Dr. Maria Belle Coolidge, physician in Woman's Corps, France; Dr. Rhoda Grace Hendrick, physician in Women's and Children's Infirmary, France.

Minnesota: Miss Marion Moir, distributor in Paris, France; Amy Rollins Ware, teacher of stenography to the blind; also wireless operator, France.

Mississippi: Miss Maude Cooley, Red Cross nurse, hospital unit No. 24, France.

Missouri: Miss Mary Helen Fee, canteen service, France; Miss Daisy May File, Red Cross nurse, Expeditionary Forces, France; Miss Margaret Wilson, canteen service, Expeditionary Forces, France.

New Hampshire: Dr. Marion L. Bugbee, Pediatrics, France; Miss Laura E. Sanborn, base hospital No. 6, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

New Jersey: Florence A. Hague, Y. M. C. A., canteen, with Smith unit, France.

New York: Miss Ethel Arthur, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Ruth Sherman Bentley, one year service in Belgium with Dr. Page, one year in France with Dr. Blake, and now at Vedena, Greece, caring for refugees from Serbia; Mrs. C. E. Fleming, Red Cross nurse, France; Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Sophie Palmer, Red Cross nurse France; Mrs. Hugh Pynter, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Anna McPhearson, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Olive Sherman Wallace, base hospital No. 23, France; Miss Maude M. Woolsey, Red Cross nurse, France.

North Carolina: Miss Ann E. Penland, anaesthetian, on the firing line, France; Miss May Murphy, nurse, France.

Ohio: Miss Catherine Geddes, nurse in France; Miss Lavinia Belle Hart, Y. M. C. A. canteen work, Paris, France; Mrs. Mary Milles Hayes, social worker, Y. M. C. A. Recreation Camp, Aix-le-Bains, France; Miss Julia Norton, nurse in France; Mrs. Edith Ohland, nurse, France; Miss M. Sydna Sheldon, welfare work for women and children, with Women's Hospital Corps of New York.

Oregon: Miss Elizabeth Fox, secretary, Y. M. C. A., France.

Orient: Miss Mary Helen Fee, serving in France.

Pennsylvania: Miss Lois Brundred, American Red Cross, France; Miss Edith

Conmanocker, American Red Cross, France; Miss Ruth Conmanocker, American Red Cross, France; Miss Nellie McCabe, American Red Cross; Miss Alberta McKeever, American Red Cross, France, base hospital No. 27, American Expeditionary Forces; Miss Jeanette P. Mechling, Red Cross nurse, U. S. base hospital No. 27, American Expeditionary Force; Miss Mary Mitchell, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Florence Whiteside, American Red Cross, Ambulance Hospital, France.

Rhode Island: Mrs. Amelia Spicer Crane, chief Red Cross nurse unit, No. 30, France; Miss Frances Street Hoppin, war work in France.

South Carolina: Miss Rebecca Douglas, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Jennie White, Red Cross nurse, France; Miss Sumter White, Red Cross nurse, France.

Texas: Miss Dorothy Love, canteen worker, France.

Virginia: Mrs. Arthur Taylor, superintendent of dairy, Bleaucourt, France.

Washington (State): Miss Beryl Day, nurse, France; Mrs. Peck, hospital in France.

West Virginia: Miss Sue Watson, civilian relief, Bleaucourt, France.

Wisconsin: Miss Stella Williams, chief nurse, Milwaukee base hospital unit.

The words of Washington spoken to the women of 1776, are applicable to those women's descendants, the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1918, for the great Commander said:

"Midst all the distress and sufferings of the army, from whatever sources they have arisen, it must be a consolation to our virtuous countrywomen, that they have never been accused of withholding their most zealous efforts, to support the cause we are engaged in and encourage those who are defending them in the field."

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT,

Publicity Director War Relief Service Committee.

May I be pardoned if I say that the State regent of Ohio and the Daughters of Ohio have given the largest assistance for the wonderful part of the D. A. R. in the hospitality house. (Applause.) I wish also to say that my own State, Michigan, has contributed most generously to the hospitality room—those two States making the body of this report.

(Applause.)

(Congress standing.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection, the report will be accepted and the resolutions be sent to the Resolutions Committee.

MRS. DOW: Dr. Amy Allen, of Rochester, N. Y., is a physician to women and children somewhere in France.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Just as Mrs. Wait requested, if you will write the names of any others and send them in they will be included in this report.

MRS. SPRAKER (N. Y.) We have also two.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Just send them up.

MRS. MAUPIN: Daughters of the American Revolution, there has never been a more splendid report given on this floor since the organization of this Society. I move that you give a standing vote of thanks and acceptance to this splendid Chairman for her work. (Applause.) Seconded by Mrs. Howell.

MRS. SHERRERD (N. J.) New Jersey has six women; by some mistake they were left out.

MRS. SMITH (Texas): I was just wanting to ask that this Congress do what they have just done—give a rising vote of thanks. I was on my feet first but you did not see me. (Laughter.) But I had the pleasure of rooming with Mrs. Wait during our February Board meeting, and I know how that little woman works. I think she works all night long. And I believe that she deserves a vote of thanks from this Congress. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You are entirely right. May I apologize to the lady for not having seen her?

MRS. BRYAN: Tennessee was omitted in the list, and I am sure the Tennessee report was forwarded, because the chapters have done the most marvelous work in our State and the reports were sent out from my own chapter and others. I have a list here of the wonderful work; and we have taken care of a number of French orphans and two Italian orphans, but our money for that was sent through the Y. W. C. A.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Well, of course this was the national report of that which has come through our own Treasurer General's office. We will now hear from Mrs. Hodgkins, who has had charge of the French orphan division of this great war work. (Applause.)

Mrs. Harold R. Howell, V.P.G., from Iowa, was called to the chair at this point.

THE CHAIRMAN: What shall be the order? Some of these delegates would like to know just how many of the orphans have been taken by each State, or shall it be by the chapters?

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: I move that the total number of orphans by States be given. Seconded by Miss Wolfe.

The motion was put and carried.

MRS. HODGKINS:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The response of the D. A. R. to the appeal of the Committee on War Relief Service, for help for the fatherless children of France has been most generous from the time it became known that the Committee had voted to take up that branch of relief work and that the French Ambassador, at the request of our Chairman, had cabled to Paris for the names of two thousand of these children for "adoption" by the D. A. R. and their friends through the Committee on War Relief Service N. S. D. A. R. In the short time that the Committee has been in possession of these lists over one thousand have been "adopted."

In order to give each State credit for as many orphans as possible, small sums given by Chapters which could not, with the many other appeals coming to them for money, give the full \$36.50, have been lumped together and the reply of thanks from the orphans who will benefit by this money, will come to the State Regents.

C. A. R. Chapters, Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, Church Societies of various kinds, Literary, Social, Musical, and Card Clubs and Greek letter Sororities as well as individuals not D. A. R. have adopted orphans, from our lists,

through D. A. R. Chapters. The Secretary of one Club wrote that they had given up refreshments for their annual meeting in order to "adopt" a French war orphan.

The wait, until the reply of thanks for the first quarterly payment of the \$36.50 can reach this country from the orphan, has been, and on account of continued war conditions, must necessarily continue to be long, and on account of the interest taken in the orphan from the moment the name is received by the adopter, seems even longer than it really is. Before reading the number of orphans, adopted in the different States, from the lists in the possession of the Committee on War Relief Service, I wish to express appreciation for the splendid practical help given this work by our honored President General, Mrs. Guernsey, for the inspiration to accomplish to our utmost which comes to us all from our dear Chairman, Mrs. Scott.

The French war orphans and restoration work for Tilloloy equally are indebted to our able Publicity Director, Mrs. Wait, for Bulletins which made us feel so keenly their needs. The Vice-Director for the Eastern Division, Mrs. Hanger, in addition to the immense amount of work needed in connection with the registration blanks was asked to keep our members at large in touch with our different war relief activities. The response to her communication and to the circular letter which, at her request, our Chairman sent to them showed that our members at large only need the opportunity to substantially support the war relief work of our Society.

The work of National D. A. R. Committees is necessarily dependent to a large extent upon data belonging to the different National offices, and thanks are expressed for the hearty cooperation given the orphan branch of the war relief work by these offices. To Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. Hansmann thanks are happily given for their endeavor to help the work for the orphans in every way in their power during the months before practical systematic clerical help could be obtained. The committee is to be congratulated upon having assigned to it the latter part of February a clerk who could so quickly master the details of the work for the orphans.

French war orphans "adopted" by 46 States from D. A. R. lists:

Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 34; California, 42; Colorado, 7; Connecticut, 81; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 34; Florida, 10; Georgia, 16; Idaho, 10; Illinois, 46; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 89; Kansas, 15; Kentucky, 9; Maine, 5; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 26; Michigan, 71; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 40; Missouri, 18; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 13; New Jersey, 20; New Mexico, 2; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 9; New York, 56; North Carolina, 7; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 207; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 58; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 20; South Dakota, 13; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 38; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 5; Washington, 10; West Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 18; Wyoming, 4. Total 1,124.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. HOWARD L.) MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,
Secretary War Relief Service Committee.

The President General resumed the chair at this point.

Mrs. Cook (*Pa.*) I think perhaps every one understands that the amounts

are now very much more than given by Mrs. Hodgkins; because Pennsylvania has taken 117 orphans.

MRS. WAIT (*Mich.*) As our President General has said this simply represents the money which has been handed in to the Treasurer General, and this represents the number of orphans that have been cared for at \$36.50 apiece, or the portion of the amount which has been received by the Treasurer General.

A DELEGATE (*R. I.*) Rhode Island has 31, and we were only accredited with 4.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Well, you have not sent them in.

MISS SERPELL (*Va.*) Virginia is caring for 39 orphans. We had the honor of starting this work in Virginia four months before it was adopted by the War Relief Board, but next year every bit of our money will come right in to the National Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am glad to hear it. If there are no objections the report will be accepted. I hear none; it is accepted. I wish you would all bear in mind we are going to adjourn, as stated, at 4.45, and this is a very important part of our war work. You wanted to know what was going to be done with these registration blanks, and now you will have a chance to hear about these blanks. Mrs. Hanger has been very ill during this past week, and I think the cause partly was her overwork in trying to get this report ready for you today; and she has sent this report for the Official Reader to read, as her voice has almost failed her.

The Official Reader read the report.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

When the State Capitol at Annapolis, not long ago, was being overhauled, cleaned and painted, some old papers, parchment in quality, were discovered in the almost forgotten and long neglected rooms of the cellar. These papers contained long lists of names with an occasional sentence. The men to whom these papers were taken were unable to fathom their significance. Experts in Baltimore were consulted, but they were unable to solve the mystery. Finally, our present gifted Registrar General, was sent for and after a calm and careful examination, her answer was, "Gentlemen—that is the original list of names subscribed in Maryland to The Patriots Oath."

During the Revolution patriots subscribed under great secrecy and stress to an oath pledging their services, their material possessions and their lives. Today the Daughters of the American Revolution have almost an equivalent of the old Patriots Oath List in our registration blanks—not signed, however, under secrecy and stress.

After war with Germany was declared the President of the United States called on the women of the nation to organize themselves into a citizen army for service on industrial, economic, agricultural and patriotic lines. In response to this call, your War Relief Service Committee issued, in May, 1917, to every member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution what has been generally called the Registration Blank—in other words, the Daughters of the American Revolution official questionnaire. In order to give effective service to

our country, and in order that the work might be systematized, the questionnaire was so arranged and worded that any kind of service of Daughters of the American Revolution could be pledged thereon.

On the 17th of October, 1917, just 6 months ago, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee asked me to take charge of these registration blanks. I accepted the honor, and at once took up this interesting work with volunteer help. My plan of cataloging chapters by states was approved by your War Relief Service Committee at a meeting held in this city in February, 1918. The work has gone on unceasingly, and my report covers almost twenty thousand original questionnaires on file from the following forty-three states:—

Alabama, 146; Arkansas, 18; California, 197; Connecticut, 2,195; Delaware, 18; District of Columbia, 300; Florida, 162; Georgia, 599; Illinois, 577; Indiana, 304; Iowa, 775; Kansas, 21; Kentucky, 224; Louisiana, 30; Maine, 726; Maryland, 171; Massachusetts, 1,796; Michigan, 726; Minnesota, 180; Mississippi, 235; Missouri, 551; Montana, 32; Nebraska, 340; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 615; New Jersey, 501; New Mexico, 64; New York, 1,370; North Carolina, 165; Ohio, 2,006; Oklahoma, 185; Oregon, 24; Pennsylvania, 1,401; Rhode Island, 283; South Carolina, 306; South Dakota, 50; Tennessee, 60; Texas, 331; Vermont, 526; Virginia, 298; Washington, 298; West Virginia, 240; Wisconsin, 549; leaving Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and the Orient still to be heard from.

While 20,000 cannot be considered as determining the woman-power of our great Society of over 100,000 members, still I believe you will be proud and interested to hear a summary of the services pledged. The great mass of registrations show the homely accomplishments of the American housewife, such as cooking, sewing, mending, knowledge of jelly making, preserving, and canning fruits and vegetables. The willingness to pledge thrift and economy in the home, eliminate wastefulness, practice simplicity in dress and entertainment and teach children these virtues, all generally indicate that the Daughters of the American Revolution are well fitted and have the desire and ability to "keep the home fires burning."

The willingness to cooperate with our Government in having unused ground planted was quite generally indicated, and while some neglected to signify their willingness to make an effort to have Campfire Girls and Children of Republic Clubs trained for patriotic service, still interest was manifest in this great work. Some had taken Red Cross courses and many were engaged in the work of other organizations, but loyal to our great Society, were willing to do "whatever they could." A few offered their services as chauffeurs for army ambulances and the transporting of troops. Among others signing were graduates of medicine, one registered architect, several osteopaths, one of whom indicated her willingness to give services free to men failing in physical examination for the army, a few telegraphers and telephoners, women trained in horticulture, agriculture, trade commerce, many college graduates, teachers already engaged in time-absorbing work, stenographers and typists—so the list goes on under the professional registration.

A woman of the Revolution made the flag and the Daughters of the American Revolution have long been active in seeking to prevent its desecration. It was to be expected, therefore, that the desire to foster a display of the flag from all buildings, public and private, and the willingness to create a sentiment for the sale of war

bonds was enthusiastically expressed, showing again that love of flag and country which is so much a part, and indeed the very life of a Daughter of the American Revolution, never failing in demonstration or activity.

The willingness to take a course in a training camp for women was answered in the affirmative by nearly one thousand—all of these were sent circulars by the National Service School, relative to its third encampment to be held in Washington, D. C., April 22 to May 31.

Nearly \$20,000 have been definitely pledged to send students to a training camp for women. I reported a large sum to your National Board of Management in February—also a suggestion from the National Service School of Washington, D. C., that the D. A. R. undertake to raise what was to be known as the "D. A. R. Company of the States"—this company to consist of an agricultural student, appointed by the State Regent from each state in the union. The sum pledged being large, the National Board of Management felt justified in undertaking the plan. Each State Regent was sent a list of the pledges to be redeemed in her state and was requested to make the collections promptly and remit through her State Treasurer to the Treasurer General. Owing to the shortness of the time, the great distances to be covered in many cases, delayed mails, and lack of promptness in redeeming individual pledges, it was not possible to realize our plan in full, but all states that have collected a sufficient amount will doubtless send one or more students, and these when graduated "will go back to their homes, missionaries of the national spirit and pioneers as were their heroic ancestors of new fields of national work for the woman-power of the nation and will afford a concrete example of the inspiring part the Daughters of the American Revolution take in patriotic national undertakings."

Ladies, in closing, I wish to tell you that I never could have proceeded with this work except for the aid of volunteer workers and especially the cooperation and valuable assistance of Mrs. Henry V. Boynton—an early member of this Society, a woman whom many of you know and on whom you have bestowed many honors. Regardless of her age and dignified position as an Honorary Vice President General, she has day after day attended to the drudgery of detail in connection with these registration papers, which might well have staggered a younger woman.

A copy of the D. A. R. Official Questionnaire is filed herewith:

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Harbor, Mich., May 1, 1917.

Daughters of the American Revolution:

The President of the United States having called on the women of the nation to organize themselves into a Citizen Army for service on industrial, economic, agricultural and all patriotic lines, we, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, must know our resources that we may be able to give effective service to our country.

In order that the work may be thoroughly systematized our National War Relief Service Committee ask you to fill out the following blank and return it to

your CHAPTER REGENT not later than June first, thus showing exactly what you may be called upon to do in case the services of all loyal American women are needed. Please place the word YES opposite the work you wish to do.

Name of Town

Date

Name in full

Single Married (If so, husband's name).....

Widow.....any dependents, children.....old people.....

National Number in D. A. R.

Name of Chapter

A. Sewing..... Mending..... Knitting.....

B. Nursing (If so, have you had any training).....Where.....Masseuse.....

General Supply Room Service..... Preparation of Surgical Supplies.....

Packing..... Shipping..... Laundry Service.....

C. Cooking.....if so, in Hospital..... Diet Kitchen.....or Camp.....

Where

Can you can Vegetables....or Fruits....; or preserve....or dry Fruits....;

Make Jellies.....or Fruit Juices.....? Waitress.....

D. Chauffeurs.....for Army Ambulances.....for Transporting of Troops.....

E. Have you any training in Commercial....., Mercantile.....

Agricultural..... or Professional life

If so, what

F. Have you had any experience as Telephone.....or Telegraph Operator.....

G. Would you go into a Training Camp for Women.....

If not, would you pay the fees (\$30.00) for some other girl or women to be given the Training

Will you make an effort to have Camp Fire Girls, Children of the Republic

Clubs, or any group of girls now in existence or called into existence for

patriotic service taught Gardening.....Canning.....Preserving.....

Dietetics.....Household Economics.....Nursing.....Care of Children.....

H. Will you use all your influence in your town to have all unused ground planted

in potatoes.....in your county,

to have your farmers plant more corn.....

I. Will you collect and sell all your old envelopes, papers, old rubbers and old tin

cans to help defray expenses of the various activities of the local Committee

of the War Relief Service, D. A. R.....

J. Will you do all in your power to foster a public display of the flag from all

buildings, public and private.....

K. Can you interpret.....or translate any foreign language.....

If so, what

L. Will you help create a sentiment for sale of War Bonds.....

M. Please signify any service you care to give not enumerated in this list.....

.....

N. Will you pledge yourself to practice thrift and economy in the home.....

to eliminate wastefulness in all branches of home economics.....to practice

simplicity in dress.....and entertainment.....and to teach

your children these virtues.....

Feeling confident of your loyal service for our beloved country as Daughters of the loyal men who made the country, we remain,

Faithfully yours,

WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE, D. A. R.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, *Chairman*, Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, *Vice Chairman and Secretary*; Mrs. James B. Grant, *Col.*; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, *S. C.*; Mrs. Frank B. Ellison, *Mass.*; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, *Texas*; Mrs. William Henry Wait, *Mich.*; *In Charge of Publicity of War Relief Service Committee.*

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
*Vice Director, Eastern Division, War Relief Service
Committee, In Charge of Registration Papers.*

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the report. If there is no objection it will be accepted. I hear none; it is accepted.

MRS. MAUPIN: Daughters, I have asked the permission of our President General to make a slight correction in regard to the speakers for the Liberty Loan at the booth here in Washington, by the Daughters of the American Revolution. As she and I both tried to tell you yesterday, when the ladies appeared at the booth (they asked for volunteers from the different states to take charge of this one booth for six days—during this week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday). Mrs. Maupin, of Virginia, had charge on Monday and has no further connection with the speakers for the Liberty Loan. Today I had several notes from different patriotic Daughters, much to their credit, asking if they could not be allowed to speak at this Liberty Loan booth. I am quite sure that whoever has charge tomorrow and the following days will be glad to have their assistance. I do not know, but am assured by the Chair it can be given you if you will ask, and that those who have charge will gladly accept your services for that time. Have I made it clear? I think Mrs. Spencer has charge for tomorrow.

MRS. SPENCER: I will be very glad indeed to have ladies volunteer to speak tomorrow. The automobile will be in front of this building at 11.45 to take the ladies down to the booth, and return immediately for another load. We do not care how many of you come, because those who are there to speak will help and support you by putting the thing along or acting in a way as "boosters." And whenever you call out: "You can put my name down for a bond" I am sure all eyes will be turned on you and it will be done every time. (Laughter and applause.)

MRS. HARRIS (*Ohio*): Ohio is naturally proud of the record her State has made in the matter of adopting French orphans. She is also proud of the New Connecticut Chapter, of Painesville, which adopted and helped to mother 45 French orphans. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now who is ready and will be the first to rise and pledge toward the Third Liberty Loan, or to Tilloloy?

MISS SERPELL (*Va.*): I have a pledge from Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, of \$80.00, which is the dollar per capita from each of its ladies; and \$10.00 from Mount Vernon Chapter; \$5.00 from Poplar Forest Chapter. And in addition to this,

several chapters have already sent in their contributions to Tilloloy. Now in addition to the contributions to the Liberty Loan, Virginia has another gift to offer that I hope the Daughters can make use of. A few weeks ago there was an English officer in Norfolk, who told us how he regained his health in the mountains of Virginia. This inspired a Daughter, Mrs. Allan Cook, of Norfolk, a member of Great Bridge Chapter, with the desire to do something for our own soldiers. She has in Albemarle County, Virginia, a tract of land of about 110 acres. She thought that the Daughters might be able to make use of this land as a sort of hospital for convalescent soldiers, or for convalescent officers, or for any other rehabilitating purposes. She wants to offer this land to the Daughters, that they may use it during the war; after the war it may be used either as a school for the wounded soldiers or as a school for their children. She asked of course that if we accept this offer we will protect the trees on the place.

Now I would like, if the President General will give me permission, to make a motion in regard to this. I would like to move that we accept this offer of land from Mrs. Allan Cook, of Norfolk, Va., if the War Relief Committee and the Board have the power to act. I make this motion and Mrs. Spencer, of Tennessee, seconds it.

MRS. MAUPIN: May I speak to that motion? Daughters, I do not think you have ever had a more splendid offer than this. Daughters, may I ask you to be very quiet for a moment or so, and I will promise not to keep you long. I know I have the reputation of talking, but I am not going to say very much, and I want Mrs. Orton to hear. There is a beautiful farm in Albemarle County, Virginia, of about 143 acres; it is most ideally situated for just what this farm has been offered to you. It belongs, as Miss Serpell from Virginia has just told you, to Mrs. Allan Cook. She has offered this farm as I told you. It is situated in the garden spot of Virginia, Albemarle County, exactly west or due west and which is 20 miles from Charlottesville, Va., where the University of Virginia is situated, considered one of the most healthful universities in the United States today. It is five miles from Waynesboro, which is one of the most progressive towns in Virginia, and especially noted for its factories and lumberyards of which we all know. It is one mile from the thriving little city of Afton. The railroad runs through one portion of this farm, and a big public road runs through it in the opposite direction. Now on this farm there is at present a splendid young orchard of Albemarle Pippins, an apple so celebrated that every year the Queen of England had them sent to her especially from Albemarle County. Then on a ridge of 40 acres there is a splendid position for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose for which this farm is offered to you.

Now ladies, let me again say—of course this is a hard time for us, for all of us, and all of our expenses are piling up daily; but in this case none of us is asked to pledge. We are not asking you to pledge yourselves for any money or for any subscription. Mrs. Cook's offer is one of the most generous offers we have ever heard given. She has simply offered this farm to you during the period of the war, for the convalescent soldiers of the war. (Applause.) It is not given to the United States Government at all. She has not made that offer because she has been assured by those high up in the offices of the United States that a gift coming from

the Daughters of the American Revolution will be accepted far more quickly than from any other body of women in the world. (Applause.)

Therefore she comes to you today and asks you through this body and through this committee that you have heard this grand report from today, she offers this farm through you to the United States, to build buildings, and to use it through the period of the war for convalescent soldiers. As Miss Serpell told you just now, a soldier, a Canadian from the Signal Corps it seems to me, from the English Signal Corps, who had come to this country, having been wounded three times in service and worn out, went to an inn near this farm, and said he had never had such benefit from rest in his life—that the climate exceeded any he had ever seen.

One more thing about this farm. We all know the only objection to mountains or mountain resorts is that they are damp. Now, curious as it may seem to you, no dew ever falls upon this ridge. It is a scientific wonder, and scientific men have come from afar to observe and study it, but the fact remains that no dew ever falls upon this ridge. It was first a little mountain crossroads before Charlottesville, Va., was ever built, it was on this spot I think that the gold-hunting Harrisonians stood just before they went off from Virginia to discover western lands; it was there that Jefferson stepped upon the soil and tapping it with his boot declared that there was the place he wanted for the University of Virginia. It is a wonderful, fascinating, historic spot.

Now further—this matter has been brought before Surgeon General Gorgas, of the War Department, and he said he thought most favorably of it and he believed that as soon as this gift was presented through the Daughters of the American Revolution it would be accepted at once.

There is only one proviso in this legacy or gift of land, that after the war Mrs. Cook still offers it for the war purposes if needed. I know and I feel that you all are doing grandly for the French orphans now, but by then there will be a few of our own that you can help; and she asks that you—that it will be used, if you consider fair to do so, or wise to do so—that you open it for a school for Americans after the war—with only a nominal sum for taxes and perhaps \$100 a year.

No more generous or fairer offer has ever been put before this body, and I would like to ask the President General if Mrs. Cook may come to the stage, for I want you to see the woman who has made this offer. (Applause.)

MRS. COOK came to the platform. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Moved and seconded that this offer be accepted.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We thank you very much, Mrs. Cook.

MRS. COOK: Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: Indeed I shall be most happy to have this land of use during the war time, and afterward I hope to be able to use it for a school for the wounded ones, or their children, representatives of those families. We are willing to give anything; and we surely appreciate all that the wonderful women of this Society have done. It is so much, but I think too of what each noble, self-sacrificing man has done. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Official Reader has some contributions in her hand.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Massachusetts—Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, \$34.00 for the Third Liberty Loan; Abigail Batcheller Chapter, \$54.00 for the Third Liberty Loan; Old South Chapter \$220 for the Third Liberty Loan.

MRS. WAIT (*Mich.*): Michigan is not going to stop to tell you the name of her chapters, but in the name of Michigan we are putting into the box checks for \$680 and pledges for checks now on the way from Michigan to Washington of \$1,060, making a total of \$1,740 for the Third Liberty Loan. (Applause.) We are also placing in the box for Tilloloy a pledge for an \$800 check which is now in a safe-deposit of the Powhatan Hotel, \$800.

MISS MACDUFFEE (*Mich.*): Twenty-five dollars for the Third Liberty Loan from the Michigan delegation, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait. (Applause.)

MISS RITCHIE: I would like to speak on the offer made by Mrs. Cook.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is too late now.

MRS. MACMURPHY (*N. H.*): Madam President General and ladies of the Congress: I have no envelope, but I wish to say that the chapter that I represent as a delegate is a small chapter, comparatively, up there in New Hampshire, but sometimes the small chapters are quite as enthusiastic in their work as the larger ones. (Applause.) One of our members has already taken \$56,000 worth of the Second Liberty Bonds, and she stands ready to subscribe largely for the Third Liberty Bonds. And just about as I was leaving to come here as a delegate to represent our chapter (the Molly Reid) a sum not very large—but every little helps—of \$21.00 was given me, to be divided \$13.00 for the Liberty Loan and \$8.00 for the rebuilding of the destroyed village in France. And I was told by our treasurer that a check for quite a large amount would arrive surely today. It has not come, but it will be added to this little sum presented. (Applause.)

MRS. DAVIS: Col. Martin Pickett Chapter, Arkansas, \$20.00.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Cochran, of New York City Chapter—\$350 from the New York City Chapter. Do not make these pledges unless you put them on a card and drop them in the box, so we can keep track of them.

MRS. BAHNSEN (*Ill.*): I have some contributions—Stephen Decatur Chapter, of Decatur, Ill., \$119, or \$1.00 per capita; Governor Bradford Chapter, of Danville, Ill., \$81.00; Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Ill., \$900, already in the hands of the Treasurer General, \$1.00 per capita, \$784 for bond and \$200 for Tilloloy, and more to come. Mrs. Bahnsen, of Illinois, \$25.00; Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter, \$253, or \$1.00 per capita; Rock River Chapter, of Illinois, \$18.00, with \$1.00 making \$19.00, which is \$1.00 per capita. This is our baby chapter.

MRS. HEATH: From Carolina Patriots Chapter—I do not know how much but the check is enclosed. (\$12.00.)

MISS SERPELL: And \$12.50 from Lynchburg Chapter; \$20.00 from Fairfax County Chapter, also \$20.00 from the Hampton Chapter.

MRS. WOOD (*Ga.*): And also \$642 in addition to the thirteen hundred some odd already turned in.

MRS. PARSONS: Ursula Wolcott Chapter, \$226 for loan.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Kansas City Chapter, Missouri, \$179 for the Liberty Loan. And from Rhode Island, the William Ellery Chapter, \$1.00 for the Liberty

Loan. Florida, Ocklawaha Chapter, \$16.00 for Liberty Bonds. New York, Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter, \$25.00. Wisconsin, from the Military Ridge Chapter, \$30.00 for the Liberty Loan; also \$30.50 from the Fort Atkinson Chapter, for the Loan.

MRS. BRYAN (*Tenn.*): And \$245 from three other chapters, and the rest has been reported to the State Regent. (Applause.)

MRS. COOK (*Pa.*): Pennsylvania wishes to add to the sum already given \$15.00 from Peter Muhlenberg Chapter, for the Liberty Loan; \$85.00 from the Tidioute Chapter; and \$75.00 from the Germantown Chapter. These are for the Liberty Loan, Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Will you please send these down by page?

MRS. COOK: Yes. Here's another. Mrs. Bates, of the Shikelimo Chapter, \$10.00 for the Third Liberty Loan.

MRS. SPRAKER (*N. Y.*): From Monroe Chapter, \$45.00; New York City Chapter, \$350; Staten Island, \$10.00; Melzingah Chapter, \$1.00; Camden Chapter, \$25.00; Olean, \$165; Mahwenawasigh Chapter \$150; Jamestown Chapter, \$165; Washington Heights Chapter, \$100; Corning, \$30.00; Oneonta Chapter, \$300; Saranac Chapter, \$50.00; Irondequoit Chapter, \$50.00; Saratoga Chapter, \$150; Schenectada Chapter, \$50.00; and further in addition from the Daughters, \$200, making the total \$1,824. (Applause.) And then \$105 from the Mohawk Valley Chapter, to be added; with \$50.00 from the Fort Greene Chapter.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The State Regent of Missouri.

MRS. PAINTER (*Mo.*): I have contributions in addition to the \$1,160 already sent in, the Douglas Oliver Kirkwood Chapter, \$40.00; St. Joe, \$30.00, and St. Louis Chapter, another \$50.00.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH (*S. R. of D. C.*): Added to the sum of \$300 already given by the District of Columbia, the Col. Joseph Magruder Chapter gives \$36.00 more, \$10.00 to restore French village and \$10.00 for orphans; Wendell Wolfe Chapter, \$58.00 for the Third Liberty Loan. From the Dolly Madison a \$50.00 bond to be applied to the Third Liberty Loan.

MRS. BRYAN (*Tenn.*): Thirty dollars more from Tennessee.

MRS. BUEL (*Conn.*): Madam President General, the Connecticut Daughters have pledged their full quota of \$1.00 a member, namely \$5,179. (Applause.) I think the amount of \$2,353.25 has been paid already either to the State Treasurer or to the Treasurer General. Since April 15 I have the following itemized receipts: Ruth Hart Chapter, \$100; Ann Wood Elderkin Chapter, \$87.00; Lucretia Shaw Chapter, \$90.00; Sarah Whitman Hooper, \$88.00; Mary Silliman Chapter, \$375; Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, \$100; Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, \$45.00; Abigail Phelps Chapter \$14.00, making in all a total paid of \$3,252.25. The rest will come soon. (Applause.) And then I am today handing in a portion of what I have already reported.

MRS. HUME (*Wis.*): I have \$51.00 our per capita for the Third Liberty Loan.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: A request has just come up asking are we accepting personal gifts to the Liberty Loans through chapters? We certainly will take anything in the way of money. (Laughter.)

MISS SERPELL (*Va.*): I have another pledge, ladies. I am not trying to vie

with any other state, but here is \$500 from Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, for the Liberty Loan. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Treasurer General would like to make a statement on another request that has come up, that is in regard to the subscriptions for the Liberty Loan being accepted through the Treasurer General's office and the bonds delivered to the purchaser.

THE TREASURER GENERAL: We do not care to handle that business; that belongs to your local banks.

MRS. CALDER (*R. I.*): We have \$825 for the bond. From Rhode Island \$1,044, and we have raised \$825 so far; and will pledge you the whole amount, for \$1,044 for both Tilloloy and the Liberty Loan. (Applause.)

MRS. PAINTER (*Mo.*): Kansas City Chapter, Kansas City, Mo., pledges \$88.50 for Tilloloy.

MRS. BAHNSEN (*Ill.*): The Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg, Ill., \$150; \$50.00 for the French war orphans; and the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Monmouth, Ill., is paid in full, \$118, one dollar per capita. Illinois sent in for Tilloloy \$600 to erect a building in honor of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our Honorary President General (applause) and the Chairman of our War Relief Service Committee. It is an honor to be able to honor Mrs. Scott. (Applause.)

MRS. BECK (*Ind.*): Indiana, with a partial report, offers \$1,094 for the Liberty Loan, and I think we have a report of \$292.50 for the French village.

MRS. MORRIS (*Minn.*): Madam President General, Minnesota has twice over subscribed her quota for Tilloloy, and has already pledged over \$800 of the \$1,200 she should give for the Liberty Loan. (Applause.)

MRS. MERRILL (*Ohio*): I am very proud of the honor we have of leading in the matter of taking care of French orphans. I want to say we have met our Liberty Bond and also our pledge.

MRS. BUEL (*Conn.*): I have the figures for Tilloloy. The Connecticut Daughters have pledged their full quota of 50 cents per member for Tilloloy, and we have altogether \$2,589.50; and I am sure—on pledges received from the chapters it is to amount to \$2,993.53—which means we have “gone over the top” or \$404.03 for Tilloloy. (Applause.)

MRS. SMITH (*Tex.*): Madam President General, Texas has already sent in \$763 for the Third Liberty Loan. I had a letter from the State Treasurer this morning saying \$80.00 more had been received since she had sent in the money to the Treasurer General. The money is coming in right along and I believe Texas will meet her full quota of \$1.00 per member.

MISS CAMPBELL (*Kan.*): Madam President General, every chapter in Kansas but one has pledged her Liberty Loan quota, and two-thirds of that has already been turned in from Kansas; and in Kansas every chapter has pledged to the Tilloloy fund I believe, and most of that has been paid.

MRS. WOOD (*Ga.*): Mrs. Slaton, of Atlanta, \$10.00; Mrs. Bullard, Savannah Chapter, \$10.00; and other contributions expected from Georgia.

MRS. PATTERSON (*Ore.*): One chapter from Portland, Ore., the Multnomah Chapter, has subscribed her quota for the loan, \$65.00. I am sorry to report so little for the Liberty Loan, but we expect to go over the top very soon.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: For the Capt. Joseph Magruder Chapter, \$30.00 for the loan; for the orphans, \$10.00; \$10.00 for Tilloloy, and a member of the Magruder Chapter pledges \$100 for the loan.

The Official Reader read announcements. Keystone Chapter, of the District of Columbia, \$18.00 for bonds.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Treasurer General will meet the treasurers, that is, the Chapter and State Treasurers, in the New Jersey Room at the close of this meeting.

Now I have a note sent to me, that I am very loath to speak of, for I hardly think it is possible that such a thing is done; but I will simply read it without any remark whatever and let you draw your own conclusions. I have received a note saying that members come in on the membership badge go to the gallery, go to the window and throw out their badge, for somebody else to pick it up and come in on. Now, as I said, I make no remarks. I do not know whether it is true or not, but the statement was made to me. Keep your own badge.

A DELEGATE: When will we be given the next opportunity to contribute?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Tomorrow morning. I am very sorry that we had to cut out two of the reports for this afternoon on account of the Loan, which was very important. The Chairmen of these two committee were most gracious, and were willing to come in a little later, and the time will be given to them. I took out three of them this morning and thought that would help it out; but in spite of that we were not able to give time to the other two. But on account of these meetings with the various National Officers, which we consider so important, we thought it would be best, as I said, to adjourn promptly at this time—until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MRS. SCOTT: I have listened to the money that has been sent in for the bonds. Now we have either got to subscribe to bonds or stand an assessment of \$50,000,000,000 by the High German Command. (Applause.)

A DELEGATE: We want to buy the bonds, Madam President General.

A recess was taken at 4.50 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING SESSION, APRIL 17, 1918.

The morning session was called to order by the President General at 10 a. m.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will please come to order and the session will open with the reading of Scripture and prayer.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL: As a prelude this morning I have here a few lines from the daily press which so impressed me that I would like to read them before reading our Scripture.

During this week in April, in 1775, the colonists of America gathered with 12 field pieces and 17,000 pounds of salt fish and resolved to fight for liberty. On the 19th of the month the embattled farmers "fired the shot heard 'round the world." The reverberations of that shot are still echoing in the robber castles of autocrats. Berlin hears it. America, blessed by the divine favor as the home and guardian of liberty, has reopened the battle of Lexington in order to defeat the last challenger and assailant of freedom.

When this battle is ended there will be no further attempts in this world to prevent men from governing themselves.

The Chaplain General then read the eighth chapter of St. Paul to the Romans. The Congress joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will have the minutes of the Tuesday's meeting. The minutes of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the minutes. If there are no corrections or additions, they will stand approved.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL: I ask permission for the insertion of the Scripture text. I think possibly it might prove helpful in future. Just the text; I will furnish that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there are no corrections the minutes will stand approved.

THE CHAIRMAN OF CREDENTIALS: As Chairman of the Credential Committee, I desire to present the following supplementary report:

APRIL 17, 1918, 9:45 A. M.

The Credential Committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

Vice-Presidents General.....	1
Chapter Regents.....	2
Delegates	43
	—
Total additional.....	46
Making the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, viz.:	
National officers.....	11
Vice-Presidents General.....	13
State Regents	34
Chapter Regents.....	536
Delegates	367
	—
Total	961

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON, *Chairman of Credentials.*

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear the report of the Patriotic Education Committee, Miss Lotte E. Jones, of Illinois, Chairman.

MISS JONES:

Madam President General, Officers and Daughters of the Twenty-seventh Congress:
Congress:

The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, together with Article 2 of the Constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, defines the scope and limitations of our work as Daughters of the American Revolution, specially privileged citizens of the United States as we are.

Particularly is this true of the work of the Committee on Patriotic Education.

With the beginning of the current year three hitherto independent committees were placed in the department of Patriotic Education. This was done for greater efficiency and less confusion. The year's work has proven the wisdom of the act, and the fear of absorption of any work has been dispelled.

Because of this arrangement the report of the Children and Sons of the Republic, of the Welfare of Women and Children and of the conservation of the American home must be given at this time in connection with other lines of Patriotic Education.

As soon as possible after the appointment of the Committee on Patriotic Education it was organized and the place of each and all lines recognized. The native-born and the foreign-born had each its claim to patriotic training carefully considered. Adults as well as children received their share in the training in Americanism. No class of citizenship was neglected.

Since every community have not the same needs, a line of activities was agreed upon tending to meet requirements of all localities; no chapter is obligated, compelled, asked or advised to take up any one line of work offered.

The committee sent a circular letter to every Chapter Regent in the United States, enclosing two pledge slips with the request that the Regent would, after due consultation with her chapter, mark the items chosen as their particular need, and return one of the pledge slips to her State Chairman of Patriotic Education, keeping one marked slip for future reference. This to be done as soon as possible after being received. The State Chairman of Patriotic Education was to make a note of items marked as the slips were received, and within six weeks to send slips to the National Committee. Some of these were received in due time, but many have been lost by the way. May I ask anyone who was responsible what became of the slips you received? And to State Chairmen, what became of those sent to you?

Where the directions were followed these slips have proven of inestimable value; an organization has been effected which makes it possible for the committee and the chapters to keep in close touch to mutual helpfulness.

The circular letters were sent through Chairmen of Divisions, thence to State Chairman, and thence to Regents of individual chapters. The lines of work listed as worth while were as follows:

1. Placing Constitutions of the United States in public places.
2. Work through schools and colleges.
3. Americanization of foreign-born men, women and children and sons of the Republic.
4. Conservation of the home.
5. Welfare of women and children.
6. Needs of lumber camps.
7. Mining communities.
8. Special work in soldiers' training camps.
9. Needs of rural communities.
10. Booker T. Washington clubs.
11. Historic pageants, marking historic places, memorials, and contests.

In the organization the lines of work of greatest importance were divided among the Vice Chairmen as follows:

Mrs. Aull, of Nebraska, was given charge of work through schools and colleges.

Mrs. Davis, of Minnesota, was put in charge of Americanization.

Mrs. Harris was given the interests of welfare of women and children and conservation of the American home.

Attractive copies of the Constitution of the United States were secured and offered to chapters at nominal prices of 75 cents per dozen. Because the Constitution of the United States is the foundation of all law of the United States, as such it should be familiar to every citizen of the United States, the placing of this document where it can readily be consulted is recognized as a fitting act of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There seems no reason why every chapter should not place this in all railroad stations, hotels, clubrooms and every place where men congregate.

Schools and colleges include the support of the Southern mountain schools, which has for some time been made a part of the obligation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It includes also the securing and awarding of scholarships to worthy young women; any possible direction of text and teaching in all schools, together with contests for highest grades in study of history and civics or compositions on historic subjects. Indian or other special schools, defective and delinquent children come in this line of education. Americanization of foreign-born men and women has always been a matter of great interest to our chapters. Night schools, mass meetings, securing naturalizations, celebrating of holidays of historical significance, clubs of boys and youths in the Children and Sons of the Republic, all means of teaching immigrants the language and customs of our country—all this has been the legitimate work of the Daughters of the American Revolution since its organization. We cannot lay too much stress upon it. We must not overlook the importance of making the immigrant become the citizen at the earliest possible time.

I have in mind a small city in the Middle West having a large D. A. R. Chapter, where the pastor of the largest Methodist Church, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., a pastor of another large church, and the secretary of the Y. W. C. A. are all as yet not naturalized—indeed, have not taken out first papers. It seems rather up-hill work for the flocks to be led in the paths toward true Americanism by leaders such as these. The distribution of John Foster Carr's Guide to the United States, the first publication of which was made possible through the generosity of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut, supplemented by any other helpful devices, receives attention under this line of work.

Conservation of the American home was never so pressing in its demands as at this time. Instead of neglecting or confusing it with the idea of conservation of food and fuel in the home, as many seem, by their reports, to have done, all effort should be centered on the preserving of the home in spite of conditions which threaten to destroy it.

If ever the welfare of women and children should have been a duty for the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is pre-eminently so at this time. We need not follow our sympathies to foreign countries for objects of our care. Without discounting all this sympathy let us not close our eyes and ears to the cry of distress coming from the American women and children and turn from their need.

The special work in training in the lumber camps and mining communities is no longer as insistent as it was up to a year ago. The men in the lumber camps have been moved further to the north into Canada, and, as well, have been taken

in large numbers into the service. The more insistent call has come from the soldiers in training camps.

Last fall a call came from the Y. M. C. A. to the Daughters asking for material on America and American ideals. This was an opportunity to give of the best in story and song that these boys in camp life might find through the best American ideals that sentiment which would make them better American citizens as well as better soldiers. This call was passed on to the various chapters with little result and but a very small sum was realized. This amount was sent to Mrs. Harris and will be invested by her in books and records tending to make and keep the boys true Americans.

A patriotic Daughter of Illinois sent copies of the Constitution to each camp. Ten cents from every Daughter of the American Revolution would make a fund possible to secure much material on America and American ideals that would send the boys back to their homes stronger and better informed American citizens. May this not be accomplished in the weeks of the current year?

The item of rural needs was given place at the request of the Southern D. A. R., who have experienced sore need in this direction.

All know the educative value of historic pageants; all have experienced the uplift of marking historic places, and it only needs the actual placing of memorials to appreciate their power as educative factors. I sometimes think that in the plan of patriotic education memorials are our best assets. Story-telling best fixes historic facts, and historic facts make for patriotism.

The response of the States to these suggested items has been reported as follows:

Many States have placed copies of the Constitution in public places. Many States have appropriated sums of money to Southern mountain schools. Many States report active work in Americanization of the foreign-born by means of night schools, encouragement of naturalization and flourishing clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic. Many States report work in the welfare of women and children, and 75% of these reported this work in foreign countries and belong to the report on War Relief Service. Three states report Booker T. Washington clubs having been established.

Arizona reports placing the Constitution in public places; also patriotic work in the Indian schools. Arkansas reports sums of money given to Southern mountain schools, the Helen Dunlap School being the beneficiary usually chosen. This State also reports much work done in welfare of women and children, the help in all or nearly all cases being given to the local needs, such as maintaining public nurses' classes and reporting sanitary conditions of public schools and much other service rendered. Also work in rural needs and in conservation of the home. California reports much excellent work in Americanization of foreign born. Teaching in public schools has received attention, and teachers have been sent into homes. Flag Day was observed by a reception to the newly naturalized citizens, and extensive activity was shown in placing flag laws and codes.

Colorado reports placing copies of the Constitution in public places, the giving of prizes for the best compositions on historical subjects; donations to the Berry fund; establishing neighborhood houses for the benefit of the foreign-born popu-

lation; directing children in the public schools in making scrap books of historic pictures, prose and poetry. One commendable work is the one in Pueblo, where the chapter is assisting the Pueblo University Extension Branch financially in conducting a night school in three different parts of the city of Pueblo. These are doing a great work among the foreign population.

Connecticut reports sums appropriated for Southern mountain schools, prizes given in schools, and Fourth of July celebrations. The District of Columbia reports the expenditure of \$378.36 in work along the lines of patriotic education. Two hundred and fifteen dollars of this sum was given to Southern mountain schools; \$12.50 was paid for flags to be given as prizes. Great effort was expended in work of Americanization of the foreign born. Florida reports much interest in the work of Children and Sons of the Republic. Illinois reports continued interest in Americanization of foreign-born men and women and strong clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic; also creditable work in the welfare of women and children, not forgetting the duty we owed to American women and children. In some places it seems they "are so busy doing they have not time to tell of the things being done." The placing of granite markers along the way of the old judicial district which Mr. Lincoln travelled when he "rode the circuit" is being pushed as much as is possible and promises to be completed in the near future, when Illinois, through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will give the world a splendid Lincoln memorial in the heart of the nation out in the open.

It might be opportune here to mention a little incident. The report for this State says that the Governor Bradford Chapter placed a beautiful, artistic memorial to the soldiers and sailors buried in that County who served in the Revolutionary War. It was a shaft of Stony Creek granite—pink granite—surmounted by the figure of a Revolutionary soldier. The fact that it was modeled by Daniel Chester French and Paul Manship proves that it is a work of art. Now, let me tell you that the boys who were boys when this shaft was erected have grown to be men in that community. They have gone back and forth—this memorial is on the principal street—and have seen the figure each time they passed along. How much or how little that bronze soldier had to do with the case I do not know, but the fact remains that that community is, I believe, the only one which has not a single conscripted soldier in the army. (Applause.) Their quota has been filled every time the matter of draft has come up. All honor to the little bronze soldier! He will be standing there when the boys come back, as he has stood all these years, silently preaching the lesson of patriotism. He will be standing there to give them a greeting from the past to the present.

MRS. ORTON: I would like to know the name of the community. The incident has impressed me very much.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Danville, Illinois.

Iowa reports \$454 for Southern mountain schools, together with donations of clothing from 22 chapters. Twenty-one chapters have patriotic education committees and 23 had patriotic education programs. Flag Day was observed by 20 chapters, Washington's Birthday was observed by 15, Lincoln's Birthday by 6, and Memorial Day by 7. Kansas reports many flag cards placed in public schools;

also Sunday schools; flags given, and an effort to have girls make flags. Kentucky reports disappointment in results after much urging of chapters, yet can boast a limited number of copies of the Constitution placed in public places and appropriations made to the Matthew T. Scott Memorial School.

Maine reports work in public schools in teaching children to salute the flag; also helping a boy of Revolutionary ancestry to an education. Michigan reports much activity in patriotic education of the true type. Their clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic are in fine condition. Their appropriation for Southern mountain schools is generous, as well as the interest manifested in all lines under the divisions of schools and colleges. They have placed copies of the Constitution in public places and have urged the love of the flag.

Minnesota reports a large amount of work in War Relief Service, and a small amount in Americanization; also small appropriations for Southern mountain schools. Mississippi makes its first report of work done by the Children and Sons of the Republic. Much enthusiasm is expressed in this line of work; also excellent work in all lines laid down in paragraph 2. Missouri reports publicity of the Idaho Flag law. Montana reports placing flag codes, giving flags to schools, publicity of the Constitution, appropriation for Southern mountain schools. Nebraska reports urging flag laws, establishing Booker T. Washington club; appropriation for Southern mountain schools; prizes given for best essays on historical subjects; placing the Constitution in public places, appropriating money for placing helps to American and American ideals in soldiers' training camps. New Hampshire reports placing Constitutions, appropriations for Southern mountain schools, and flourishing clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic. New Mexico reports contests for prizes in schools; copies of the Constitution placed, interesting work with the Spanish population. Oregon reports work in Americanization of the men and women and clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic, presenting flags on Flag Day as prizes for the best composition on colonial history; also publicity of the Constitution.

Pennsylvania makes complete and interesting report: Copies of the Constitution have been placed in public places; appropriation of money for Southern mountain schools; copies of John Foster Carr's Guide to the United States have been placed where they would do good; distribution of flag cards has been made; night schools and clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic have been supported; prizes for compositions on historical subjects have been given and illustrated talks, as well as story-telling, based on history, have not been neglected.

Rhode Island reports copies of the Constitution placed; Southern mountain schools supported; clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic active, and story-telling based on authentic history. South Carolina reports appropriation for schools for Southern mountain girls; lecture slides urged; medals awarded; flags presented; students' loan fund supported, and a great undertaking in the building of a school of much local interest. Utah reports much war relief work, with one instance to be credited to patriotic education of giving a gold medal to a high school girl on Washington's Birthday. Washington reports work done in industrial welfare of women and children; appropriation for Southern mountain schools; placing copies of the Constitution where they may be freely consulted;

contests in schools in compositions on historical subjects. Wisconsin reports copies of the Constitution placed in public places and much activity in clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic. A large and interesting exhibit of work of individual chapters and States has been sent to illustrate work done in chapters. Doubtless much more work than is here named has been done in the lines of patriotic education which has not been reported. The committee heartily commends that which has been sent in, and gladly learns that a large number of chapters have met their obligations as Daughters of the American Revolution and have found that the war work must be done in addition, not instead of, our work as Daughters of the American Revolution. Could we catch the vision of higher, deeper or broader patriotism? It is not in any way a discount of the war relief work, and an investigation of the work done in the most active chapters shows that it is only when regular obligations are made that special work is best accomplished.

The committee recommends the same outlines to be considered with particular stress put upon publicity of the Constitution, circulation of the American creed, all activities of the line under schools and colleges, Americanization and conservation of the American home.

America is unique among nations; only as she keeps this distinction can she keep her place in the world. We are a nation, but not a race; we are the sum of all the races of Europe.

It is the intuitive power of the Anglo-Saxon, the organizing force of the Teuton, the administrative effort of the Celt, the artistic temperament of the natives of southern Europe, and the irresponsibility of the African, all taken together, that makes the American citizen. There is no room here for race hatred, no time for internal strife, "Malice toward none, charity for all."

It is the understanding of all this and a finding of a place for the individual that makes patriotic education. Intimidation is not education, and the voice silenced by fear cannot express clear sentiments of patriotic fervor. There is so much to be done in the day's work to prove our worthiness to be Daughters of the American Revolution, and the day is all too short.

Oh, America, our loved America! Ever ready to stretch out hands of relief, ever willing to share the good so lavishly given you, ever eager to answer the cry of humanity for Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. We see thy need and know thy peril. We Daughters of the American Revolution would succor the one and as far as possible avert the other. We would face actualities, not dream dreams, and in a sane, serious patriotic impulse take as our standard for measuring every proffered duty the question, Is this worth while in the service we owe America? Will this best magnify tradition to the end of safeguarding our national integrity?

A creed has recently been accepted for use of Americans. It should be adopted at once by the D. A. R., and signatures solicited by every Daughter on circulating the American creed, upon all lines of work included in schools and colleges, upon Americanization of both adults and children, and upon the conservation of the American home.

It is with the recommendation of the Committee on Patriotic Education of the

National Society that I read this creed, asking the endorsement of it by this body before me.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

Respectfully submitted,

LOTTE E. JONES, *Chairman.*

MATTHEW T. SCOTT, JR., ACADEMY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
PHELPS, PIKE CO., KENTUCKY

A school of the *mountains*, located in the country and surrounded by new opening coal mines, and devoted to the education of the mountain youth.

The small public schools are adjudged by the people themselves as inadequate to the task, due to poor equipment and organization, shortness of term, and poor quality of teachers.

1904. Organized.

1911. Incorporated under the laws of Kentucky. Gift of farm of 75 acres, and of domestic building by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Part of farm planted in an orchard of 1,000 trees.

1913. Recognized in circular letter of the National D. A. R. to all chapters as a school worthy of support.

Besides the above gifts, Mrs. Scott has donated largely every year to the school through the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, D. A. R., of Bloomington, Ill. Other D. A. R. members and some chapters have also contributed.

ENROLLMENT 1916-1917

Day pupils.....	73	Boys, 35	Girls, 38
Boarders	26	Boys, 11	Girls, 15
	—	—	—
Total	99	Boys, 46	Girls, 53

Besides the principal, there are three (3) teachers at a salary of \$30.00 a month, with board and everything furnished.

POINTS EMPHASIZED

1. Help given to worthy pupils only.
2. Those helped must pay some either in money or labor on the farm and in the domestic department. Practically all labor is done in this way.
3. Cooking, sewing, and other domestic work taught to the girls, practical farming taught to the boys.

PATRIOTISM

Our school is a Junior Red Cross Unit.

We display a service flag, on which are fourteen (14) stars.

ALFRED ERICKSON, *Principal*.

The report was adopted, the recommendations to be referred to the committee.

MRS. BRYAN (*Tenn.*): May I make one personal remark? I did not have time to report, but to show my loyalty to the administration and to the society, and my devotion to my country, I have just succeeded in having the American flag placed in every school, and the salute to the flag is given in every grade of the public schools every morning.

MRS. SCOTT: I have just received two checks—one from Miss Jeanie Blackburn, of Bowling Green, for \$36.50, for the adoption of an orphan—I have it here. Then there is a check from Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Galesburg, Ill. Do you know that she has been lying upon her bed almost a hopeless invalid for a year? She sends this \$100 in addition to all the money she has given before. She sends that check by the Regent of her chapter; \$50 of that she asks be given to the bond and \$50 to the support of French orphans.

MRS. STERNBERG: I move that the money be received and added as a supplementary report to the report submitted by Mrs. Scott on Tuesday. Seconded by Mrs. Maupin.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I promised Mrs. Boone that she would be recognized as soon as the doors were closed. The matter she wishes to present is the report of the Matthew T. Scott Academy and Industrial School at Phelps, Pike County, Kentucky, and she requests that this report be incorporated in the report just given by the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, and printed in the proceedings. If there is no objection this will be done. I hear none.

MRS. SHERRERD: The State of New Jersey would like to report to the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education that their report was made out and sent in, but it has evidently been lost in transit.

A DELEGATE: I would like to add \$15 to Patriotic Education from the Treat Chapter, Pennsylvania.

A DELEGATE: My home is in Texas, not in the District, but as an army woman I wish to report that in Waco, Tex., there is no conscription.

MRS. SMITH (*Tex.*): A request has come to me from several sources for the report of the Publicity Director—from some newspaper correspondents in Texas. They want to know what we are doing in war work. I want to make a motion that the Publicity Director's report be published immediately and distributed to the Regents and State Regents of this Congress, because that is one of the first things they will be asked when they get home, and they will want to give it out to the papers and to their chapters. If they have to wait for the Bulletin it will be pretty late. (Seconded.)

MRS. FOSTER: Please include the National Officers.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It has been moved and seconded that the Publicity

Director's report be published and distributed to the State Regents and national officers. I do not say all the chapters, for there are 1,700, and it would be expensive to send the report to so many. It will go to your State Regents.

MRS. SMITH: I also said Chapter Regents.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you realize what that means?

MRS. SMITH: I may not.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I do not think you do, because it means, to start with, that it will take 6 cents to send the report to any chapter.

MRS. SMITH: I mean they should deliver them here.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Have them delivered here?

MRS. SMITH: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you think we could get them printed in the rush that is going on here? Do not make a motion until you know just what you are going to do.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: As Chairman of the Printing Committee, I feel constrained to say that it will be practically impossible to have that report printed and ready to be distributed before we go home Saturday. The printers here have shown us every consideration, but they are very busy and it is almost impossible to get hurry-up work done.

MRS. SMITH: Could we put it in the form of a bulletin—just the footings, not the whole report? Just a summary?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Withdraw your other motion, then, please.

MRS. SMITH: I will withdraw the motion and make a motion that we have simply a summary—a bulletin—of the Publicity Director's report printed immediately. We are very anxious to have it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It may be possible that we could do that. Do not put it in the form of a motion at all; make it in the form of a suggestion and let us carry it out if we can, and if we can we will have that summary made and distributed before we go home. One of the printers here has been very kind to us at certain times, and we may be able to rush it through. But I am sure it would prove a heavy expense to send those things out to every chapter.

MRS. SMITH: I will be glad to leave it in that way.

MRS. BOONE: Madam President General, Mrs. Tarvin, of Kentucky, has a very handsome gift to make to the Committee on Patriotic Education. May she come to the platform?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: She may.

MRS. MCCOLL (*South Carolina*): Union County, South Carolina, sent 100 more men as volunteers than conscription calls for.

MRS. TARVIN: Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: It is my privilege to come before you this morning bearing a gift—the greatest of all gifts—an opportunity to acquire knowledge, a scholarship from the Colonial School for Girls, valued at \$1,000. (Applause.) The requirements are these: The applicant must be a graduate of a high school or some school of equal merit. She must be eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and of recognized standing in her community. This scholarship covers the course of study given to pupils who pay \$1,000—English, French, mathe-

matics, and so forth, but does not include extras, such as are stated in the catalogue of the school. The Educational Committee of this organization is to pass upon applications and decide as to the fitness of the candidates. The scholar is to be notified, in case she is accepted as a D. A. R. Scholarship Girl, for the term opening in October of the same year. After a State has been given a scholarship, that State is ineligible until all other States having D. A. R. Chapters have had this gift. I ask that this scholarship be known as the "Colonial School Scholarship for the Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Everett, the principal, and Miss Truman, the assistant principal, insist that I tell the Daughters that this scholarship has been given out of compliment and courtesy to me. You have with you one of your pages, Miss Moore, who is a Colonial School girl. Madam President General, this is a great privilege.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Your President General has great pleasure in accepting this beautiful gift—a scholarship from this school.

MRS. BOONE: Would it be in order to make a motion to the effect that a vote of thanks be given the school by this body?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I suggest that it would be better to put that in the form of a resolution. Have it prepared and sent in to the Resolutions Committee so it can be properly attended to.

MRS. BRYAN: Madam President General: I have been requested by my State Regent to ask this body where the Colonial School is situated.

MRS. TARVIN: It is in what was formerly known as the Chinese Embassy, at the corner of New Hampshire Avenue, Eighteenth and Q Streets, Washington, D. C. It is not a finishing school, but an educational school.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next committee to report is the Magazine Committee. I feel it incumbent upon me to state that as your President General, it would have been utterly impossible to have carried on the magazine without the efficient assistance given by our most valuable Chairman. Two days before your President General took office, when she realized that she was to be elected, a few very important questions confronted her, and none more important than who should take charge of the magazine. Your President General thinks it is nothing but due to her to state that when she entered on the duties of this office she did so without a single pledge of any kind to anybody, except in one instance, and that instance was that she promised her little page that she should have that honor. (Applause.) At the close of the Congress your President General did not know who would be kind enough to take over the magazine. Sunday morning rolled by. She had slept with that proposition and had lain awake with it. Finally it dawned upon her, "Will Mrs. Minor, of Connecticut, take it?" She got in telephone connection with Mrs. Minor and requested her to come to the rescue. Even over the telephone a gasp was audible. (Laughter.) She said, "Don't ask me to undertake that." Your President General plead with her a second or two. She said, "I will stand by you." She has. (Applause.) Possibly there are many members of this society who could have done as well as she, but I did not know of them; I do know that she has given her time, her strength and her energy to this great task, and all the success of the magazine, as far as the financial part of it is concerned,

rests with her, and I am going to have her tell you of her labors in this direction. (Applause.) (Congress rising.)

MRS. MINOR:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The following is the report of your Chairman of Magazine Committee from the time of her appointment by the President General at the close of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress to March 31, 1918:

Eleven numbers of the magazine have been issued up to this time. Two numbers, the issues of May and June, 1917, were under the contract made by your former Chairman, Miss Florence G. Finch, with the Carey Printing Company, of New York, for the large edition, when the magazine was sent free to all members of the society. Your present Chairman's duty at that time was simply to see that the printers fulfilled their contract.

Being unable to get a report from either the former Chairman or Mr. W. J. Thompson, the advertising agent who acted for Miss Finch as to contracts for advertising, your President General and your Chairman went to New York for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the nature of those contracts which had been reported to Congress. By request of the President General, Miss Finch, the former Chairman, met us, but could give us no information about contracts, as she said that Mr. Thompson had entire charge of them. In trying to locate Mr. Thompson the President General and your Chairman went to an office building in New York where we understood he had an office. On reaching his office we were much surprised to find upon the door in large letters, "Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine."

This was the first we knew of an office for the magazine in New York. Repeated knockings brought no response, so we sought the janitor for information, and found to our chagrin that the rent was several months in arrears and they, too, were trying to locate Mr. Thompson, who had hired the office. We assured the janitor that the Daughters of the American Revolution were in no way responsible, that this was the first we knew of the name being used in this way.

It was an embarrassing situation. This society might have been made responsible for the payment of this back rent. We afterward located Mr. Thompson at his home in Mt. Vernon, and made an appointment for him to meet us in New York, but could get no satisfactory accounting. He said he could make no report until after the June magazine was published and his business with the society finished.

Miss Finch had said that their method had been for Mr. Thompson to send out the bills with instructions to remit to her, but that she did not know how many bills had been rendered nor for what amounts. No report has ever been received from Mr. Thompson, although your Chairman wrote and asked him to send it as promised after the June magazine was published. As the former Chairman had expressed the opinion that four or five thousand dollars was still due the society from advertisements, your Chairman was anxious to collect as much as possible of that amount. After several months had passed and repeated requests brought no satisfactory report of the advertising, your Chairman went over the magazine files

to ascertain who the advertisers were, and wrote each one of them asking for a statement of their business with the magazine. Of the forty-one advertisers, only four failed to respond to the request. These replies showed that a large part of our advertising had been either complimentary, contingent or free, and one letter showed that there had been a piano trade, the piano having been given in return for free space in our magazine. Your Chairman felt that her duty to the society required that she should follow up this matter, and after what one might almost call detective work, traced the piano to an advertising agent, Mr. Hill, who stated that free space in the magazine was given him by our agent, Mr. Thompson, in several issues; that he (Mr. Hill) got the Vose Piano Company to use that space, and that they gave him in payment a \$750 piano! Not a very profitable business arrangement for this society! Although this method of collecting from advertisers involved much work, writing many letters and several trips to New York, your Chairman has the satisfaction of knowing that she has collected every cent that is possible for back advertising, the entire amount being \$619.97, all that was collectible of the four or five thousand dollars which your Chairman had been told was due this society. At the time the magazine was sent free the published rate for advertising space was \$500 for an outside page and \$250 for all others. The advertising space used during these nine issues, at the prices quoted, amounts to \$18,937.50. From this amount the commissions to agents would have to be deducted. The entire amount received for advertising during the nine months, when the magazine was sent free to every member, was \$3,099.05; deducting from this the \$1,500 cash advanced to W. J. Thompson, the advertising agent, the society actually received \$1,599.05; furthermore, if from this amount the \$619.97 collected by your present Chairman is deducted it leaves \$979.08 as the net amount of cash which the society received through the efforts of the former Chairman for advertising during the nine months when the magazine was sent free. For the nine months the magazine was sent free the cost to issue it was \$85,829.48. We were told at the last two Congresses that the advertising would pay for the free issue; as a matter of fact the advertising fell just \$84,850.40 short of paying for it. Even had we received the \$2,000 per month for advertising—which it was stated to the last Congress “we had received”—(see page 63, Proceedings Twenty-sixth Congress) the advertising would have fallen far short of paying the cost of the magazine.

For the past nine months from July, 1917, to April, 1918, your Chairman has received and turned over to the Treasurer General for advertising \$2,279.71, *all commissions to agents deducted*, so that the advertising during the past nine months, even with the small edition published, has netted the society \$680.66 *more* than for the nine months it was sent free. To this might well be added a balance of \$235 good accounts still due for advertising.

When the Treasurer General sent your Chairman the Carey Printing Company's bills for the May and June issues—the bills for May having been approved by the former Chairman—she found that they were overcharging the Society on several items and refused to sign the bills for payment until corrected. In order to settle this matter, your Chairman went to the office of the Carey Printing Company.

with the President General, who also wished to interview the Company in regard to the membership certificates which they had been furnishing the Society. (In explanation, I would state that the certificates according to contract should have been engraved and the Carey Printing Company had substituted lithographed certificates, but charged for engraved ones.) Accompanied by a lawyer and a publisher, we went to the Carey Printing Company's office. With almost no controversy, Mr. Friedman, the vice president of the Company acknowledged the overcharges and consented to the reduction of the bills on account of such overcharge for the following amounts:

Overcharge on cover.....	\$300.00
Overcharge on wrappers.....	250.00
Excess quantity	16.00
Overcharge in mailing.....	50.00

\$616.00, for each issue,

or a total of \$1,232.00 for the issues of May and June. Mr. Friedman also agreed to cancel the bill for the illegally printed certificates, making a total of \$1,537.08 saved for the Society. This closed our dealings with the Carey Printing Company.

Your Chairman issued specifications to firms who requested the opportunity to bid on the publication of the magazine, receiving three bids in return. These bids were submitted to your Executive Committee, with the result that the contract was awarded for one year to the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. This contract, signed by your President General and your Chairman, is on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General and may be seen by anyone who wishes.

According to this contract, it costs the Society to print 5,000 copies containing 64 pages and cover, including envelopes and addressing, \$628. Additional thousands, printed and bound at the same time, \$72 per thousand. The contract also gives rates for the same number of copies consisting of 80 pages and of 96 pages. Most of the numbers have contained 64 pages; the April issue will have 96 pages on account of the minutes of the February Board meeting; this will cost for the 9,000 copies ordered \$1,232, besides the cost of the half-tone engravings and the postage.

As regards the R. R. Bowker case, which has been hanging over our Society for the past four years, and which was referred to your Chairman for settlement, she found that the first step to be taken was to appoint an arbitrator to act for the Society in conjunction with a Mr. Krugler, appointed several years ago to act for Mr. Wilson and the R. R. Bowker Company. Mr. A. C. Balch, of the J. B. Lippincott Company, consented to act for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and your Chairman feels the Society was most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Balch. By the agreement, these two arbitrators were to choose a third disinterested man to act as the third arbitrator. Your Chairman met Mr. Krugler, Mr. Balch and Mr. Bowker to talk over the matter, and the third arbitrator, Mr. G. Frank Smith, of New York, was chosen. Mr. Krugler and Mr. Balch conferred and, as they agreed in regard to the amount the Daughters of the American Revolution owed the R. R. Bowker Company, it was not necessary to call in the services of Mr. Smith.

Your Chairman felt sure, after studying the contract with the R. R. Bowker Company, that the Society rightfully owed said Company a certain sum of money, and it is as satisfactory to her to announce the settlement of this case, which caused the payment of \$1,076 by this Society for a just bill, as it was to report the saving for the Society of \$1,232 on an unjust account rendered by the former printers of our magazine, the Carey Printing Company, of New York. This Society can no more allow a just bill to be unpaid than it can allow its funds to be spent in paying an unjust account; either would reflect upon the integrity of the Society. Your Chairman received the following letter from Mr. Bowker upon the settlement of this account.

February 20, 1918.

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, Chairman,
Magazine Committee, N. S. D. A. R.,
Waterford, Connecticut.

DEAR MRS. MINOR: During my personal absence in Atlantic City last week, we received from the Treasurer General check for our account for extra work on the four numbers of the D. A. R. Magazine, which we published in 1913. I take early opportunity on my return to thank you personally, as well as the new administration generally, for this prompt act of justice. When you are in New York again, I should be very glad to see you, and if ever we can be of consultative service to you in your work, I shall be most glad to reciprocate your friendly feeling and courteous attention.

Very truly yours,

R. R. BOWKER.

The cost of publishing the magazine for the past nine months—July, 1917, to April, 1918—is \$12,740.40, which includes clerical service charged to the Treasurer General, \$270, and clerical service charged to the business office under the Treasurer General, \$258.17, a total of \$528.17 (all money for subscriptions goes through the Treasurer General's office, but the magazine business requires only a part of the time of these two clerks).

The total receipts for the past nine months are \$11,912.01, making the deficit \$828.39. The Treasurer General's reports for years will show that the deficit on the magazine has ranged from \$2,000 to \$84,000, so your Chairman supposes she should feel gratified to be able to report a deficit of less than \$1,000, but while she feels encouraged by the showing for the past nine months, she feels strongly that the magazine ought to be made a financial asset for the Society, and it rests entirely with you as individual members whether or not the balance shall appear on the right side of the ledger.

This Society is fortunate indeed in having as editor of the magazine a woman of high literary ability. You all know of Miss Lincoln's mystery stories—several having gone into the third and fourth edition. Miss Lincoln has been untiring in her work for our magazine, and has also shown good business ability in the way she has handled the money put at her disposal by the National Board to purchase articles for publication, securing valuable historic and other material from well-

known writers at surprisingly low figures. The magazine itself speaks for Miss Lincoln's work better than any words I can say. She receives for her services \$100 per month, out of which she pays for her own clerk hire: she does not receive as much as the chief clerks in the several rooms of our National Officers, nor as much as the superintendent of this building. This is not right. She should be paid a fair salary for the ability she brings to the office and the service she renders the Society.

The law that governs the editor's salary was a vote of Congress several years ago to the effect "That the editor's salary be fixed at \$1,200 per annum, and she is to pay for all clerical assistance she may need in order that the work of the office be promptly and properly met."

As the National Board adjusts all salaries and this salary of the editor is an exception, I recommend, Madam President General, that all rulings of Congress regarding the salary of the editor and the payment for clerical service for the editor be rescinded and the whole matter of the editor's salary and that of her clerk be referred to the National Board of Management for action.

As most of you probably know the President General offered, last April, a prize of \$50 to the State securing the largest number of subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, in proportion to its membership. That contest closed December 31. North Dakota won the prize having a D. A. R. membership of fifty-one persons, of whom nineteen subscribed for the magazine, a percentage of 37.25.

The President General again offered a prize, this time a \$50 Liberty Bond, to the State securing the largest number of subscriptions—new or renewals—between January 1 and March 31, regardless of the proportion of D. A. R. members in the State. Pennsylvania has won the prize, having secured 116 subscriptions.

Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, of Illinois, offered a prize of \$50 to the chapter securing the largest number of subscriptions; a second prize of \$15 to the chapter securing the next largest number, and a third prize of \$10 to the chapter which ranked third.

This contest closed April 5, with Mary Silliman Chapter of Bridgeport, Conn., 130 subscribers winning first prize; Chicago Chapter of Chicago, Ill., 95 subscribers, winning second prize, and Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of New Haven, Conn., 83 subscribers, winning third prize.

The subscription list today numbers 8,407.

A society holding the position of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with its fundamental high ideals and practical patriotic work, must have an official organ—its position demands it. The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is our official organ, and even though published at a loss each year ought to be the best historical magazine printed.

Every Daughter has some pride in belonging to this Society, or she would not have taken the trouble to become a member.

Presumably every Daughter desires to be proud of the Society's magazine, and your Chairman feels strongly that the magazine should have the best it is possible to procure. Your editor, your chairman, and publisher are all putting forth their

very best efforts to accomplish this; it is our ambition to have our magazine worthily represent our Society. We can, and will, give you such a magazine and, even though it cost more in money than is received from subscriptions, it is our duty as a patriotic society to publish the magazine. But, with even a fair percentage of support from our own members, it is easily possible—not only to furnish a fine magazine, but also to make it a source of revenue. With a membership of 102,223 a subscription list of 8,407 is pitifully small. I appeal to every Daughter to show her loyalty to the Society by subscribing for the magazine and thus do her “bit” toward making it a financial success. The magazine is worth much more to every Daughter than the dollar it will cost to subscribe; she cannot afford to be without it, to lose the interesting and valuable articles or the reports of our own patriotic work.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

MRS. MORGAN: May I voice the thanks of the Congress to Mrs. Minor for the excellent personal service she has given the Society?

MRS. GREENAWALT: May I be recognized?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I recognize Mrs. Lane, Vice President General from Texas.

MRS. LANE: I move that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Minor for her self-sacrificing and efficient work in putting our magazine on a business foundation and that her report be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Gedney.

The motion was put and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

MRS. LANE: I would just like to add, please, that in view of what Mrs. Minor has done, it is up to us ladies to finish the work out by making this magazine a paying investment.

MRS. GREENAWALT: I wish to say that, as a member of our former Magazine Committee, it is to be regretted that our former Chairman is not present today to explain many of the points which came up, but she is in the Government service at present. She is under Government supervision, being second in command and wearing the badge of Lieutenant in the Women's Motor Car Division of the National League for Women's Service. So she is not here, because it was impossible for her to be here. I feel it is much to be regretted, because perhaps she could explain, and perhaps Mrs. Minor will explain many of these terms which are so confusing to us—such as “contingent fees.” As the sister of a lawyer, I know that a contingent fee is one that is paid if a certain amount is obtained; or if, for instance, a contract runs a certain length of time. As you know, our magazine did not run a certain length of time—the length we supposed it would run. That, of course, affected our advertisements. And also I wish she might have been here to explain the sentence, “All that was collectible.” That, of course, would cover contingent fees and all those very confusing terms. I do not know what they are myself. I only knew what a contingent fee was because I am the sister of a lawyer, but the word “contingent” is very broad and I deeply regret that all of those terms might not be explained.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The motion before the house, as contained in your Chairman's report, was that the action of the Congress in relation to the salary of the editor be rescinded and referred to the National Board of Management. Is there any question on that?

MRS. GREENAWALT: I should like to second that motion. I think the editor's salary should be increased.

The motion was put and carried.

MRS. HALL: I think we are all as one in according praise to Mrs. Minor for her magnificent work of the year. The magazine itself tells its own story, but I think that now is the time for the Daughters of the American Revolution who do think she has done good work to make a resolution that each one of them will see that she will help the magazine to increase its subscriptions; and there is one way all of us can help—get others interested. As was the case last year, perhaps this year may be one in which our Christmas presents will have to be curtailed, and when you are making them, you could give to some of your friends who are not in the D. A. R. and are not taking that magazine no better present than a year's subscription.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: May I have the attention of everybody in the house now? Will you please (to the pages) secure a bundle of the magazines, with the little envelope and blank for subscriptions, and distribute them through the audience? I want every Daughter here today to have one of the new magazines. You can use the blank for renewal if you are already a subscriber. We want to show you today that we have a magazine, and this number is given free to everyone to take home as a sample. Will the pages retire, stop carrying notes, get the magazines and envelopes and be ready to distribute them as quickly as possible?

MRS. FOWLER: I would like to ask the Chairman of the Magazine Committee how many subscriptions would cover the entire cost of publication.

MRS. MINOR: Madam President General, that is a very hard question to answer as everything depends on the cost. It is your Chairman's opinion that if we had 12,000 to 15,000 subscribers we could become self-supporting. There was one other question voiced by Mrs. Greenawalt. Her description of contingent advertising is exactly as she understood. By contingent advertising, I mean that they pay for something if they get results from the advertising.

MRS. GREENAWALT: Like a lawyer's fee, isn't it?

MRS. MINOR: Yes.

MRS. GREENAWALT: That is all I know about it, as, of course, I am not a bit of a business woman.

MRS. MINOR: For instance, you will perhaps remember there was an advertisement in the magazine of the Tirrell Hygienic Medicine Company—perhaps that may not be it; that is about it, anyway. (Laughter.) They had a contingent advertisement running in the magazine. I found, on corresponding with them, that they had received as a result of their advertising \$100 worth of business. That was their own statement. I never found a contract was made with them. I could not get from their advertising agent an answer to the question whether or not we

had a contract with them, but they claimed themselves they owed us \$100, and after much correspondence they paid it. That was contingent. They paid the \$100 because they got that much result from the magazine. Of course, the contingent amount would be all according to the contract that was made with the advertiser.

MRS. GREENAWALT: But would not that contract cover certain conditions; for instance, that the magazine would be sent to all the Daughters every year, absolutely, or with the understanding that it would be sent indefinitely?

MRS. MINOR: It would be exactly as the contract was worded; but your Chairman was never able to get the contract, and believes they never had a contract.

MRS. GREENAWALT: We had just such trouble before with contracts with men, and I think we should have them all with women.

MRS. MINOR: If there was a contract, I do not see any objection to turning it over to the present Chairman, and she will try to carry it out in every possible way. The present contracts with the magazine are in the office of the Recording Secretary General and may be seen by any member of this organization; and I also want to say that the letters I have received and written in regard to claims for back advertising are also in the hands of the Recording Secretary General and may be seen by any member of the organization. (Applause.)

MRS. STERNBERG: I call for the order of the day.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The official reader has some announcements to make. The official reader read announcements.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the editor's (Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln) report.

MISS LINCOLN: Madam President General and Members of the 27th Continental Congress: In addressing you today I am more than glad to inform you that your magazine has achieved some measure of success in literary advancement. Your Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, has put the magazine on a sound business basis, an achievement in itself; and we hope the day is not far distant when the magazine will not only be self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the Society.

Already it has advanced in usefulness to your library at the Hall through its increasing historical and literary value as an exchange for securing magazines and books.

The monthly publication of the official news of the Society enables every Daughter, at a trifling expense, to get first-hand information regarding the administrative and business management of your organization and of your war-work, which is an incentive to still further patriotic endeavor.

In the past ten months many well-known, also famous, authors and writers have been added as contributors. That I have been able to secure articles from authors who can command their own price elsewhere is owing to their splendid spirit of co-operation. For instance, Miss Kate Dickinson Sweetser, the well-known author, wrote me: "I shall always be glad to co-operate with you because of the fact that what is done for your magazine is done for America and Americans."

Miss Sweetser's article will appear in the June issue of the magazine, and among other writers whose articles will appear from time to time are Marietta Holley, E. H. Sothorn, and Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson. Other and timely features will also be published to make each issue distinctive and interesting. The magazine has had the prestige of publishing hitherto unpublished historical data and photographs of extreme value.

A prominent editor whose magazine is known nationally came to see me last week and expressed as his opinion that our magazine did more good along patriotic lines than many other publications. He also commented upon the excellence of the paper, printing, and illustrations, and ended by saying: "You have made a good beginning—now go on."

I am only too keen to go on—there is no limit to my ambition for the magazine, but we can only expand its worth and usefulness through your support and patronage.

Within ten months the magazine has made itself a factor in the magazine world as an historical publication and has gained the recognition and support of Government officials. Recognition of its new standing is accorded by publishing houses requesting to reprint articles published in recent issues.

It is eminently fitting and proper that the official publication of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be dedicated, so to speak, to American history.

This is a time when American history should be exploited; this is a time when the ideals for which our forefathers fought and died should be remembered. Pacifists' talk and sedition are insidious in their efforts to undermine American ideals and American manhood. Pacifists and German sympathizers are spending huge sums to spread their propaganda broadcast, and this is the time your magazine should carry a living breathing message of patriotism to every American home. This is the war mission of your magazine—to spread the gospel of patriotism.

Remember, every time you put down a dollar for the magazine you down a pacifist.

In concluding, I desire to say a word of grateful appreciation to our President General, our Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and our National Board of Management—in working with and for them it has been an inspiration and a privilege.

Respectfully submitted.

NATALIE S. LINCOLN, *Editor*.

MRS. ROOME: I move the report be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Tarvin.

MRS. BOONE: May I have the privilege of moving that this report of the editor of the magazine be accepted with thanks? (A number of seconds.)

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If the State Regents of Pennsylvania and North Dakota are in the house and will come to the platform at the close of Mrs. Sternberg's address they will be presented with the bonds.

MRS. MINOR: Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress: Your Chairman received a letter from Mrs. Nelson, the member who

offered the prizes to chapters who had the longest subscription list this morning, and she said she would send a check for these prizes in May, and I will in turn send them to the chapters who have won them.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Mrs. J. A. Lowry, of Chicago Chapter, would like to subscribe for five copies of the Magazine, to be given to five old members of the Society who are unable to subscribe themselves.

MISS SERPELL: May these books be given to our Real Daughters of Virginia?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the report of the Philippine Scholarship Committee. Mrs. Sternberg, Vice Chairman, will read the report.

MRS. STERNBERG: Madam President General, National Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: Once more I have the honor to submit my annual report of progress made by Committee of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund. It is with extreme regret that I must send it rather than bring it to you.

When it became the duty of our National Society to enter heartily and disinterestedly into war relief work your committee keenly realized that small contributions only could be expected from our chapters or outside friends for a long time to come; that possibly it might be years before large results could again be obtained. In the opinion, therefore, of those most familiar with conditions and requirements in the islands it was necessary to at once begin, even in the smallest way, to do something to encourage the Filipinos to feel that we did things as well as talk things. Five years have passed since the organization of the movement, and Filipinos who in the beginning contributed money and patronized entertainments given by the Manila Chapter for the upbuilding of the fund frequently inquire when the Daughters of the American Revolution are going to do something for the Filipino girls.

Temporary scholarships have sprung up in several quarters since we began our work, and it is difficult to satisfactorily explain to the natives the difference between a temporary scholarship fund and an *endowment* fund. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Elser, and your Chairman, therefore, decided this year to expend the funds in our hands (i. e., balance on hand after investing \$300 in Liberty Bonds) in training native girls brought to Manila from the Southern Island and the mountains of Northern Luzon.

Our plan was submitted to the Insular Bureau of Education and at once received the heartiest co-operation of the Director of that Bureau, and it is with deepest gratification that I am able to report real progress in our work on this side of the Pacific Ocean.

June 1 next a very poor but highly gifted girl will be brought from the south by the Bureau of Education for a greatly needed course in the Normal School. This girl is what may be termed "a self-made girl," for through her own efforts entirely has she fitted herself to merit this honor.

The one year we shall give her in the Normal School will enable her to graduate from this institution with a Civil Service certificate, which will enable her to

fill one of the vacancies in the higher grades caused by the many resignations of American teachers to enter war service.

The girl's name is Olintia Caetano (broad sound of a), from Naga, Camarines. She will be placed in Normal Hall in charge of Mrs. Alma Holman Burton, Dean of Women. Mrs. Burton was formerly a resident of Indiana.

In St. Luke's Hospital (Episcopal) we have placed in charge of Deaconess Charlotte G. Massey, the first Moro girl graduate from an intermediate school. It was a great concession on the part of her family to let us have her, as the Moros believe that education is religion and that Americans are nothing but a lot of proselyters. The girl's name is Montaya Selih, from Zamboanga, Mindanao.

In the Mary Jane Johnston Hospital (Methodist) we have a sturdy native girl from the mountain district of Northern Luzon. Her name is Damiana Delorico. She is directly under the care of Dr. Rebecca Parish, manager of the hospital and Chaplain of our local D. A. R. Chapter.

These three girls have promised to return to their own communities whenever qualified to do so, and give the best service in their power to their own people.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS HOLT, *Chairman.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

One year ago the total amount in the hands of our Treasurer General was \$3,364.63. Owing to the unhappy conditions in our country (which have cast a shadow over these far-away islands) the growth of our fund has been comparatively small. From March 30, 1917, to September 30, 1917, \$384.35 had been contributed. From money raised in the islands the sum of \$300 has been invested in second issue Liberty Bonds, making a total of \$684.35 for 1917-18 in the hands of the Treasurer General, according to the data I have at hand.

The entire amount contributed by the Philippine Chapter to date and in the hands of the Treasurer General is \$1,063.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, VICE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

Receipts for contributions this year are as follows: Alabama, \$1; California, \$2; Delaware, \$1; District of Columbia, \$11; Illinois, \$156; Indiana, \$5; Iowa, \$83.50; Kentucky, \$1; Maryland, \$5; Massachusetts, \$44.15; Michigan, \$24.78; Nebraska, \$18; New Jersey, \$54; New York, \$80; Ohio, \$21; Oregon, \$4; Pennsylvania, \$171.27; Philippine Islands, \$310; Tennessee, \$4; Texas, \$27.40; Virginia, \$18; Wisconsin, \$14; interest, \$134.16. Total, \$1,185.26. Total, including investments, \$4,554.89.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

In offering the splendid full report of the Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Committee Mrs. C. E. McWilliams Holt, I, as the Vice Chairman, wish to add a few words which I sincerely hope will fall on sympathetic ears. I beg the women of this great organization to aid in any way they possibly can this promising enterprise, undertaken by one of our members, who is giving a great force of interest and influence to this philanthropic work, and just a little help given by each chapter in our Society, in the way of a contribution, and encouragement,

would be so appreciated by one many miles from home, struggling to do a great work in a field which offers so many opportunities. She is aiding the industrious, ambitious women of a neglected nation to secure an education and training which will bring the future generations untold blessings. There is a Persian stanza that I think I can apply to this which will impress what I have to say.

That there are three things that come not back to man: "The spoken word, the spent arrow, and the lost opportunity." I therefore ask you to improve this opportunity and not allow it to be numbered with opportunities that have brought no fruit, but are subjects of regret and beyond recall.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE M.) M. L. STERNBERG, *Vice Chairman*.

The report was adopted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Mrs. Charles McLean, Philadelphia Chapter, will pay for ten subscriptions to the magazine to be sent to the Philippine Chapter. (Applause.)

MRS. BAHNSEN: May I ask that one be sent to our Real Daughter, Mrs. Whitney?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: (Addressing the State Regent of Pennsylvania) Mrs. Cook, I am delighted to hand to you a \$50 Liberty Bond of the second issue.

MRS. COOK: Madam President General, I feel sure that no real American individual or organization could fail to appreciate the possession of a Liberty Bond. The Pennsylvania Daughters will cherish this not so much for its intrinsic value as that it evidences their loyalty to their country and to this great, patriotic organization. I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I do not see the State Regent from North Dakota. Is there any member here from North Dakota? If not, I will return this bond to the Treasurer General for them. That prize was to be \$50 in money, and they requested a bond in place of it. So we purchased the bond; it is in this envelope (indicating), and will be given to them.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next report is the one on reciprocity, Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Chairman, and the State Regent for New York, Mrs. Spraker, will report for her.

MRS. SPRAKER: Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress: The Committee on Reciprocity is a comparatively new committee, and like many new works was some time in really getting started. It was necessary first to make some plan with the Vice Chairmen and Division Directors, so that each could do her part and yet not duplicate what the others were doing. This was adjusted at length, and the next step was to notify the State Chairmen on the committee concerning their duties.

Our instructions were to make a collection of good, comprehensive, well-written papers on the vital questions of the day, a few interesting papers about the D. A. R. Society and the great work accomplished by it, unusual papers about Revolutionary days and events, historical records, food conservation and other subjects in which we, as a Society, would be interested. Also we were to secure good papers from the different chapters who might own any such.

At first glance all this seemed very easy to do, and in normal times it would have been easy. But the women attending the Congress last year returned home fully convinced that they must work, and work as never before, for their country, and, as the war continued and the National War Relief Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution began sending out war work bulletins, these women not only worked themselves, but urged others to assist them. There was no time nor opportunity for literary efforts. Original papers could not be obtained, and we felt, after a few attempts, it was better to turn our attention to procuring good papers from those already in the possession of the chapters.

In the late summer I received from Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, the first Chairman of the National Committee on Reciprocity, fourteen papers, two pamphlets and two leaflets, together with lists of papers in the Reciprocity Bureaus of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. These were the papers collected by Mrs. Dearborn for the work. Since that time the papers have been slowly coming in from all parts of the country, the first to reach us coming from Oregon, and in all twenty-eight papers and three pamphlets have been sent me. The following are the States from which these papers came: Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont. Massachusetts has several almost ready to send. These papers cover almost all of the topics which we were especially to ask for. Some fine historical ones, some of the Revolutionary period, others taking up the questions of the day, and one, at least, concerning the great work of this Society. One is a copy of the will of Mary Hewes, grandmother of George Washington, and two or three are stories of Indian legends and Indian life.

Quite a number of these papers are ready for use, but the most of them have come in recently and must be copied and mounted. We feel that the work of obtaining papers is now well under way, although there are a few States in which little work has been done. For the most part, however, the State Chairmen thoroughly understand our aims, and I have been notified that very soon papers will be sent to me from several States.

Our next object is to put the papers in circulation among the chapters of the Society, so that they can be used by chapters not only near, but also far distant from the localities in which they were written. As we now plan, a list of these papers will be sent to each member of the committee, and she should furnish lists to the chapters in her State. Papers can then be obtained by applying to the Director of the Division, the only expense to the chapter being the postage required for sending the paper to the chapter and returning it to the Director. We hope that many chapters will take advantage of this opportunity and use one or more papers some time during their meetings the coming year. Many of the papers give valuable information, and all of them are of a nature that should appeal to all Daughters of the American Revolution. One copy will be retained by the Chairman to form the permanent collection for the Society. The fact that our appeal for papers was met almost invariably with interest and enthusiasm, many members declaring it a most valuable work, will be an incentive for us to try to accomplish much more

another year. To do this successfully we need the co-operation of chapters and chapter members throughout the country. Many papers and documents exist, not only in the possession of chapters, but also in the possession of men and women not connected with our Society, a copy of which would in time make our collection of papers unique and of great value. Will you not bear this in mind and as opportunity offers secure one of these treasures for us? We have the promise of papers from some of our most able women, and in time, if all goes well, we hope for many more. Our aims are high, but can only be achieved by the aid of our fellow members. Please urge your chapters to send one paper to the Committee on Reciprocity, a paper out of the common, interesting and of value to us all.

In closing, I wish to thank Mrs. Chas. C. Abbott, of New Hampshire, and Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado, Vice Chairmen; the Division Directors, Mrs. Spraker, of New York; Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia; Miss Ashe, of Tennessee; Mrs. Smith, of Illinois, and Mrs. Chas. W. Pursell, of Idaho, and all the State Chairmen who have worked so faithfully on this committee. To them most of the success of our work is due, and it is to them I look for still greater success another year.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WILFORD G.) TINNIE A. D. CHAPMAN, *Chairman*.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Chapman was very fortunate in being able to have Mrs. Spraker present her report. If there is no objection, the report will be accepted.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is Mrs. Smoot present, the Chairman of the Memorial Highway to Mount Vernon Committee. I do not see her. We will have the report on Insignia, by Mrs. Charles Aull, of Nebraska, the Chairman of that committee.

MRS. AULL: Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: For every loyal Daughter of the American Revolution there exists three cherished possessions: First, the noble thoughts and possibilities for great achievements underlying the objects that called into existence the society we all delight to honor and should earnestly strive to serve. Second, our Motto, "Home and Country," evokes the very best that is within us and demands that we give to the fullest, in order that not only we, but our children's children may enjoy all "the blessings of liberty." Third, our badge of honor, our insignia, that we so dearly love yet so often desecrate by using it in other ways than as a badge of honor. Its proper place is over our hearts and it never should be worn elsewhere. All the dignity of its purpose is lost when it is used to hold in place any portion of one's garments or to serve as a fastener for one's clothing. In Article XIV. of the By-Laws of the National Society the provision is not only made for the existence of an insignia, but where it shall be worn is clearly stated: "It shall be carried on the left breast."

It is for the Insignia Committee that I, as Chairman, have the privilege to report.

It was during the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress that by a recommendation, presented by the former chairman, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the Insignia Com-

mittee was made a permanent one, and hence is now listed among the standing committees.

The insuring of the badge worn by the President General during her term of office, authorized by the last Congress, has been and will be taken care of by the Finance Committee.

A resolution presented to and adopted by the Twenty-sixth Congress provided for a special ribbon to be worn by the Honorary Vice-President General with a suggestion as to the width and color of the ribbon. The members of the present committee, after due consideration, unanimously decided to carry out the suggestion presented to them, and the ribbon, the same width as is worn by the Vice-President General, but the color reversed, blue edges with white in the center, was ordered and can be secured at the Business Office. All Honorary Vice-Presidents General have been informed of this action. The committee heartily endorses the suggestion made one year ago that during the period of the war the Daughters of the American Revolution wear the insignia on all occasions. A request has come from the Honorary Vice-Presidents General for a separate and distinct badge, with the wish expressed that it be of a more simple design than the one worn by the Vice-Presidents General. In the judgment of the committee, the request could be granted and would approve of such action if taken by this body. Therefore, the committee would recommend that: The Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, take such action as will make it possible for the Honorary Vice-Presidents General to have a badge distinctively their own, as is the ribbon worn by them.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE M. AULL, *Chairman.*
 MRS. WILLIAM B. RAND (*Mass.*)
 MRS. W. N. REYNOLDS (*N. C.*)
 MRS. JOHN M. MORGAN (*Miss.*)
 MRS. R. G. HOGAN (*Penn.*).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have one of the reports of yesterday, which is very brief, on the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lothrop, Chairman of that committee, has sent a letter to me, requesting me to read this paragraph before the report is given, and the report will be read by Mrs. Blackburn, of the District,

"Mrs. Lothrop regrets exceedingly that she cannot be with you at this Congress, but her daughter, Miss Margaret Lothrop, expects to leave soon with a party of women graduates of Stanford University for Red Cross work in France. Miss Lothrop was the first member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Lothrop whole-heartedly gives up her only child to work for the cause of Liberty and Righteousness in the World." (Applause.)

MRS. BLACKBURN: This year of grace 1918 has thrust the World War into supreme command of the viewpoints of all humanity. It holds the stage, so to speak. Every individual stands at attention, with eyes fixed first, last, and always, upon this War Cataclysm.

We D. A. R., through the nature of our organization and our antecedents, are peculiarly and irrevocably bound up to this war problem. We took the pledge to work heart, soul, and mind for Freedom, the watchword of our forefathers.

The Founders of our Republic worked for the future American race. Dying, they handed it down to us.* We are *obliged*, whether or no we want to, to accept the care of the children of our Country.

This committee that I have the honor to report to you today was formed for the distinct purpose of awakening, yes, of *startling*, the Daughters of the American Revolution into an interest in the welfare of the Children of the American Revolution. It is *not* to suggest active official work in the Children of the American Revolution ranks. That is impossible, as the Children of the American Revolution, being a national organization, carries on its business by its own officials. It is a committee to rouse Daughters to a conception of *their* duty to young Americans, the principal work our forefathers left for us to accomplish.

As Chairman of this committee, I covered the entire country through the Division Directors and State Chairmen, with leaflets of "Suggestions" or working plans for our committee. They set forth clearly and definitely the details and methods of our committee work. These plans I had printed and mailed at my own expense. Many thanks and much appreciation were expressed in return for them. I regret to state that in many instances, the definite details and explicit directions on the "Suggestions" were overlooked, and some State Chairmen on the committee forwarded to me simple reports of the Children of the American Revolution work, which, as I state above, is not at all the purpose nor the scope of this committee.

All official Children of the American Revolution work must, of course, be accomplished by the official representatives of the Children of the American Revolution, it being a National Society governed naturally and logically in the same way as the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is governed. Each State Chairman is to work with her Daughters of the American Revolution contingent in her State and her own chapter, to arouse all possible interest in the Children of the American Revolution. This is the first duty of our committee.

The second duty is to carry back to the State Director, Children of the American Revolution, in her State, all such encouragement and help that she can possibly accomplish in the interests of the Children of the American Revolution. These are the prime and essential duties of our committee and for which it was formed.

In other words, this committee is a central working force of cooperation between these two national organizations.

Five minutes being the time limit for reports, I can select only a few important sentences from the reports of State Chairmen.

Mrs. Robert D. Cunningham, State Chairman of Illinois, has seized the idea of this committee work with remarkable clearness of vision, and has presented her State conference of Illinois a strong address, emphasizing "the obligation imposed upon all of us Daughters of the American Revolution by the constitution of our organization," and then she adds: "The opportunity to fulfill this obligation is given us in the society, Children of the American Revolution."

Mrs. H. V. Tormohlen, State Chairman of Indiana, sent a typewritten letter to each Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter in her State. I quote from a copy: "This Children of the American Revolution comes to fill a special mission and at this time in our Nation's history . . . one of the greatest opportunities presents itself to the Daughters of the American Revolution for patriotic work of the highest nature in bringing before the children of the public schools, and others, *through the Children of the American Revolution* as the *medium*, the true meaning of the highest type of American citizenship."

I quote from the report of Mrs. J. B. Ammerman, of Texas, because it is so vital for our cause that we should know all that is handicapping the interest we are trying to awaken in the Daughters of the American Revolution towards the Children of the American Revolution. She reports making every effort in this work, and adds: "No chapter has attempted to arrange for a Children of the American Revolution society. Every Daughter of the American Revolution is giving her strength, time, and thought to Navy League knitting, Red Cross work, and other activities made necessary by the European War."

And Mrs. D. W. Bowen, State Chairman of Washington, says that the reason given for the indifference in her State toward the Children of the American Revolution was, in each instance, this: "There is too much to do along patriotic lines for the women to give of their time for anything else, and that every cent of money as well as time should be conserved for the War needs."

Daughters, the Great War, instead of stimulating us to duty, is dragging us down. Well, if we are not roused by appeals to heart and to conscience, we shall be before long, by the horrible conditions that this war is going to put upon us, *right here in America*.

The War Relief work should be pursued to the last ounce of strength; but I ask you, who are to take the places of our dead heroes on the blood soaked fields of France; and the places of our young heroic women dying as war nurses and other helpers in this stupendous war, when the flower of our Great Republic is being fed to gun, to cannon, and to bayonet? This is the biggest question we Daughters have to face in 1918.

What do you think of the phrase, "a scrap of paper"? Isn't it the **most** contemptible synonymy on earth? It has taken its permanent place in the world's speech between nations, and individuals.

Well, how about that unanimous vote taken in 1895 at the Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, when the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, was formed? Has that been kept? The Daughters of the American Revolution has the solemn responsibility of that vote upon its conscience, to help forward by every means in its power this other national society, its legitimate co-worker for our Country.

This question goes to every Daughter of the American Revolution. Has *your* chapter ratified that vote that binds *all* the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Twenty-three years from 1895 is a long time to take to awaken people to their duty. Year by year, since 1895, I have stood before the annual Congress of our

Daughters of the American Revolution to urge all its members to see and to accept this responsibility. *Now*, the World War arouses us suddenly and cruelly to face the peril of our decimating ranks of young Americans. The Soul of our Republic is at stake. Nothing can save it but our Youth.

My report, in closing, includes the following motion:

I move, in view of this cataclysmic war now raging against the Freedom of the World, that we Daughters of the American Revolution make strong effort to help, by every means in our power, the officers of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution to establish their societies in every city and town in our country, that we may gather every American boy and girl into its membership and make them worthy to take the places of our heroic dead left on the battlefields of Europe.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET M. LOTHROP, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I had the pleasure of being present at a meeting the other evening in which a Service Flag was presented for Children of the Republic who had gone into the service.

The Official Reader read the announcements.

A recess was taken at 12:50 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 17, 1918.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Are the State Regents of West Virginia, Vermont, Delaware, Washington, Louisiana, South Dakota, Indiana, Maryland, Montana, and Wisconsin on the platform?

I wish to say—and I wish all the delegates were present so I should never have to repeat it—that if you bring in reports from any committee or represent any one who is turning over to you a committee report, please notify the Recording Secretary General of that fact, so we may know for what to be prepared. If I look down the program, and I absolutely know a certain person is not here and not going to be here, and do not know who is to represent her, we lose time and it makes a very awkward situation. Several of these States have sent in their reports and we are ready for them. If there are any States having gifts to present this afternoon they will please state before they start in on their report, that they have such gifts to present. You know we allow a little extra time for gifts. Please do not ask when the light goes on if you may finish. If we were going to let you finish, we wouldn't have the lights. The blue light goes on half a minute before the red and you should be ready and if you want to close, take that as a signal to close. It is very hard to stop, but you all know you have that amount of time and State Regents will not be taken at a disadvantage.

The State of Vermont is the first one on the program this afternoon. The State Regent, Mrs. Marsh, has a gift to present and she will have extra time.

Mrs. MARSH: (See State Reports.)

(Continuing) : Through the generosity of one of our members, Mrs. George H. Ripley, Chairman of the Reciprocity Committee, I have in my hand a gavel made of wood which has been 146 years under the waters of Lake Champlain. This is the story of the gavel:

During the summer of 1910, the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co., contractors for the northerly portion of the improved Champlain Canal entering Lake Champlain at Whitehall, New York, in dredging the entrance of the new lock connecting the canalized portion of Wood Creek where it enters the Lake, dug up a portion of a vessel, two cannon, shells, solid shot, and other mementoes of the Revolutionary War. Authentic history definitely places these relics as a portion of the vessels and munitions of war abandoned July 6, 1777, at Skeensboro (Whitehall), N. Y., by Colonel Long of New Hampshire in command of a detachment of 600 Americans.

The following was obtained from the Navy Department Library, and Naval Records, at Washington, D. C.:

"After the *Arnold's* running fight and defeat of October 13, 1776, there remained of the 'Little Navy' on Lake Champlain, six vessels; namely, '*Enterprise*,' '*Revenge*,' '*Liberty*,' '*Connecticut*,' '*Trumbull*' and '*Gates*.'"

It appears that the portion of the vessel recovered at Whitehall, from which the gavel was made, was presumably the "*Enterprise*."

This gavel is to be presented through the State of Vermont to the Museum.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will accept these reports at the end of the reading of each of them, if there be no objection.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I accept on behalf of the National Society this very interesting and valuable gift of the State Regent of Vermont.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: West Virginia comes next. This is the State Vice Regent, who submits the report without reading. If there is no objection this report will be received and printed with the other reports. It is so ordered. Now Delaware.

MRS. HALL: I was hoping I might have five minutes more to get ready before I read the report.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You may exchange with some one else and we will call on Delaware later.

The State Regent of Washington.

Upon request of Mrs. Leary the report was read by the Official Reader and accepted. (See State Reports).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from the State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Hall wishes me to state that she is just going to give us an account of a little of the war work they are doing and the rest of the report will be incorporated in our Proceedings.

MRS. HALL: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from the State of Louisiana. Any one here to represent the State Regent? The report is in, I think, but there is no

one to present it. If not, we will take up South Dakota. Is the State Regent for South Dakota here? If not, then the State Regent of Indiana, Mrs. Beck.

Mrs. Butterworth, of Illinois, was called to the Chair at this point.

Mrs. BECK: (See State Reports).

The President General resumed the Chair.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next is Maryland, Mrs. Bosley. You have seven minutes as you have a gift. When the blue light goes on that gives you half a minute before the red light. Then you must be through—gift and all.

Mrs. BOSLEY: (See State Reports).

(Continuing.) Madame President General: I wish to present, on behalf of the Maryland State Society, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the three volumes that I mentioned in my report, for the Memorial Continental Hall library, hoping they may prove of great assistance when needed. Also I wish to present, on behalf of the Baltimore Chapter of Maryland two volumes of Maryland State Archives, volumes 36 and 37, for our Maryland shelf.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure we are delighted to accept Maryland's generous gifts and I will allow the Librarian General to bespeak our thanks.

THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: On behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to extend our sincere thanks to the Daughters of Maryland.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Montana is next. The State Regent is not present, but her report is on file with the Recording Secretary General.

We will now hear from Wisconsin's State Regent, Mrs. Hume.

Mrs. HUME: (See State Regent Reports).

(Continuing.) Madame President General: I wish to present to the Museum, on behalf of Wisconsin's Daughters, a chair in memory of our beloved deceased State Regent, Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure that the gift will be most acceptable to Miss Barlow, the Curator General, and we thank you.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I wish to state here, if there is no objection, that the State of Iowa will present their State Flag; to be followed by a gift from the State Regent of Alabama.

The State Regent of Alabama may be called home before her time comes, so she wishes to present a valuable gift, and, if she is not able to give her report, it will be filed.

Mrs. HOWELL (*Iowa*). (See State Reports.)

(Continuing.) Iowa has asked to present this flag at this time for two reasons. One is because she hopes to have her flag flying with those of the other States during this Congress. The other reason is, because her flag has a story and it is a story we are proud to tell you.

For six years Iowa has been trying to have a State Flag. Legislative committees had reported that they could find no suitable design. Over a year ago,

when our boys were down on the border, the other State troops went by with their beautiful flags and our Iowa boys had to designate their troops with little pieces of pasteboard, with the word "Iowa" on them. We could not stand that, Daughters; and last spring, after war was declared and we went back to Iowa, our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Gebhardt, felt that that condition could exist no longer, and in her heart and soul and brain was born the design of our Iowa Flag. She took her design before the Governor, before the State Council of Defense and before Adjutant-General Logan of the War Trade Board, and all said that it was a beautiful design and they would give their unanimous consent for its use. I cannot begin to tell you all the troubles Mrs. Gebhardt went through before she could get one of these flags ready. Along in the middle of summer, when everybody was taking vacation, she was working away her hardest to get the flag ready for the boys of the Iowa Third—the "Fighting Third"—who were to go over to France. In spite of all her efforts, the boys sailed without the flag, but God, in his providence, sent them back; because as the boy I correspond with said in his little postal to me: "Mrs. Howell, we went sailing for 10 days and came back o. k. We had a fine time." You know they came back for some reason or another; probably the Germans know better than we do the reason. Mrs. Gebhardt used every effort, and before they sailed a second time, the flag was ready and, in all its wrappings, it safely sailed with them. On New Year's Day, in a little village in France, in a small building half devastated by the German shells, the flag of Iowa was presented to the 168th Infantry which our boys had become. It was so appropriate that it should be on New Year's Day,—wishing the boys a Happy New Year and Godspeed. It was presented by Major Worthington, who had been 28 years in the service; and I think I can do no better than to bring that scene home to you of the officer presenting to our boys their home flag. "I hold," said Major Worthington, "that it is peculiarly appropriate that the presentation should be made on New Year's Day and in a little village in La Belle, France." He told them of the fashioning of the colors, dwelling upon the appropriateness of time and place for the presentation and declared that it came as a New Year's greeting from the women back home. "Look upon it," he said, "and see the colors of our country; you can see they are arranged along with the tri-color of France." We gave them this banner on this happy New Year's Day; we gave with it our offering of the manhood of Iowa, of dear old Iowa. The motto upon this banner is as much for our Allies as for ourselves. From the eagle's beak is displayed the motto of our State—"Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." (The banner was displayed in the middle of the platform). "It is the first military banner that has ever been brought to European shores by Iowa troops, and it comes with volunteer troops from our glorious State. It will be carried by the only distinctly volunteer regiment Iowa will send to Europe, and it is given to us by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the lineal descendants of those brave patriots who served in the war when we gained our liberty. I know you officers and you men," he continued, "are glad to be among the first to come to France, and come with the expectation of helping to pay the interest on the debt which we owe these people whom we have come to

know better and to love, and I believe that you will march with pride under this glorious flag which we will seek to honor."

And our boys have more than honored their colors. 11 of the 25 who have been decorated for bravery are Iowa boys. (Applause). Under the soil of France—having made the supreme sacrifice—lie many of our Iowa boys today. One of them is of particular interest to us—Captain McHenry, the captain of Company "B," almost all of our boys—Des Moines boys. He was one of the very first to give his life. He was a nephew of Senator Cummins and the beloved son of one of our own members—Mrs. Lew McHenry.

At our State conference this flag was presented. Our dear Regent, in a very quiet way, said, "I now pass over to the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution all my rights in this flag." I think we scarcely understood what a gift that meant, because in order to have this flag, Mrs. Gebhardt had to have it copyrighted. This State flag will bring a royalty to us for seven years. It means a considerable sum of money, and this money she gives to the Iowa Society for use in Red Cross work. (Applause).

I am sure you would like to look upon the mother of this flag. She loves it as she would her child, and I am going to ask her if she will not come to the platform and say just one word of how this design came into her mind. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Gebhardt, of Iowa. (Applause).

MRS. GEBHARDT: It was Mrs. Howell's idea that I should explain the meaning of the colors as we have placed them and our reason for so doing. Iowa was originally French territory—until the Louisiana Purchase was made, and then our State became a part of the United States. We felt perfectly free then to use the tri-colors of France, as we had originally belonged to France. The white portion of the flag we made one-third larger than the white portion of the flag of France and on the white ground you will find placed the bird of our country—the eagle. It bears in its beak blue streamers, on which are placed our State motto, and our boys say they will love to carry it down the streets of Berlin. (Applause). This motto, as we have it, has existed ever since our State had a State record,—“Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.” We have added the word “Iowa,” which is an Indian name, meaning “Beautiful Land;” and we only hope that some day all the Daughters will see that beautiful land of Iowa. (Applause)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Daughters of the American Revolution extend their sincere thanks to Iowa and accept with great pleasure the flag, to be placed with the others that are now hung in our building. These flags, as you know, are under the care of Miss Barlow, our Curator General, who is also Custodian of Flags.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, a point of information. I think it is not known to the Daughters that many Governors of the different States did not know they did not possess a State flag until the Daughters started out to ask them for the flags.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We had a very bitter experience in our own State.

The legislators wondered if we were crazy because we wanted another flag than the one we had—"Old Glory," and when we told them that every State in the Union had one, they were much astonished.

MRS. ROOME: I move a vote of thanks, expressing admiration for the beautiful ideal as carried out in the Iowa State Flag. Seconded by Mrs. Greenawalt.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The State Regent of Alabama, Mrs. Cobbs, has a very beautiful gift to present to the Hall, to be placed in the Museum; and as she has to go home early Friday morning, the privilege has been extended to her to make the presentation at this time.

MRS. COBBS: The Alabama Daughters are composed of 27 chapters; the smallest has 15 members and the largest only 113. Those of you with very large chapters can realize that we are doing our share of war work.

Now, ladies, it is my pleasure to present to Memorial Continental Hall on behalf of Miss Mattie Reeves of Montgomery, Ala., through the Peter Forney Chapter, a memorial to her father and mother, Doctor and Mrs. Reeves. It is this beautiful power tea set. It is silver-plated, and the jewelers who are representing two firms in the house are very much delighted with it. They say there is absolutely nothing to show how old it is; it is so old they cannot tell how old it is. Miss Reeves says it has been in her family so long that the traditions concerning it have been lost in the mists of the past. It is my very great pleasure to present it. (Applause). (See State Reports).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Your President General accepts this wonderful gift, and thanks the Daughters of Alabama most sincerely.

THE CURATOR GENERAL: Thank you so very much. I will put them in the case at once and you may see them there.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You will remember that I told you at the beginning of the Congress we would try to rest you a little bit by giving you some variety in the program; and if there were no objections, we would have some one of note speak to you for a few brief moments from time to time. This afternoon we have asked Mrs. B. M. Boykin, representing the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Chairman of the Women's Committee of the new Camp Community Service, to say something. She is known throughout Georgia as "the Mother of Camp Gordon." It gives me great pleasure to introduce Mrs. Boykin.

MRS. BOYKIN: Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: I wish to express to you the honor that the organization which I represent feels in being able to have a speaker here this afternoon. I represent the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A., and I come to tell you something of the splendid work that they stand for, in our camps in America and in our camps overseas. I should like to tell you first of the splendid work in the South, because you know the greatest number of soldiers have been in the Southern cantonments. In our own Camp Gordon we have about 40,000. In Ft. McPherson we have a large base hospital with between 5,000 and 10,000 sick men, mostly, and we have men who have come there to take care of them. We have a Flying School

composed of 600 students. These men have had great comfort in the camps for the reason that the Y. M. C. A. has equipped homes for them; and after they have left the homes of their mothers and gone far away, lots of them—because they are mostly Northern men in our camps—they have come down there feeling heartsick and homesick. In the receiving station, the Y. M. C. A. Secretary meets the soldier, pats him on the back and asks him where he is from and what he can do for him; what is most necessary to make him happy. He takes him, if necessary, down to his own quarters and looks after him. He sends his clothes back to his mother when he gets his uniform; he furnishes paper for him to write his letters to his mother and if he cannot write—as many of them cannot—he writes his letters for him. Many soldiers from the North this winter have been saved from suicide for the reason that the Y. M. C. A. Secretary has been able to look after them and take the place of father and mother as nearly as is possible. I have been privileged to work with them this winter, sending entertainments out from Atlanta to give these soldiers a little touch of home life, because many of them do not get passes into the city. My own organization sent out 21 lecturers and 650 musical entertainments; they give moving pictures every night; plenty of magazines and reading matter, and everything of that kind. I want you to know that the Y. M. C. A. is real home for the soldier. Not very long ago I was talking to some of the boys down there and I asked them how they felt about camp. They said, "Oh, it is great, because we have the Y. M. C. A. to go to." I said, "How do you like Atlanta?" They replied. "Atlanta is pretty good, but it is too far away from New York and Boston." (Laughter). That is the only regret they seem to have in being there. Lots of the boys find sweethearts down there in the Sunny South, and tell us that they are coming back after the war to marry these girls and live down there in the "Sunny South." But they are always homesick for their own mothers and for their own people. In all the camps the Y. M. C. A. have encouraged our women to come out and be mothers to these boys; to talk to them, to come out and sew on their buttons and mend their socks. That is one of the greatest privileges we have in the camps. Lots of the boys cut off their buttons so they may come up to us and have us sew them on; because if you are standing close to the boy sewing a button on his shirt, he can talk to you and tell you about his mother and sweetheart and where he comes from. In our own city we entertained between six and eight thousand every week-end and for dinner Sunday, and on Saturday night—lots of times for the whole week-end. It has been a great privilege. Atlanta has needed these soldiers and other communities need them. I think we were getting to be too luxurious, happy and contented, and now that our own boys have gone into the Army, the hearts of the mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives are right there with them, and we feel there is nothing too great to do for them. I really think that the soldiers have a pretty good time, because a great many of them had never been in one of our lovely American homes. We have so many foreigners in our Army, and so many men from the mountains who have never been in nice homes before. One fellow in our camp wrote home to his mother after having been away for a few days and told her that he had at last reached France and liked it pretty well. He

had never been on a train before and of course had heard of France and heard that that was where he was going and thought he had reached France. (Laughter).

You know that the Y. M. C. A. stands not only for the spiritual side of the soldier but they have been working tremendously hard this winter to educate these men—these mountain boys who could not write their own names who could not speak correctly or could not understand what was told them. Forty per cent of our soldiers in the Southern camps are Americans born of foreign parents. We have been reaching them to write and speak English. These educational secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. belong to the best institutions of the United States. They have given up their regular work and big salaries and have consecrated their lives to the work of educating our soldiers. They hold their prayer meetings and Bible classes. I am sorry to say though that a great many of these boys do not attend them as well as they might. They give them all kinds of athletic exercises and games because you know our government is very anxious that the men should be as athletic as possible. Just two weeks ago the Y. M. C. A. called for 100 men to go to France immediately and that took nearly every educational secretary we had left in this country. They are making tremendous demands upon the United States now for men. Last week they called for 3,000 men for foreign service immediately. They want 25,000 women for cantonment service. Do you know that the Government has turned over all the cantonment work of that kind to the Y. M. C. A., because the government has so much to do over there and felt sure that the Y. M. C. A. could handle that proposition. You may also know that all the young men trained as Y. M. C. A. workers have had to enlist with our other boys—go into aviation and different departments of the Army. So the men doing Y. M. C. A. work are older men over draft age. A great many of them are men not only trained for that particular service, but include teachers, preachers and men who are of the very highest class physically and mentally, and they put into these boys the ambition and the patriotism that we, as mothers, have neglected to do. They have been teaching patriotism, and giving lectures two or three times a week, trying in every way possible to make these men go over and fight. The other day I met one of our boys on the street in Richmond. We always speak to them when we meet them; and I asked him whether he felt happy in camp. He said no, that he had just hated to go. Then I asked him if he liked Richmond. He said, "Yes, Richmond is all right," but added that he was homesick and that he lived in Iowa. He said he wanted to see his mother so badly; that he could go and fight, if only he could see his mother. I said, "Won't they grant you ten days' leave of absence?" He said he was so very far away from home he could not go back, but said he believed he would run away, anyway. The secretary has to make that boy happy and contented. I told him he could go away for a year—go over there—and when the war is over he could come back and be here for the rest of his life. He said that he did not want to be a hero. I said, "Don't you want to fight for your mother, and are you not going over there to fight for us, too?" He said, "I want to save the women of America, but I want to see my mother." He was not a right young boy; he was about 22 or 23 years old. Mothers, you have never

known before how much your children love you. These boys are going over to fight for us and we must take care of them; we must give of our means and time and we must give up luxuries and everything of that kind to take good care of the boys. We must buy liberty bonds, thrift stamps, conserve food and conserve the womanhood of America to make those men happy and comfortable. I am going to read you a little toast written by one of our boys as he was going over:

Here's to the Blue of the wind-sweet North
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Grant be with you all
As the sons of the North advance!

Here's to the Gray of the sun-kissed South
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Lee be with you all
As the sons of the South advance!

And here's to the Blue and the Gray as one—
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of God be with us all
As the sons of the Flag advance!

GEORGE MORROW MAYO,
G. M. 3c., U. S. N. R. F.

(Applause.)

MRS. GREENAWALT: I want to express my appreciation of the last speaker, and thank her for her work for the boys in camp. I would also like to ask if Mrs. Boykin will not speak at our Liberty Bond meeting; because if the boys will cut off their buttons so she can sew them on, I believe they will cut their purse strings and buy the bonds. (Laughter.)

MRS. BOYKIN: I should be very happy to do it. I was planning to leave on Friday for New York, but if specially needed, I will be glad to speak at your meeting.

MRS. GREENAWALT: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think we can all give Mrs. Boykin a rising vote of thanks for her message to us.

MRS. FLETCHER: I second that.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote.

MRS. MAUPIN: May I say one little thing in relation to Camp Lee? The Y. M. C. A. have sent splendid workers there; also to Portsmouth and Norfolk; but one of our women heard such a pathetic thing in Camp Lee that I will repeat it. They said there was a young man there, 22 years old, from the mountains—a splendid blond giant, but he had never learned to read or write. A letter came to him telling him of the birth of a little daughter. He was so delighted and shy about it,

and wanted so to see this little baby. Finally, he went up to the Y. M. C. A. man—this city young man—and said, "Will you write a letter for me to my wife?" The secretary said of course he would. The boy hesitated; he didn't know how to dictate it and didn't know what to say. Finally he said, "Just tell her I want to see the kid, and I send enough money for her to buy shoes and stockings. I don't want her to go barefoot no longer."

And, Daughters, I wish to say that in Portsmouth, which is a little town, we have started a public library on almost nothing, and in that library we have a French teacher for the sailors, and an English teacher, and we have also a teacher of mathematics, and we will have teachers of almost anything they ask to be taught about. Now, I think every town could perhaps do the same. Many of these boys have passed examinations in the lines they wished to enter through the assistance they have gotten in that public library. I think perhaps if every town would start that and give these cantonments assistance, it would be a big public benefit. I thank you.

MRS. PARKS FISHER: (*W. Va.*): May I ask that Mrs. Boykin will have those lines printed—the boys in blue and gray, etc.?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: They were taken down by the stenographers; we can get them; they will be in the Proceedings.

MRS. PARKS FISHER: I think every Daughter would like to have them.

A DELEGATE: They have already been printed and sent broadcast all over the country. I have a copy of them at home.

MRS. CROWLEY: I take great pleasure—as a Daughter of Massachusetts—as I am from Pennsylvania—to present the history of Milford, by Miss Kearney, to our library.

THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: In the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I accept this with many thanks. I am most happy to have it.

MRS. COOK: I want it understood that Mrs. Crowley is a mighty good Pennsylvania Daughter now.

MRS. ROOME: Would a copy of the journal of General Pike be acceptable?

THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Indeed it would.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next number on the program is the report of the Conservation Committee, Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Chairman.

MRS. FOSTER: With the permission of the President General, I will read a little information which you might like to know. I will thank the Daughters for their close attention as I wish to conserve my voice.

The call that came early in the summer of 1917 for our country to conserve was like the shot that was fired in 1776 and heard around the world, for this message was sent to every corner of our country, and the Daughters of the American Revolution immediately registered for service on the battlefield of food.

One of the objects of our society is to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty—CONSERVATION, therefore, is one of our most important obligations.

I received my appointment as National Chairman of Conservation in June, 1917, and immediately wrote to each State Regent, requesting the name of her State Chairman of Conservation, and upon receipt of same, an outline of work was sent. Many of the State Regents upon solicitation requested Chapter Regents to appoint Chairmen of Conservation, asking that each chapter Chairman give talks on CONSERVATION at every meeting.

Early in July, as Chairman of this committee, I sent out 5,000 leaflets—Practical Patriotism—hoping that this would produce a responsive echo in every State of the Union for CONSERVATION.

On October first it was my pleasure to send 5,000 Military Bulletins to the CONSERVATION Committee, giving suggestions for Conservation work that could be carried out by every State Chairman—Bulletins being mailed to State Chairmen for distribution throughout their States as my contribution to our society. The results obtained by these efforts were most gratifying, and creating such interest that many other patriotic organizations requested that copies be sent them for distribution.

Frequent letters were written to each State Chairman during the year, urging their hearty cooperation in this work.

Under the directorship of the different division chairmen, it is my pleasure to report splendid results. The division directors have given me their hearty co-operation and much thought and time to secure a perfect CONSERVATION. As National Chairman, I tender them my grateful thanks.

Following the example of our ancestors, who lived mainly on corn, the Daughters of the American Revolution are proving themselves worthy descendants of those noble sires and dames, who could not have withstood the cold winter at Plymouth had they not traded beads and firearms with the Indians for this food—corn. We are now reviving to some extent, if not more so, its use as our great, great, great grandmothers did during the Revolutionary War.

I have garnered from the reports received from the State Chairmen a rich harvest, and it is with great pleasure I give you from the compilation of these reports the approximate estimates of the conservation of food by the Daughters of the American Revolution:

47,382 WAR GARDENS.
 7,803,000 WHEATLESS DAYS.
 3,672,000 MEATLESS DAYS.
 40,800,000 POUNDS SUGAR SAVED.
 165,000 POUNDS BUTTER CONSERVED.
 4,393,171 CANS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
 58,321 PRACTICING CLEAN PLATE METHOD.
 3,750,929 DISHES FROM LEFT OVERS.

The following States are included in this summary: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, In-

diana, Minnesota, Ohio, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Montana, New Mexico, California, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado.

In reviewing the reports received, it is observed that all the States are actively engaged in keeping the Hoover Pledge and carrying out the requests of the Food Administrator, such as WHEATLESS and MEATLESS DAYS, PRESERVING and CANNING, WAR GARDENS, etc., etc.

I now call your attention to the points of CONSERVATION being specialized in the various States, according to divisions of our society designated by our President General, and wish to impress upon you in making this report I have endeavored to conserve words and space, and all States having been included in the estimates given above covering the general lines of CONSERVATION, work along these lines will not be enumerated again under division reports.

Items of interest stressed in reports of State Chairmen are bits of CONSERVATION that are practiced in their individual States.

NORTHERN DIVISION—*Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Director.*

MAINE, through her State Chairman, Mrs. Chester H. Shaw, sent a most interesting report, stating great activity in CONSERVATION, especially the conservation of sugar, and conserving and exchanging recipes. Elimination of refreshments. Many talks on CONSERVATION given.

VERMONT, Mrs. C. H. Lane, State Chairman, reports all conserving. Elimination of refreshments. Thrift Stamps, War Certificates, Liberty Bonds, all engaging their attention. Vigorous campaign for Spring gardens inaugurated for 1918.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has been intensely interested in all conservation work and the elimination of all waste, reports the State Chairman, Mrs. Nannie B. Burleigh. Special conservation of heat—closing of rooms to save fuel.

CONNECTICUT, under the able leadership of Mrs. Cornelia B. Smith, has done great work in Fair Bureaus—Food CONSERVATION in many counties. Five minute talks at meetings. Much interested in Community Kitchens and have sent many dozens of cans to soldiers.

RHODE ISLAND—Miss Fannie D. Holmes, State Chairman, reports excellent work done by the Daughters in her State. CONSERVATION talks at chapter meetings—elimination of refreshments. CONSERVATION of paper. Rhode Island had 108,742 signed pledge cards, each representing distinct families. Westerly has the distinction of being a 100 per cent town. Articles in papers appealing for the feeding of birds. Interest of children in Bird Conservation. Preservation and conservation of human life.

MASSACHUSETTS—The Daughters of Massachusetts, through their State Chairman, Mrs. George R. Blinn, report that they are deeply patriotic and up and doing in all lines of work for CONSERVATION. They have followed the spirit if not the exact letter of the Hoover Pledge. Elimination of waste. Lectures and talks by the State Chairman have served as a stimulus for general conservation observances. Conservation of coal. Have co-operated with Farm Bureaus and Food Fairs in public demonstrations and the canning and preserving feature was so

encouraged that the supply was far in excess of any previous years. Substituted vegetable oils, molasses, and syrups for fats and sugar. Extensive study of Food Selection, Home Economics, and Dietetics.

EASTERN DIVISION—*Mrs. H. Grant Driesbach, Director.*

DELAWARE—Mrs. S. M. Donnell, State Chairman, submits report showing great work for CONSERVATION, especially in encouraging thrift in schools, the CONSERVATION of birds, sending magazines to soldiers, and serving them with lunches. Conserve health and strength. Talks at meetings on CONSERVATION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Della G. Smallwood, State Chairman—Mrs. Smallwood was the maker of the motion for contributions to the "Melting Pot," and the District should be congratulated for the splendid work along this line. Placards were placed in the various business windows, inviting contributions from the public. Nine packages of gold and silver are now at the refiners as a result of this effort. Conserved cotton and linen cloth from the discarded usage amounting to 701¾ pounds—\$164.35 conserved from the sale of same.

The District has been most active and enthusiastic under the leadership of their State Chairman along all measures of CONSERVATION.

In order not to overlap or transgress, in reviewing the report sent me from the District Chairman, I find that many of the good things she reports can not here be enumerated, as figures bearing on these subjects were given in estimates of Food Conservation submitted above. Many items of contributions will be given under reports of other committees, and we must refrain from overlapping or transgressing, but remember this is really the report of one city.

NEW JERSEY—Miss Anna C. Todd, State Chairman—The interest of the New Jersey Daughters has been the CONSERVATION of birds, time, energy, and conservation of the business moments. Sale of War Stamps is engaging their attention at the present moment. CONSERVATION talks. Scrap books for cantonments. Bird relief work and hospital beds in France, relief of soldiers and sailors.

MARYLAND—Mrs. S. A. Hill, State Chairman—The Daughters of Maryland are keeping up their reputation for being in the front battle line in all things patriotic. They assisted the Woman's Committee National Defense in registration. Volunteered their services when the Governor ordered registration and thus conserved clerk hire. Conserved time and labor by having knitting machines for socks, a pair being knitted in an hour and a half. Have discouraged the use of bright colored wool, thus leaving the manufacturers free to dye only khaki or grey wool. Interested in Thrift Stamps, War Certificates, and Liberty Bonds. The record for canning is some three million cans and jars conserved, besides much drying of fruit and vegetables. Many women assisted in saving the crops and even went into factories. Feeding the birds to save crops has been stressed. Back yard planting and window gardens encouraged. War Food Bureau daily attended by D. A. R. Conservation of our women by urgent Y. W. C. A. campaign. Newspapers collected and sold for the war. When the Hoover Food Campaign was organized captains and lieutenants were prominent Daughters in uniform white gowns, adorned by

our insignia. We can vouch for the truth of the statement that Maryland is doing her bit in religiously conserving coal, wheat, meat, and light, and by living as temperately as possible. This splendid report is due largely to the energetic work of the State Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Silas Walker, State Chairman, has personally edited a column of tested recipes in line with the Hoover Pledge. Many talks made on CONSERVATION of birds and forests. Excellent results from War Stamp campaign. Blankets for Belgian babies. One chapter has a fund for poor soldiers. Many chapters have War Gardens. Banking system established in schools to promote thrift.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. J. A. Alexander, State Chairman—The individual conscience of the Daughters of Virginia has been aroused to the personal responsibility of CONSERVATION. Talks on CONSERVATION, birds, forests and practicing the principles of Christianity make for true Democracy. Eleven hundred and fifty Bibles for Battleship Virginia. Trench candles. Many banking systems established in public schools to promote thrift. Lunches for troops. Conservation of old gloves has been extensively carried on by Virginia Daughters. Permission was granted them to collect old gloves and other soft leathers in their vicinity and forwarded to War Relief Association of Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. John B. Garden, State Chairman—CONSERVATION talks and literature distributed bearing on conservation. All members are active in general CONSERVATION. Elimination of refreshments. Banking in schools to promote thrift. Lunches for troops. Birds and forestry talks.

CENTRAL DIVISION—Mrs. H. R. HOWELL, *Director*.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Frank L. Richardson, State Chairman—Submits a fine report of of the Illinois Daughters who stress CONSERVATION OF PATRIOTISM and love of country and studies the elements of a balanced diet so as to properly nourish the families. Protection of wild flowers. Elimination of refreshments. Preservation of trees and much care given to the feeding and care of birds. Propose a National Bird Day and bird clubs.

The following pledge signed by children has brought good results: "I promise that I will not destroy any tree, shrub or flower or any bird; that I will try to make our locality beautiful and worthy of love and devotion." Wayside planting urged. Interest created in country parks. Safeguarding future growth of trees. The Illinois Daughters place CONSERVATION of health as pre-eminent. All chapters had five minutes talks on CONSERVATION.

OHIO—Mrs. A. C. Messenger, State Chairman—General CONSERVATION is being observed. The conservation of birds and the beautifying of lawns and public buildings is interesting members. Many talks at chapter meetings on CONSERVATION. One Daughter raises sheep and donates the wool to conserve yarn. As loyal Americans they are co-operating in every way with the Food Administration.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. S. C. Newman, State Chairman—CONSERVATION in all its branches has been practiced by the Wisconsin Daughters. Practiced the strictest

economy in food, dress and luxuries and have given freely of their time and strength and money. Household economy has been given precedence. Elimination of refreshments. Demonstrations of war breads and meat substitutes given.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. M. H. Coolidge, State Chairman—Minnesota Daughters are interested in the collection of precious and semi-precious metals to use the proceeds from sale of same for the purchase of a seaplane for boys in training school—U. S. Navy—at Dunwoody school. Conserving the wild medical herbs and of fuel. Grandmothers' Recipes and Medical Remedies—conserving pamphlets containing these valuables. Active in the work of selling Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps.

INDIANA—Miss Nelly Colfax Smith, State Chairman—Every chapter in Indiana has a Chairman of Conservation, and much time given to the study of CONSERVATION. Substitutes of vegetable oils for butter and the use of corn syrup for sugar. Lectures have been given on CONSERVATION—fats, sugar, meats and well balanced meals. Through the energetic work of the State Chairman excellent results have been gained for CONSERVATION. The War Savings Stamps and Liberty Loan is stressed at all times. Many scrap books contributed to cantonments. Courses given in Domestic Science. Elimination of refreshments.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—Mrs. W. H. DeVoe, *Director*.

ALABAMA—Mrs. Gregory Smith, State Chairman—The Daughters of Alabama have been active in not only signing Hoover pledges but in securing signatures of others. Much interested in gardens and the CONSERVATION of health and forests. Their slogan is "Save the Scraps and Cheat the Garbage."

SOUTH CAROLINA—Miss Louise Fleming, State Chairman—Reports much activity in all lines of CONSERVATION, especially in the cultivation of war gardens, many using front yards for gardens. Canning and preserving far in excess of previous years.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. A. C. Avery, State Chairman—An enthusiastic work along all lines of CONSERVATION, especially the production and preserving of fruits. Conserving the American eagle by buying Thrift Stamps, War Certificates and Liberty Bonds. All have War Gardens. One Chapter is selling country produce donated by farmers and giving money to Red Cross. Elimination of refreshments.

FLORIDA—Mrs. G. H. Manlove, State Chairman—The Florida State Chairman reports that the Florida Daughters have been out-Hooverizing Hoover. Elimination of refreshments. Conservation of discarded neckties by making pin wheels for soldiers. Books and magazines for Cantonments. Interested in Home Economics and the organization of home demonstration clubs.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Oswald Eve, State Chairman—Georgia Daughters are conserving in all lines of CONSERVATION. One chapter reports 500 acres of land planted in food stuffs. Conservation of holly. Elimination of refreshments. Active in contributions of jelly for cantonments in Georgia. Atlanta Chapter Daughters American Revolution on Friday March 22, 1918, observed a day of prayer and fasting for the conservation of our country and our allies in this dreadful war. Conservation of pennies by the school children for Thrift and War Saving Stamps.

The unique plan of this campaign as conducted in the Public Schools has received recognition by the Government. Active interest in conservation of babies.

MISSISSIPPI—Mrs. Hiram Tye, State Chairman—Reports that all Daughters are enthusiastic in conserving. She mentions especially the Mary Stewart Chapter at Tupelo as setting the example of conservation for the whole town, and their influence has worked wonderful results. The LaSalle Chapter at Corinth planted an acre each of potatoes and peas, working and harvesting their crops and donning khaki while working.

LOUISIANA—Mrs. Ethel Porter, State Chairman—Reports great interest in all lines of CONSERVATION, especially in fruits and vegetables. Much jelly and fruit supplied to Camp Beauregard. Activity in conserving the delivery of packages, many purchases being carried by the individual. Elimination of refreshments. Spring gardens the keynote of the home.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. H. C. Locker, State Chairman—The Kentucky Daughters have chosen CONSERVATION as their text and have preached CONSERVATION to their members. Elimination of waste of all kinds. Forestry conservation. Distributed State Forest reports and have insisted upon a course in Forestry at the State University

TEXAS—Mrs. W. H. Aldridge, State Chairman—The Daughters of Texas have been prompt to embrace every movement suggested by the Government along the line of CONSERVATION. Active in signing the Hoover Pledge and in the conservation of the Child power of our country. Forest conservation—reclaiming waste lands—health conservation in general—physical training opportunities are encouraged—medical inspection—elimination of contagious diseases.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. Walter Jackson, State Chairman—Reports from this State show great interest. One member being so enthusiastic, she made a food administrator out of vegetables—his head was a bell pepper; eyes, black-eyed peas; body, a sweet potato; feet of mushrooms; overalls of homespun; waistcoat, gingham; a corn-cob pipe in his mouth, and a hat of husks completed this unique home product which was sent into other States to catch the eyes of our people and create interest in Food Conservation.

WESTERN DIVISION—*Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, Director.*

ARKANSAS—Mrs. W. F. Lake, State Chairman—Reports that this is the first time that CONSERVATION has been practiced in the State. Many solved the butter problem by investing in a machine that produces two pounds of butter out of one. Elimination of refreshments for patriotic purposes. Conservation of time and energy by refraining from Christmas giving, sending Christmas cards instead.

OKLAHOMA—Mrs. G. B. Mattoon, State Chairman—The Oklahoma Daughters have been most active in observing general CONSERVATION. Have complied with the requests of the National Chairman to the letter in keeping records and

should be congratulated. Interested in forming some plan by which the men of our country could be induced to take more active part in CONSERVATION.

MISSOURI—Mrs. J. W. Crewdson, State Chairman—In conserving food it is necessary, the Missouri Daughters claim, today as it was when the 1,000 were fed near the Sea of Galilee, as the Daughters are learning to gather up the fragments. Enthusiastic conservation of birds and wild flower protection. Historic records are being preserved and conserved. Great work for Liberty Bonds and practicing general conservation along all lines.

KANSAS—Mrs. C. F. Miller, State Chairman—Reports that "all are on the job" and conserving in every way, especially stressing conservation of clothing. Great window display of 350 garments made from discarded clothing. Conservation of seeds—500 packages garden seed and 125 packages flower seed for distribution.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Jennie M. Temple, State Chairman—The Daughters of Nebraska have been most loyal in conservation. Talks on CONSERVATION have been made at chapter meetings and at many schools in the State. Nebraska leads the States in "Four-Minute Men at Picture Shows" on Conservation. Wool and leather is being conserved.

COLORADO—Mrs. F. C. Moys, State Chairman—Reports monthly talks on planting, care and harvesting. They urge the use of all the recipes for graham, corn and barley flour. Conservation in all its phases is being practiced generally by the Daughters.

IOWA—Mrs. J. B. Butler, State Chairman—Conservation of pennies and much work for Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Conservation of friendship has been stressed. The work of the Iowa Daughters has been so conspicuous that much space and comment in the press has been given them. Much assistance has been given both the State and National Food Directors. Roll call at March conference: "Have all your chapter members signed the Hoover food pledge cards?" Shows by responses from chapters that the Iowa Society is 100 per cent for conservation of food.

The Iowa Daughters as a body are supporting the "Kitchen Garden" movement, now emphasized by the State Agricultural College, at Ames.

Almost every chapter has taken up the patriotic task of introducing the splendid work in its community of securing services of the Government's food administrators in the canning of fruits and vegetables and the use of the cereals other than wheat in the preparing of bread.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. C. M. Cannon, State Chairman—Every Daughter in South Dakota has pledged herself to observe the rules of the Food Administration. Five minutes' talk at each meeting on Conservation. Many war gardens. The South Dakota D. A. R., as our forefathers did, will show their patriotism by doing their share in winning the war.

NORTH DAKOTA—Miss Nellie W. Farnsworth, State Chairman—Excellent results in Food Conservation. Elimination of waste in all things. Thrift Stamps, War Certificates, Liberty Bonds engaging their attention. Conservation of pennies. Intend to win the war with bread bullets.

PACIFIC COAST DIVISION—*Mrs. W. W. Stilson, Director.*

WASHINGTON—Mrs. James M. Sewell, State Chairman—The Daughters of Washington have a wide awake State Chairman, who has given much study to CONSERVATION, and has met with good results, with interest growing and broadening daily. Elimination of waste. Study of War Time Diet. Saving of dollars and conserving of human life. Personal health conservation is engaging their attention. Conservation of public morals. Bird conservation. A chairman of CONSERVATION in all chapters. Mrs. Sewell has sent out splendid outlines for study of Conservation, programs for chapter meetings, etc.

OREGON—Mrs. Joseph E. Sibley, State Chairman—All Oregon Daughters are interested in CONSERVATION from every point of view. Talks on CONSERVATION given at all meetings and the elimination of refreshments is observed. Children have been induced to sign cards not to eat candy, and there was a 100 per cent result—conservation of sugar. Cook books on CONSERVATION.

ARIZONA—Miss Flora Griggs, State Chairman—Arizona Daughters are conserving by making a comprehensive study of all food problems and giving much attention to the feeding of the birds. Saving kid gloves and wearing old clothes in order to give to Liberty Loan. Have knitted and contributed 500 sets to the Wyoming battleship.

MONTANA—Mrs. E. B. Martin, State Chairman—Daughters active along all lines of CONSERVATION. Elimination of refreshments. Active in conserving the "American Eagle" by buying Liberty Bonds.

IDAHO—Mrs. Joseph E. Bird, State Chairman—Have a chairman of Conservation in every chapter and the State Chairman has traveled over 600 miles to get war aims and conservation work before the members. Much activity with splendid results.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. Alice A. Atkinson, State Chairman—The Daughters of New Mexico are most diligent and active in practicing GENERAL CONSERVATION.

CALIFORNIA— ———, State Chairman—Enthusiastic meeting of Conservation Committee. Mrs. W. W. Stilson has been most active in lecturing on this subject before chapters and other organizations. Conservation of fuel, light and human life. Production and consumption of fruits.

In conclusion, let me remind you to conserve love in your heart for humanity. Be loyal.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER, *Chairman.*

I will conclude by reading this letter:

April 10, 1918.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLATINUM,
Cambridge, Mass.

MY DEAR MRS. GUERNSEY: I have recently been in Hartford, Conn., where I have talked with two officers of the Ruth Willys Chapter, and find that this very important matter of platinum conservation is new to them. I believe that it would

be very well worth while taking it up once more this year at the coming convention. This is to be done at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs next month.

The Government is just keeping ahead of the war program. It is quite possible that it may be obliged to call for heavy pieces of platinum jewelry before the war is concluded. The chief world supply is estimated to last but twelve years and the other supplies are small and problematical. The jewelers should not be permitted to reassume the manufacture of platinum jewelry in the future since the supply will be needed for beneficial and productive uses. The resolutions of the Vigilance Committee last spring are extremely interesting, but open the question as to why the vogue for platinum wedding rings sprang up, etc.

I trust that you will feel that you can co-operate in this matter with the Conservation League. We have a State committee now in Pennsylvania and much enthusiastic work is being done through different channels throughout the country.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. ELLWOOD B. SPEAR.

I wish to stress a little bit on that information about the conservation of platinum, and you ladies can do a great deal along that line if you will. Madam President General, I wish to call attention to the circulars to be given out by the pages later on. It is practically a patriotic and military bulletin.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Next is the report of the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures. Mrs. Bowron, the Chairman of the committee, will read her report.

MRS. BOWRON: Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: The work of this committee in connection with the lectures and slides suitable for the inculcation of patriotic sentiment has been limited this season for two reasons: first, the material, which was necessary, and in Continental Hall, took more time than was anticipated to rearrange for use, when reduced to order so many slides were missing, the expense for replacing was a grave consideration, and necessarily delayed publishing a list; second, while this was under consideration the committee was asked to take charge of the slides used in raising funds for the restoration of the devastated village of Tilloloy, Picardie, France.

The demand for these slides has been more than gratifying, at times it has been overwhelming, and all other plans were temporarily laid aside. A brief summary of the States where they have been exhibited, with number of times shown, will best show the extent of the work. When this committee assumed charge, the only set was doing its duty throughout the State of Michigan. To provide for the increasing demand two new sets had been ordered. These were not ready for use until late November. These slides have been shown in twenty States: Colorado twice, Connecticut seven times, Florida once, Illinois once, Indiana once, Iowa twice, Maine four times, Massachusetts the month of February and once extra, Maryland once, Michigan once (besides the month of October), Mississippi once, New York twice, North Carolina twice, Ohio once, Pennsylvania three times,

Rhode Island two weeks, South Carolina once, Tennessee once, Texas two weeks, Vermont twice. Orders unfilled number about three times those filled, with all three sets engaged for almost the month of May. The Chairman has written personally 350 letters.

Lectures dealing with patriotic subjects have been used in Connecticut, Colorado, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa; to this branch of the work the Chairman asks particular attention.

At this time, the most crucial in our country's history, what is our patriotism, what is our flag to stand for? Are we going to demand Americans for America? Is our flag going to speak a new language? Our Government has been giving with an open hand—schools, education, liberties, privileges, homes to the oppressed, boundless opportunities to those who knock at our gates—are we going to accept a half-hearted allegiance in return for our glorious manhood, that we are sending to redeem our pledge to make a world safe for those that are to follow us?

Because our flag has found a voice and is calling to us for our best, let us see to it that we build up a 100 per cent Americanism to stand by the flag, our fathers' flag, without a stain. Let us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, make this lecture work a real, living work, councils of men have deliberated on this method of promoting patriotism, let us do it.

Tell your committee what you wish; suggest subjects, send us literature to circulate that is suitable for schools, clubs and boy scouts. It is the work of the Daughters, of the committee. Your Chairman cannot supply your demands unless you supply hers.

How long we are to keep sending our men across the seas no one can tell; the big brothers are going, the little brothers must be trained for the duties of citizenship, not only deeds of mercy must be recorded; the help sent to children weeping, do you hear them ere the sorrow comes with years? But the message of the meaning of our American descent, of our waking up to our opportunity to send our flag to bear a message in the world's great freedom fight.

Let us make good citizens of our girls and boys that they may pledge loving allegiance, faith and honor to maintain undimmed the flag in its threefold unity of peace, truth and loyal service. The message this committee asks you to take home is the message of the flag—the flag of England has always borne a cross, our flag the stars. Let us give of our stars to uphold the cross and see that Liberty is crowned where our triumphant banners wave.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. HENRY E.) ELIZABETH M. BOWRON, *Chairman*.

I want to say one brief word not in the above report. In getting these slides around, a great many times people have wondered why I had to write and say, "No, we cannot send the slides." The slides have never been in my possession from the time they first left me except for repairs. The only way of getting them over the country to cover an extensive territory is to pass them from one chapter to the next and on to the next, and I have never heard from them from the time they left except sometimes somebody sends word to me they need repairs.

When I do send the slides out, if I would only get a postal card in return, saying, "We have received them safely," it would save a great many anxious moments. You do not realize that; but otherwise, I have no way of knowing whether they have been received. For instance, some chapter in Michigan will pass them on to an Ohio chapter, but I never know whether they reach Ohio until somebody writes from the next place and says they got the slides on time. If the members wrote my committee, and if in passing these slides around they would only impress upon the next ones the importance of writing a postal and saying, "The slides are here and they are all safe," it would save a lot of anxiety to the committee.

The report was accepted.

MISS RITCHIE: Madame President General: May I speak on that last report? As regent representing my chapter, I had the pleasure and honor of having a lecture on the Flag at my home town (Frederick), where lie buried the remains of Francis Scott Key. I will only say that those Daughters who have not heard it do not know what they have missed. The lecture on the Flag is not only instructive; it is thrilling; it teaches us all not only to love and reverence the flag, but to do so with new vigor.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Talbott, will you please explain to the Daughters the little leaflet that was distributed? Mrs. Talbott is the Vice President General of Maryland.

MRS. TALEOTT: Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: It is with the tenderest emotion that this beautiful hymn is to be presented today to the Daughters of the American Revolution. As in that day when America was fighting to preserve her liberties, our national anthem was inspired; so today while the whole world is struggling for freedom, the spirit of the immortal Francis Scott Key again speaks through his great, great granddaughter, Nancy Howard De Ford, of Maryland. This hymn which you received when you entered the hall has already been sung with such enthusiasm in France that Mrs. William H. Whitridge, of the Thomas Johnson Chapter, has published this leaflet at her own expense and today presents it to this Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. Madam President General, I move that this Congress express its appreciation to Mrs. Whitridge by a rising vote and that the same be conveyed to Mrs. Whitridge by the Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. FOSTER: I second the motion.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote.

DELEGATE: Madam President General, I would like to ask a question. Would it not be possible to have the hymn sung by some one present so that all may become familiar with it and know how it is sung?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will try to arrange for that a little later on, if we can get somebody to sing it.

We will now hear Mrs. Clarke, who will read her report as Chairman of the Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records.

MRS. CLARKE: Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: As all of our patriotic work is so closely allied, it is difficult

to avoid some repetition in our reports. I have something here which distinctly belongs to the Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records. This committee consists of the State Historians who are members by right of their office. From Arkansas comes a record of valuable books and manuscripts owned by individuals and placed in museums and private collections, which have been located and, we hope, some time will come into our possession: One Bible, published in 1750; one Bible, published under the patronage of the Duke of York; The Christian Journal, published in 1798; Paper—Trial and Death of Col. Andrews, 1650; Book of Sermons, dedicated to William Earl of Crawford, dated November 15, 1682; History of the Reformation of the Church of England, in three volumes—first edition, 1679; second edition, 1681; third edition, 1715. These are only a few examples to show the kind of work this committee is doing. From a member in Ohio comes a remarkable prophecy in the sixteenth century which seems to describe the world of today:

“When pictures look alive with movements free,
When ships, like fishes, swim below the sea,
When men outstrip birds and scour the sky,
Then half the world deep-drenched in blood shall die.”

Respectfully submitted.

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have the pleasure of having in one of the boxes the wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Lansing. I would like to have you rise and show your appreciation of her presence.

The Congress rose.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We were crowded out of one or two reports to be given yesterday. One of them we got in this morning, and the Chairman of the other committee has been most patiently waiting to give her report. Mrs. Smallwood is ill and will not be able to be with us this afternoon, and asks for a postponement of her report, and, if there is no objection, the report of the Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee will be given in its place by Mrs. George, who represents the Chairman of that committee. Mrs. George is perfectly willing, if you are not able to hear, to have the Official Reader read the report for her after she opens it.

MRS. GEORGE: Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: The National Old Trails Road Committee was first formed to preserve the National Old Trails as a trans-continental road; to promote and develop it; to crystallize its history by erecting monuments along its length, marking places having historical significance, and, wherever practicable, reopening the old taverns and establishing museums.

Later the committee was instructed to take charge of all the old trails, traces and roads of our country; to record their history, note their historic points and map their route

The heart of this committee, however, is the National Old Trails Road, and whether it runs through your State or not you should take an interest in it, for your National Society has adopted this great six thousand mile road as their road and pledged its support. Remember, it is not your road or my road, but our road, and may we always cherish it in our hearts.

It was through your loyalty this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was able to erect this beautiful building as a memorial to our forefathers, and I believe that same loyalty, that same putting aside of self, is going to build our National Old Trails Road, our "Road of Loving Hearts."

During the past year three circular letters have been sent to the six Division Directors, also maps of the road, and they have been asked to send them on to the State Chairman of their respective divisions. We urged them to keep in close touch with their Chairman and further the work in the way best suited to their divisions.

We asked those who lived beside the National Old Trails Road to conserve its history; restore its old taverns; record the points where, due to present day exigencies, we have been compelled to leave the old path; emphasize its scenic as well as historical value; study its needs as a transcontinental highway, but, above all, work for its adoption as a National Road.

We asked those who were its neighbor to familiarize themselves with its history, its scenic points, its relation to their roads, the part it took in the development of our country, and its humanitarian value, so that whether they lived beside it or looked at it from afar they would feel that it was their road.

We urged them to make up parties to travel the Old Trails Traces and Roads, so that they would not only learn their history, but grow to think of them as promoters of neighborliness, binding them together in a closer community of interest.

If we have brought about this community of interest or a deeper love and understanding for the National Old Trails Road and its work, it has been due to the loyal co-operation of my Division Directors and State Chairmen.

We have also tried to keep in close personal touch with every member of the committee, and the response to that policy has been very gratifying. We realize the value of a well-marked road, the establishment of its identity that road signs bring about and the incidental advertisement that must ensue, but under present day conditions it seems best to postpone all idea of purchasing metal road signs.

In fact, Mrs. Talbott, of Maryland, Chairman of the Road Sign Committee, says that she has been unable this year to procure a bid from a foundry.

There have been requests from various chapters for data relating to the National Old Trails Road or some particular link, and I have culled out from the notes and books that I have accumulated in the eleven years that I have devoted to Santa Fe Trail and National Old Trails Road work, which I thought would aid them.

I have had four sets out at a time. My library is not as complete as I desire, and Mrs. Guernsey, our President General, has given her consent to our inaugurating this traveling library, so I hope all chapters will aid us by sending in books or

data relating to not only the National Old Trails Road, but all old roads, traces and trails.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, of Wyoming, has just sent me her splendid book, "The Path Breakers," and this, I hope, will be the nucleus of a most helpful library.

These books will be held by the National Old Trails Road Committee until our work is completed and then turned over to the library of the National Society.

We also desire postcards of historical buildings and places of scenic interest along "our road" and the other roads for the same purpose.

The work that has been accomplished this year had been planned before we entered this war, and has been carried out under adverse conditions, so that the States of Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas and Wyoming have a right to be proud of this year's work.

Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Indiana have devoted much time to the study of the Old Trails Road and old roads in their States, and have marked out a course of study that will prove invaluable to them in their future work and a guide to chapters wishing to take up similar work.

The D. A. R. of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have rendered valuable assistance in helping to carry the bond issue for good roads in their respective States, and as the result of their efforts the part of the National Old Trails Road within those States is to be the first road improved. Ohio and Texas have been doing valuable "research work." Mrs. Marshall, of New York, and Mrs. Rogers, of Connecticut, are compiling a bibliography of our road running through their States, and Mrs. Garlich, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Paul S. Nollen (Miss Anna Hollenbeck), of Ohio, have been giving much time to the resurrection of the old milestones that formerly marked the Boston Post Road and the National Pike at Cumberland.

Mrs. Talbott, of Maryland, has written a most interesting account of the National Pike.

New Jersey, Utah and Nevada have no representatives on the National Old Trails Road Committee, so when sending our instructions to those States we have sent them direct to the State Regents. Next year we hope to report that these States have awakened to a realization of our aims.

War relief work must be first for the present, but when there is a chance we must collect all data possible and definitely locate these old roads, so as to be ready to resume marking of these roads as soon as national conditions permit.

Seven years ago the Hon. William P. Borland introduced our D. A. R. National Old Trails Bill in Congress, and we have been knocking at those doors ever since, pleading that our road might be made the nation's first transcontinental highway, not because it was the most practical route across the country, but because it interpreted the development of our nation and was the path of our fathers and forefathers. We owe the present standing of our bill to Mr. Borland's unflagging interest.

This year we incorporated the words Daughters of the American Revolution in the bill (H. R. 8011), showing that it was the road endorsed by this great body of patriotic women.

We have sent copies of Mr. Borland's last speech to all the national officers, members of the Legislation in U. S. Congress Committee, Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the National Committees, members of the National Old Trails Road Committee, State Regents, vice regents, and are sending them out to each Chapter Regent as rapidly as they can be addressed. This speech gives the history of the links we have welded into our D. A. R. National Old Trails Road, and I feel confident it will interest you.

When we reach our goal three names will be written high on our honor roll—Miss Elizabeth Butler Gentry, who through her power of organization placed our road in the leading ranks of national roads; Mr. Borland, who guarded its standing before Congress, and Mrs. Henry McCleary, who watched over and furthered its interest through dark days.

With the guns from the "west front" echoing and re-echoing in all mothers' ears, our hearts following our boys who have gone out from our doors to fight for home and country, and our hands so busy with Red Cross work that there seems little time left for our homes and families, I would not call on you if it was not imperative.

It is more important than ever that our National Old Trails Road Bill (H. R. 8011) be pushed for unless we can transport troops and Red Cross supplies our sacrifices are in vain. Roads must be built to relieve the railroads. This is one of the lessons of this war.

We have asked each State Chairman to not only write her Congressman and Senator for a statement of their position on H. R. 8011, our D. A. R. National Old Trails Road Bill, but to also persuade their State Regent, Vice Regent, Chapter Regents and members to write them.

To set aside the week the Congress meets, April 14-20, as letter week, and pay particular attention to any representative from their State who is a member of the Roads Committee of the House the committee to whom our bill has been referred. Set up such a barrage of letters that he will be glad to report out that particular bill.

For we, mothers of sons who have "gone in proof that honor is more beautiful than breath," have a right to ask Congress to hold to her ideals, and build the first great transcontinental military road, not on commercial by-paths, but on the paths of the men who carved this great nation out of the wilderness.

This is our chance, and if we can only secure the co-operation of most of you Daughters we will succeed. One hundred thousand earnest and patriotic women can achieve much if they will only stand together.

We need your help. Will you give it?

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. JOHN) HOPE CASEY VAN BRUNT.

The following resolution is also offered by the Chairman of this committee:

WHEREAS, we, the Committee on the National Old Trails Road, feel that there should be no material deviation of the National Highway from the Old Trails Road made by our forefathers in opening up this country for us: First, because it was selected in the early days as the most convenient and reliable high-

way across the continent, and for the further reason that the National Old Trails Road is part of our history which the Daughters of the American Revolution are trying to preserve; and, second, because we believe it is due to those who worked for our country in its early history, and we believe it is also due to those who perpetuate their work that the work and traditions of the men who labored to build up our country in the past should be recognized by those of the present. We should add that it has been fully ascertained that the National Old Trails Road is better than any other of those selected. It is a highway the year around, not only as a military road, but also as a means to hold in close union the people of the East and West; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in this Twenty-seventh Congress assembled, do draft and present a petition to the Congress of the United States to take up immediately for the Daughters of the American Revolution the National Old Trails Road bill; and,

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall recommend to its delegates here assembled and the chapters which they represent the exercise of their individual effort and influence with their respective Senators and Representatives to secure the passage of this bill.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The report and the resolution have been presented. If there is no objection the report will be accepted and the resolution given to the Resolution Committee.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have only three more reports to be given this afternoon, and will not be longer than ten or fifteen minutes more, as they are brief. We will now hear the report of Mrs. McFadden, Chairman of the Legislation Committee.

MRS. MCFADDEN: I take great pleasure in reporting for your information several bills introduced in the halls of United States Congress that are of great interest to our organization.

I wish to state in the beginning that any legislation in U. S. Congress that is not vital in the prosecution of the present war is very hard to get passed, or even reported out of the different committees that have them in charge, so about the most that I can do at this time is to touch on a few bills, as I have said, that are of interest to the Daughters, and pledge the Committee on Legislation to aid in every way the final passage.

One bill for the publication of Revolutionary Records by our Government is a very important one, and we will work for its passage; also the D. A. R. National Old Trails Road, with which you should be very familiar after Mrs. Van Brunt's splendid report and Representative Borland's speech in Congress on the same which was distributed last year in the Twenty-sixth Congress.

Also Senate Bill 1596, introduced by Mr. Ransdell, and amendment by Mr. Bankhead, encouraging rural sanitation, with special reference to prevention and suppression of malarial and typhoid fever and infantile paralysis.

We also have many bills presented with regard to desecration and protection of our flag, national insignia, etc., which will have our attention.

At a recent board meeting resolutions were passed protesting against the raising of postal rates on second-class mail mater. These resolutions have been filed in Congress with the proper committee.

And, finally, I have copies of no less than six different bills which have been introduced in the House of Representatives, all practically within the past year, asking that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be adopted as our national anthem, one of the last bills being introduced through the Children of America Loyalty League, the petition being signed by upwards of nine thousand children. I would like to offer a resolution at the close of my report, Madam President General, that this organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, endorse that bill and exert our united efforts toward its passage at once.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. L. T.) HELEN W. MCFADDEN, *Chairman*.

The report was accepted.

MRS. YAWGER: Madam President General, may I ask a question for information? A bill came up before the Senate yesterday, I understand, about our conferring some official rank on our nurses over on the other side, as members of the Medical Corps.

MRS. MCFADDEN: I knew nothing of that.

MRS. YAWGER: That is an important thing. Some of our women over in New York and New Jersey have taken that matter up, that Congress confer some official rank on our Nursing Corps on the other side.

MRS. MCFADDEN: I thank you for bringing that to my attention.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear from Mrs. Bond, the Chairman of the International Relations Committee.

MRS. BOND: Madam President General and Members of Twenty-seventh Congress: In presenting the report of the Committee on International Relations it seems wise to state very definitely in the beginning the purpose and aims of this committee that the whole organization may clearly understand these aims and thus appreciate more fully the effort that has been made during the past year to interest the members in a line of work which seems particularly to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution. In Article II of our Constitution, under "Objects of the Society," the last sentence says, "To aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." In endeavoring to fulfill this particular object your committee desired to urge the members of this Society to study international questions; therefore, a letter was sent in September to all State Chairmen with the following statement: "Our ancestors fought to secure for this country what we as a nation are now trying to obtain for the world, i. e., liberty and justice for all. Our own safety as well as that of all other nations lies in our securing these aims. As loyal Daughters do we not have a double responsibility resting upon us to see that these aims are preserved intact?"

Although each Daughter is doubtless busy with heart and hands doing something to help our country and the allied cause, it is equally important to keep thinking seriously of the great questions involved in the world-war, and how they

shall be settled. A military victory may be accomplished by the Allies and still the cause for which we fought fail. If while we are conserving food and materials and working for the soldiers, and for the suffering refugees, we do not open our vision to see clearly the principles upon which permanent peace may be established, if we do not constantly remember it is militarism we are fighting, if we do not see that it is autocracy in all its subtle forms we are trying to annihilate, if we permit ourselves to be so busy doing the immediate duty that we forget it is equally imperative to prepare for the duty to come—that of insisting upon our representatives to the great settlement doing their utmost to secure adjustments that shall make for permanent world democracy, if I repeat, we do not do our duty equally in this line we are yielding just so much to German psychology and may see our ideals miss their goal. These ideas are all vaguely in the public thought and unless they are formulated and understood from a practical point of view now, during the war, it will be too late to acquire an intelligent and useful influence in time to be of use in the settlement. Therefore, the following recommendations were suggested as work for the chapters to take up:

(1) The International Relations Committee urge every chapter in the country to take up a systematic study of international problems such as "Causes of War," "The Rights of Small Nations," "The Significance of Democratic Control of Nations," "What a Peace Settlement Should Provide For." This to be done either through lectures or readings or study classes.

(2) All chapters existing in cities or towns which have a foreign population to secure suitable persons to form classes among aliens for instruction in English language, American history, ideals, standards of life, etc.

International Relations means distinctly relations between nations, not between individuals, or groups of individuals. The nations themselves need to cultivate an international mind. In a true Democracy the mind of the nation should be, and largely is, the mind of the people who make up that nation. Therefore, if the United States is to help establish an international policy at the end of the war, it is time the people of the United States were informing themselves as to what these international relations may include, and upon what basis they may be maintained. With this in mind a letter was sent out on January 30 (1918) which contained the following statement:

"In studying the problems of international relations between countries it becomes evident if we as a nation are to be of service in helping establish the right kind of internationalism on a firm foundation at the close of the war, we must have a clearer understanding of the subject ourselves. When one realizes how surprisingly large is the per cent of alien and naturalized citizens who do not speak, or understand the English language, and how many of these do not realize that America has ideals, it certainly behooves the Daughters of the American Revolution of the country to help make a more unified and solid America."

Unity of purpose must be developed if we are to preserve and maintain America as a great Democracy. Now is the time to help these new citizens become intelligent and loyal to their adopted country. To this end it is suggested that on some

suitable holiday chapters throughout the country combine in their various sections to hold appropriate exercises in some public place to extend greetings and welcome to all citizens naturalized within the past year; these exercises to include speeches on "Duties of Citizenship," "American Ideals," "Patriotism," etc. And possibly some one of the new citizens could speak on what America means to him. Let there be patriotic singing and a salute to the flag, and at the close let each naturalized citizen be presented with a small American flag as a gift from the chapters. This could be called "Naturalization Day Celebration." Until the Government establishes the custom of a function worthy the event is it not particularly appropriate for the descendants of the early Americans, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to extend the greetings and welcome to the newcomers, thus encouraging them to appreciate and value the new responsibilities as American citizens? That the Government is now awakening to the need of work being done such as outlined in the recommendations of your committee, I will quote from a letter written by Secretary Lane to the Chairman of the Bureau of Immigration in Massachusetts, written at the time of his call to the conference held in Washington, D. C., on April 3, to consider the question "From Alien to Citizen." He says: "To win the war a unified people must be back of the fighting line. Yet of the thirteen million persons of foreign birth residing in the United States over five million do not speak our language and have little or no accurate understanding of our customs and industrial conditions. Eight million are employed in our industries, particularly in the manufacture of munitions of war, in building ships, in mining coal and in transporting food, fuel and human beings. We can hardly expect the unqualified allegiance and full and effective support of these men in our efforts in behalf of democracy, freedom and a higher civilization until they know our language, and are given better opportunities to understand our customs, our ideals and the requirements of our industries."

In response to the suggestions of your committee, over 50 per cent of the forty States having committees on International Relations have responded that they have been making progress acting on these recommendations.

In Tennessee the death of the State Regent interfered with the work of organization in that State.

In Vermont the State Chairman, Mrs. Hazen, was obliged to abandon the work on account of ill health, and in Wyoming the passing of Mrs. Fitch, the Chairman, left the work without a leader.

Colorado has been very active, the Chairman of the State, Mrs. E. Walker, of Loveland, writes of "Naturalization Day" plans, and has replies from nearly every chapter, they are most willing to co-operate, some of the chapters have also taken up the study of International Relations. The foreign element in Colorado is comparatively small, but in some places citizen-classes have been formed with gratifying results.

In the State of Iowa the Resolutions Committee approved the recommendations of the National Chairman on International Relations, and in addition resolved that

where there were no naturalized citizens the day be observed for our own citizens who became of age during the year.

In Ohio similar work to that suggested by our committee has been done under the Committee on Patriotic Education, therefore the State Committee on International Relations in Ohio has nothing to report.

Miss Florence Bullock, State Chairman of Rhode Island, writes, "So far our work along these lines has been mostly by lectures and personal relations with the foreigners are much improved. I am glad to add that in one chapter classes have been conducted by an able lawyer in the study of international problems. Lectures have been given to the immigrant on historical subjects by one chapter. All seem to be taking personal interest in the foreigners we are meeting constantly in the street and in public places and gatherings. By next year it is my belief that Rhode Island women will be working along these lines with even better plans."

The State Chairman of Washington is heartily interested in the work and is carrying out the recommendations as far as possible. In her report to the State she urged the D. A. R. to take up this vital issue and use their influence to advance this great thought movement.

The State Chairman of Massachusetts, Dr. Clara E. Gary, reports as follows: "At the annual fall conference held in Springfield, October 24th, 1917, Mrs. Bond presented an able paper which was summed up by a valuable suggestion, put in the form of a resolution and unanimously adopted by the Executive Board. October 31, 1917, the Chairman sent out a copy of this resolution to each of the ninety-five chapters in the State asking them to appoint a Chapter Chairman on International Relations; forty-five chapters responded showing interest and activity; nineteen Chapter Chairmen have reported work accomplished during the past year." One report says, "At each meeting of our chapter fifteen minutes has been devoted to the study of this subject." Other chapters have appointed three of their members to canvass the towns in which they reside in order to find out the number of aliens living there and their needs.

Another reports, "Our chapter has worked among Finnish maids which has been difficult on account of Socialistic influences." And another has a boys' club connected with the chapter, they employ a Harvard professor to instruct the boys. Several other chapters have given out Italian and Polish guide-books. Another has visited fifteen poor Italian families and carried them nourishing food beside finding occupation for two girls and one boy. The Old Colony Chapter reports a tremendous amount of work in the way of instructing alien Italians and Finns. The school was opened in 1916 and has been in operation since that time. During the past winter, on account of the lack of coal, they met at citizens' houses. The classes are not as large as formerly because many of the members are now serving at the front and several of their names are on the roll of honor! Sixteen of the Boston chapters have selected the evening of June Fourteenth—Flag Day—for "Naturalization Day" exercises. The meeting will be held in Faneuil hall, the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston, and other noted men, are expected to be present; there is to be patriotic music, cordial greetings to the new citizens and presentation of flags as a part of the program.

The following States also report progress—Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin.

Although much Americanization work is now being done throughout the States by women's clubs, the International Relations Committee feels that the particular phase which should fall under their supervision is the movement to create a keener sense of responsibility, intelligence and loyalty in the minds of the new citizens who are assuming the right to help make, or unmake, our policies and our laws. And, until we can learn to unify the people of our own nation we are not prepared to help wisely to unify nations. Therefore, while the war is going on is the time to unify ourselves, and through that process we will be gaining the wisdom of how to establish world union. To make ourselves ready to use our influence in the right direction the following resolution is recommended:

MOVED, That every chapter be urged to give at least two meetings during the calendar year to the study of international problems.

SECOND, That chapters in sections where there is an alien population be advised to arrange exercises during the year to celebrate the naturalization of new citizens.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. C. H.) ISABELLA B. BOND,

Chairman, National Committee on International Relations.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am very sorry that every delegate did not hear that report, to get an idea of what the scope of that committee's work is.

MRS. DUNN (R. I.): It might be satisfactory to the Chairman of that committee to know that that letter she sent to the State Chairman was read at the Rhode Island State Conference, and our Attorney General was there and complimented her on it very much and said it was one of the conditions that they are taking up. Rhode Island—and our city especially—is four-fifths foreign in population.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have one more report—that of the Chairman of the Transportation Committee, and I know from the general conditions that it is not very long and let us extend the courtesy to our Chairman, who has worked so hard, to listen to this report. This is Mrs. Kite, former Vice President General of Ohio.

MRS. KITE: Madam. President General, Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh National Congress: I have the honor to submit the following brief report for the National Committee on Transportation. Early in August, 1917, the Chairman of this committee, acting upon the advice of two prominent railroad officials who are her personal friends, together with other members of the committee, inaugurated a movement to secure advantageous rates and the best possible conditions for representatives attending this Congress. The rates did not cause any anxiety, for they have always been most satisfactory. We were working mainly to secure the sale of special tickets early enough to enable national officers, board

members and national committees to reach Washington in time for the very necessary meetings which are always held a few days before Congress convenes. This has never been done, and many of you who have been called here for the meetings mentioned can bear testimony that we have never been able to take advantage of the special rates, because tickets were not placed on sale early enough to benefit us. The heads of the various passenger and traffic associations were extremely kind and courteous, showing interest in our special effort and readily conceding the reasonableness and justice of our request. Just as the matter was started and well under way, after an infinite amount of labor on the part of this committee, there appeared upon the horizon of our plans a cloud, *much* larger than a man's hand, which betokened the storm center of transportation facilities. It did not require the occult vision of a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to see the result, and thus prepared we awaited official information. It came! And it was with the deepest regret that your Chairman sent out to all the chapters the word that the passenger and traffic associations were forced to decide no special rates were to be granted to any convention during 1918. Therefore there was no discrimination unfavorable to the Daughters of the American Revolution, but simply one of the many unavoidable combinations of circumstances which we are experiencing every day of this unsettled era. We hope that another year may see the successful issue of a repetition of these same efforts and to establish a precedent for future Congresses, when the heads of this great Society, those who bear the heat and burden of the day, may be able to avail themselves of any and all the special privileges accorded to delegates and alternates. Once more we wish to bear testimony to the interest, kindness and unfailing courtesy shown us by the railroad officials, whom we consulted.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

EVA MARY KITE, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted.

The Official Reader read announcements.

A recess was taken at 5.06 P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION, APRIL 17, 1918.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8.20 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think that for ten minutes we will just have a little social time together, and then we will begin at half-past eight. Those who are here may come forward, if they wish to do so.

At this point Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Honorary President presiding, entered the auditorium. (Applause.)

THE OFFICIAL READER: One of the members of the quartette has been called away for war duty, and the music will be given by the other three members individually. The first one will be Mrs. William T. Reed. (Applause.)

MRS. REED: We have been asked to do some old songs tonight, and I shall be very glad to sing for you "Long, Long Ago" (applause), and, if you want me again, "My Ain Folk."

Mrs. Reed sang "Long, Long Ago" and as an encore "Annie Laurie."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: When we are through with this number if those in the gallery wish to do so they can fill up the vacant seats downstairs. It is so much better to sing to a full house.

Mrs. Reed sang "My Ain Folk." (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, anyone wishing to come down from the gallery may do so—anyone—and let us all get together. Tonight is our night for growing closer together, and we can only do that by getting close together in the seats here, so we will feel as if we are near to each other. Those of you for whom it is a little hard to hear, we would be glad to have you come right up and take these front seats.

I notice that I am on the program for a welcome to our guests. I have no set speech tonight; I did not prepare it. I simply want to say that when I began coming to the congresses a number of years ago, the first thought in my mind always was that the first people I wanted to see were the ones who made this organization, and it was most interesting to me to have them pointed out. And so, as years went by, one or more always was added to that chain of memory each year.

A great many people have asked, Who is Mrs. Cabell? What is the Honorary President presiding? Who is the Honorary Chaplain General? and all that. And so, when we started to gather together our program this year we thought what a lovely thing it would be, after a hard day's work, to gather here as one family and listen to the reminiscences of those earlier Daughters whom we love and to the memories of those early days. So the first person we wrote to was Mrs. Cabell, and she was only too glad to come, and has come all the way from Chicago to be with us here tonight.

Also, we thought that you might like to hear of the early ways in which we built this hall; and each one who is on the program tonight is going to give you some little talk on things that impressed her and that she liked in those days.

I am going to turn over this night's meeting to our Honorary President Presiding. She will take the very gavel into her hand with which she opened the first meeting of this Society. And I know that many, many memories of those days will flash through her mind when I present her with this gavel, give her this seat, and let her take charge of this meeting this evening.

Mrs. Cabell, will you take the gavel and come forward? (Great applause.)

MRS. CABELL (in chair, Congress rising): Madam President General, Friends of the early days, and Ladies of the Continental Congress, Greeting: You will all appreciate, I feel sure, that this is a very solemn and a very touching moment for me. Since the day when I first held that gavel, so graciously handed to me tonight by your President General, since that day a quarter of a century has rolled over the Daughters of the American Revolution, and over me. As I stand here and look around upon this beautiful gathering of women (I am speaking from the heart), American women, in the setting of that "house beautiful," which was the day-dream of the early members, and miss so many dear and honored faces,

I realize the feeling of the old Harper that Sir Walter tells us about, when he made the effort to sing one of the heroic ballads of his youth:

"And scenes long past, of joy and pain,
Came wildering o'er his aged brain:
He tried to tune his harp in vain."

And so, ladies of the Congress, it would be with me if I attempted to enter fully into the plans, the beautiful plans for this evening. My feeble voice would fail if I attempted to bring back even to myself the incidents and scenes of those early days when the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution was a handful of people struggling to accomplish something good and great. I am sure that the other ladies will fill your expectations in that respect.

For myself, I will ask you, instead of dwelling on the past, to look with me for a moment upon the stupendous present, this "present laden with the past and pregnant with the future," which is surging around us with a deafening roar and threatening to engulf not only our work, friends and countrywomen, but the work of those from whom we take our name, from whom we boast our descent—

"The dead but sceptered sovereigns who still rule our spirits
from their urns."

I will admit to you that I came to Washington in response to the polite invitation of our President General—in a very depressed state of mind; and much as I wanted to come, much as I longed to be with you once more, I question if I should have come if I had not had something that I very much wanted to say to you. I must try to remember what I have to say—no, I do not have to remember that at all, but I do not want to spring it upon you too suddenly. (Laughter.) But I admit freely that it is not quite consistent with the plan and idea of the evening—which, by the way, has never been explained to me. I do not know what was expected of me, or of the old members. Generally we expect old people to talk about their youth. (Laughter.)

I have always been in the habit, I will tell you quite frankly, of saying what I have to say freely to the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Laughter and applause.)

Therefore, though I do not want to shock you, I will say that what I came to Washington from Chicago for—besides enjoying your companionship and giving you my heartfelt greetings—what I had to say to you was that I wanted to lend my feeble voice to the strong voices of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a step which I think they, in common with the united womanhood and motherhood of the United States, should take, and that is a stand for the elimination of the German language from the public schools of this land. (Tremendous applause, a large number of the delegates rising and applauding.)

I thank you, my dear friends and countrywomen, for that applause. I take it in no sense to myself, but I am glad to feel that I am speaking in consistency with your own views and feelings.

Allow me one moment's digression. I stand before you the daughter of one of the greatest patriots that ever lived upon this earth. I have lived through a

great war for right against wrong. My family was divided—on both sides—each side persuaded that it was right; and I stood by my father's dying bed and saw him pass away—a death which came to him at 52 years of age, in the performance of one of the greatest feats of daring that was ever done. My father was Charles Elliot, Jr., a civil engineer, who invented and constructed the ram fleet with which he fought the battle of Memphis in the sight of the assembled troops of the Confederacy, that watched the battle from the shore.

I had no idea when I came here of telling you this, but I tell you because I want you to know what good right I have, having witnessed and suffered so much, to speak of the acute insults offered to the women of this country by the continual instruction of their children in a language, once a very great language of very great men, but one which has become a medium of degrading, debasing propaganda. (Applause.)

I cannot but admit to you that it seems to me very strange—Madam President General, use the gavel if I talk too long—

MRS. GUERNSEY: You go right along. (Laughter.)

MRS. CABELL (resuming): I admit that it seems to me a wonderfully strange thing that here in this country, while women are coming to the front everywhere, giving of their goods, tendering themselves, the clothes and the food and the things that win—all very trivial in such a moment—but giving also of their flesh and blood, of their best and truest, sending their sons to be massacred (for this is not a war between human beings, we are not fighting with human beings, we are not fighting gallant soldiers and gentlemen, or anything of that kind—we are fighting monsters (applause); we are fighting the subtle foe of the deep; these boys of ours are going to be overwhelmed by all kinds of scientific and diabolical inventions), and while they are there and we are praying for them and sending them forth, we are allowing their brothers and sisters to be taught in the schools how good a boy—what a fine fellow—the Kaiser was! (Applause.) This is going on largely, and these are the petty and insidious ways in which German ideas can be disseminated.

Now, I doubt not—it is very possible—that there may be in this room some teachers present. Any one who knew me in the past knows that for some years I had the tremendously responsible position of directing the studies of a large school for girls, and therefore I can speak on one subject, and that is the value of instruction in language. Any teacher who has ever taught any language knows that, unlike any other study, it cannot be taught wholly through the brain. Mathematics can be so taught, and so can much of science, but you cannot—and I should say I am speaking of children, because grown people like ourselves can take dictionaries and lexicons, and, with teachers, books and grammars, work out the meaning of words—but you cannot teach a language to a boy or girl not fully grown, except in the inner consciousness, the sympathy and the heart. It is therefore one of the most civilizing, beautiful influences on the face of the earth.

We have of our own the greatest of modern languages—composite, it is true, but beautiful, valuable, magnificent, a language adapted to teach every high and noble thought to children. As we are aware, there are other languages; we must

not forget the beautiful and scientific French, the valuable and graceful Spanish and others. And there is one language, once great, but now, as I said, degraded. Why, of these, select this one language for instruction to our children?

Now, there is a curious thing in connection with this subject (you see, I am not following any plan, you will bear with me) and it is very interesting. With our great zeal for education, our great appreciation of real and high culture, there has crept into the world, among our people, a sort of tendency to belittle the real value of language. Notice how slang has been introduced. Our public men, our distinguished men, many of them, use all sorts of commonplace and slang expressions—as if the English language did not afford them an abundance of beautiful, apt and expressive words. Moreover, since this war began another change has crept in; men say they want deeds, not words. I hear a great deal of that in the West, the great and noble West; I am not deploring it at all; I am not slurring it at all, but it is as if, ladies and friends, as if words were not like the ideas, the thoughts, they embody—*things*. Words! Words *are* things, and very potent things, as anybody will recognize who thinks for one moment of the effect of the winged words that our great fellow-citizen in the White House has sent around the world. (Applause.)

Yes, most powerful things are words, more powerful, I say it unhesitatingly, and of far greater effect even than those Revolutionary shots fired by the farmer soldiers of New England. Why greater? Why, those great words from this great man, whom I am not naming, but whom we all know, have united the civilized world into one mighty band of friends and allies with which to fight the powers of evil that seem to be let loose upon this earth. (Applause.)

Perhaps I am talking too long. I am thinking only of my own theme, as of course most people do; but I would like, as far as my imperfect memory will permit, to recall to you two addresses that have been made within the memory of us all, to young soldiers. I take these to illustrate my point of the vast power of well-selected words. I never turn, in speaking on any great subject to minor people or minor expressions. I am going to recall to you the words of two great leaders of men, the two greatest men, admittedly, at present occupying the human stage.

The first of these men, the Emperor of Germany—when addressing his army of young Germans whom he was sending to invade the most peaceful, the most quiet and well disposed of the nations of the world, the least fitted for any kind of war—what did he say to his young soldiers?

“Wherever you meet the enemy he will be beaten; there must be no mercy shown, no prisoners taken. Even as the Huns of old, under King Attila, by their deeds have left a name that is mighty to-day in history and legend, so do you. So fix the name of ‘German’ in China that no Chinaman hereafter will ever dare again even to look askance at a German.”

Thus spake, not Zarathustra, ladies, but Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, if you want his name—civilization’s enemy.

Now, again, look you and remember, in the solemn hour when our National Army was to go to France, their Commander-in-Chief, *our* Commander-in-Chief, spoke to them in the following words:

"The eyes of the world are upon you, because you are in a certain sense the soldiers of freedom. Therefore, let it be your pride to show the world not only what good soldiers you are, but what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight all the time and everywhere, pure and clean through and through."

Were ever such words—I ask you, ladies—spoken to an army by their Commander-in-Chief as by this great American? (Applause.) Was there ever a more beautiful thing? And there is another, if I can remember it.

"Set your standard so high that it is a glory to try to live up to it; and then so live up to it as to add by your conduct a new laurel to the crown of America. And may God be with you and keep you." (Applause.)

Now, I ask you, Daughters of the American Revolution—and I am willing to ask the women of America, north and south, east and west—is there any question of their choice as to the manner in which their sons and daughters are to be educated and taught their duty? It seems to me that there is no question.

I hope, I am led to hope from the tone, from the manner in which you received my announcement of my theme, that I am not out of touch with you at all. I intended to say to you, whatever opinion you might have as to the judgment and taste of my bringing in such a subject on such an occasion, that I would only ask you to pass it over for the present, and in the future, when my voice is still and the results of these teachings are general everywhere—that you will remember what your old presiding officer said to you. (Prolonged applause.)

On being presented with flowers, Mrs. Cabell said: "Ladies, next to children, all children, little and big, dirty and clean, next to children, next to my country, I believe I love flowers." (Applause, Congress rising.)

MISS SERPELL: Madam President General, would it be in order to ask those who were present at that first meeting to stand up?

MRS. GUERNSEY: One of the ladies who is to sing has an engagement and has to go elsewhere, so I am going to ask her to sing, and then we can consider this matter.

Mrs. Ethel Holtzclaw Gawler sang "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and as an encore "My Daddy's All Dressed Up To-day." (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to announce to the Congress that Mrs. Kimberley is unable to be present, but I understand from the President General that she has sent a letter, which the President General will read.

MRS. GUERNSEY: Madam Chairman and Daughters of the Congress: This letter is under date of April 9.

MY DEAR MRS. HOGAN (this letter is addressed to the Chairman of the Program Committee): Finding that I am not sufficiently recovered from the shock of our beloved daughter's untimely passing on to attempt the trip to Washington, D. C., I am sending you my greetings for the evening, Wednesday, April 17. I greatly regret to be unable to attend. I know all the Daughters will have a very charming evening. I am,

Yours cordially,

ADA PRATT KIMBERLEY.

And her formal letter to the Chairman of the Program Committee for this occasion is as follows:

April 9, 1918.

MRS. ROBERT G. HOGAN,

Chairman Program Com.,

Twenty-seventh Annual Congress, D. A. R.,

Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Madam Chairman, N. S. D. A. R.: Descendants of that little Pilgrim band, dear Daughters, proud to be the heirs of lives heroic, I am sending to you my earnest, loving and loyal greetings, and deem it a gracious privilege. To our most worthy President General, who has honored the few remaining "early members" by an evening devoted to them, and to our dear Mary Lockwood and Mary Cabell—my friends of long ago—special greetings. The D. A. R. Continental Congress was a most happy inception and has developed grandly, far better than its very best friends could have anticipated. About 1774 or 1775 the first patriotic meeting of American women was organized, called "Daughters of Liberty." They gathered at the home of Robert Lawton in Newport, R. I., also in Edenton, N. C., fifty-one patriotic ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King. Note the change in nearly a century and a half—a grand total of more than 100,000 Daughters of the American Revolution. Patriotism is not waning, but rather it is increasing as the days and years go by.

I am proud of Wisconsin Daughters and Wisconsin women in general. All are working like true Badgers, in devoting their time and energies, making all kinds of comfortable garments for our brave and noble boys in khaki and in blue, together with garments and granting every possible aid to French and Belgian children. May God bless them, every one, and we pray most earnestly that long before another Continental Congress convenes *peace* shall have returned to this suffering earth, and that we can be permitted to rejoice with all in one great and lasting victory for the right.

As I have often said, October 11, 1890, was one of the most delightful and beautiful days in my life.

Again kind greetings from one of the earliest *original charter members*, No. 9, of the Society D. A. R. of eighteen (18), familiarly known as Wisconsin's Little "Godmother."

Cordially,

(MRS. E. O.) ADA PRATT KIMBERLEY,

(Applause.)

Honorary State Regent.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clark, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, will now address the Congress. (Applause.)

MRS. CLARK: Madam President Presiding, Ladies of the Continental Congress: It is indeed a pleasure, after all these years, to again see our original Presiding Officer, and again address her as Madam President Presiding. While our first President General did all that she could for us amidst her official duties of first lady of the land, by giving her name, attending a meeting when possible, and receiving

us at "tea" at the White House, all the routine work and the responsibility of the organization was left to Mrs. William D. Cabell. Hers was the calm hand and judicious mind which restrained and guided the officers assisting her.

At the first meeting of the Society, when organization was completed, the 11th of October, 1890, Miss Eugenia Washington and I were appointed Registrars General, and I had the honor of serving with Mrs. Cabell until her term of office was completed.

There are many things of interest that I might tell you about that occurred in my line of work as the first Registrar General, Corresponding Secretary General and Vice President General. I could tell you how Miss Washington and I examined and numbered the first package of application papers to this Society; how, when and where the first chapters were organized; from what a small beginning our fine historical library was started.

The work of the Registrar General was much more complicated than at the present day. She was obliged to send out all the circulars, applications for membership; the fees, initiation fees, were received by us and had to be recorded and turned over to the Treasurer General, and many other things that do not happen to-day. The practice at first, when our Vice President General was in charge of organization and was strenuously trying to get interest in the organization, was so that much of the organization work fell upon Miss Washington and myself. That is why we are so familiar with the work.

Perhaps many of our members do not know that to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution belongs the honor of originating and establishing Flag Day. Now that our beautiful flag is so much to the front and so much thought of, perhaps I better tell you about that—as so many other societies, I notice in the newspapers, are claiming that honor. It was in 1890, at New Haven, Conn., at an annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, when a resolution was passed, to the effect that we adopt the 14th day of June as "Flag Day" and celebrate it as such. The resolution was adopted, but nothing was done. My husband was Secretary at the time. He mentioned it to me, and I thought it was a fine thing—it was a fine idea. And I waited, but the Sons did nothing. It was in June, 1894, at a National Board meeting, when I thought it best to offer a resolution to the Daughters in the board that all the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrate the adoption of the flag, June 14, as Flag Day, and commemorate it by displaying the flag in their homes. The resolution was adopted unanimously and passed. Our presiding officer will remember it, and our Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Desha, was instructed to send notice to all the chapters to display the flag on that day. (Applause.) I had charge of receiving the notices and newspaper clippings on that subject, and I remember how gladly the Daughters took up that work and sent the notices on that subject from all over the country—north, east, south and west.

Some member has said that most of our early members have written a history of the Society, and that no two of them are the same. While there have been

several histories written, the reason that there is a difference in their contents is that each one of the early officers carried on the routine work separately or independently in her own home—that is, for the first ten years—so that only the most important items were brought to the National Board meeting and put on record, much information being stored away in the minds of these officers. We also had several changes in our Secretaries, part of the time being without one. Hence our early minutes are not without mistakes in some instances.

There are many things that I might tell you of the work of those so actively engaged in the work of the Society in the early days—of Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Rose Brackett, Mrs. Dickins, and others who have passed to the great beyond. But were there time allowed me, it is difficult at this time to speak of events so long past, when the whole world is engaged in making the greatest history ever written.

How many of us have thought that the men of our whole allied world are offering up their lives for the spirit of the little phrase which we selected long ago as our motto, "Home and Country!" Belgium, with its homes devastated and country swept from them without warning; Serbia, its lands destroyed and families slaughtered by thousands; then beloved France, to whom our ancestors owed so much, with its homes and its country for three terrible years in peril of annihilation. So our very motto itself urges us to protect not only our homes and our country, but those of our friends and allies. I hope that every Daughter of the American Revolution is doing to the very limit of her endurance all that she can do to-day, as the women across the water are doing; for if she is not assisting her country she is not carrying out the principles and ideals for which we organized—for "Home and Country."

We should all keep together in this great work for humanity, working as one harmonious whole. It is no time for political differences or favoritisms. No matter if those women whom you might have known better were not chosen for your National Officers, stand by those elected and support them now, for it is the time to make the principles of our Society *felt* in the world, to let others know that we were not organized in vain, remembering always that in union there is power, and especially so in this great struggle for "Home and Country." (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies of the Congress, Miss Floride Cunningham will now have the pleasure of addressing you: Miss Cunningham—Miss Floride Cunningham. (Applause.)

The Official Reader read Miss Cunningham's message, the latter standing at her side.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: I am too much of an invalid to speak even three minutes. But I wish to say to the Daughters of this wonderful organization that from its inception I have been with you heart and soul, and that my faith in you is as strong as is my faith in our God-inspired President, Woodrow Wilson, our

glorious army at the front, and those who are following them in their unyielding determination to win our cause.

FLORIDE CUNNINGHAM.

Rosemont, S. C.

(Applause, Congress rising.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Boynton will now address you.

MRS. BOYNTON—(applause)—Madam President Presiding, National Officers and Ladies, and 100,000 American Women—(applause): Twenty-seven years ago I was sitting in Mrs. Cabell's drawing-room with the early organizers of this Society. At my right a woman was speaking, and this is what she said—I have never forgotten it: "We Daughters must own a three-story brick, fireproof building in which to store our records." When she had finished I turned to a lady on my left and asked, "Who is that speaking?" She said, "That is Mrs. Lockwood." "Well," I cried, "she is stark, staring crazy. (Laughter.) Does she imagine that there are enough descendants of Revolutionary ancestry in this country to have a three-story brick fireproof building of our own? Why, if we can get 3,000 members we will do splendidly." (Laughter.)

Even now I look up at the beautiful entrance to this stately hall and I think of that speech of mine, and I say softly to myself, "A marble palace and 100,000 members, with more coming all the time!"

It was my good fortune to be on the Insignia Committee. The Board of Management instructed us to select from leading jewelers several designs, and to bring at least three to the next meeting of the board for choice. We received a great many of these emblems, but nothing satisfied that committee until the spinning-wheel appeared. Then very promptly we selected from the rest two others that we thought the least objectionable, and with the wheel we reported to the next Board of Management. There were just thirty women in that room to select that insignia, and they were passed around, these three emblems were passed around from hand to hand, and a few minutes were given for interchange of ideas and expressions of opinion, and then a rising vote was called. Every blessed woman in that room voted for the wheel. (Laughter and applause.) And Gen. George K. Shields, who was our legal adviser and good friend through those early, stormy days, said laconically: "It's the first instance known in history when thirty women all in the same room all voted the same way." (Laughter and applause.)

Well, we have our hall, and we have our insignia. The hall stands for American history; the insignia stands for pure American descent. But if this is all we see in them we have lost the soul of both. The sturdy integrity of the men and women whose names we bear, their devotion to duty, the patriotism that reached its high-water mark at Valley Forge—all this was in the blood that runs now in our veins, and we must not, we dare not, fail when the trial by fire shall come to us. (Great applause, Congress rising.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Garrison—Mrs. John R. Garrison. Ladies of the Congress, Mrs. Garrison. (Applause.)

MRS. GARRISON: Dear Madam President Presiding and Daughters of the American Revolution: I only have a few words to say, and I wish to say that I have known this Society from its commencement, and I know you worked hard for it, and I am glad to be here to-night with our honored President presiding. Had it not been for her giving her beautiful home, of herself and her husband, Mr. William D. Cabell, we would not have had this beautiful hall here to-day. We owe her much and she has given much, and I would like to say again to-night that I would like to see her wear a badge with great honors attached to it, to hand down to her descendants. (Applause.) Please go in with me to-night to honor her with a badge of honor while she lives. She gave her home. We were poor then; we were few, and did not have money, but we had to put our hands in our pockets and run this organization, and she gave this beautiful home for it and to start it on its feet. It never would have been started so early had it not been for her. Thank you. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, after some more music, we shall hope to hear from some others of that little band.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Mr. Oliver Smith, the third member of the trio, who is with us to-night, will now sing, as he has to go away.

Mr. Smith sang "The Songs My Mother Taught Me" and as encores "Miranda" and "Pierrot." (Applause.)

MRS. GUERNSEY: Madam Chairman, I would like to make a request of the audience, if I may. Will you please grant me one favor, and that is this: Where it is possible for you to do so, please remain to-night until the close. This is to all of you. You have been getting out early and on time, and out of respect for our speakers I request you to remain.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is now my privilege to present to the Congress Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard. (Applause, Congress rising.)

MRS. HOWARD: Madam President General Presiding and Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress: Though I am outside the charmed circle of charter members, my national number being 3,156, I have been graciously invited to join with these earlier members of the Society in extending a greeting to this Twenty-seventh Congress.

In the presence of so many gifted women, I feel like the little country woman who was invited during her first biennial to respond to a toast. Daniel in the lions' den did not compare to her position and feelings at that banquet.

What can I add to what has already been said? Just a bit of my own experience in the work? As I look back over the years of our Society's life, I feel that with reverence and gratitude I can exclaim, What hath God wrought! While we have been struggling with the differences between opposing parties, each thinking the opposition entirely wrong, God has had more patience with us than we have had with each other.

From a handful of earnest, determined women with vision, who faithfully worked for the ideals and objects before them, we have grown, in spite of the many and grievous mistakes, into a body that is a power in this nation of ours.

To go back to the time when I first became a member of the National Board of Management, we were in the Loan & Trust Building, and I remember so well the pride with which we added each additional room to the offices, working always toward our goal, the building of our "House Beautiful."

The Spanish-American War came. I hope there is not one here who does not know of the faithful part our Society played. If she does not know, I refer her to the report to the Smithsonian Institution, and beg that she will study it and take it back to her chapter.

With farmers' blood flowing red in my veins, I wanted an entire square bounded by streets on all sides; consequently I opposed the small portion of land first purchased here. As you know, I was overruled, but it is with the greatest satisfaction that I understand we will be enabled to secure the remainder of the square after the war is over—just what I begged for at that memorable meeting of June, 1902. (Applause.) On the 11th of October following, the ground was broken, and the first flag was raised on the site in February, 1903. In 1904 followed the laying of the cornerstone, when the Alexandria-Washington Lodge at Alexandria, Va., loaned the silver trowel that had been used to lay the cornerstone of the Capitol of our nation. It was thrilling news that the Congress of 1905 was to be held in our very own home.

Having been appointed Chairman of the House Committee for that Congress, I hied me down, just six weeks prior to the opening of Congress, to look after things, expecting to find that part of the building in which we were to live for one week approaching completion. I wonder if anyone here can imagine my dismay. The rain that had been coming down for days forcibly reminded me of the flood. There were planks for foot-paths placed everywhere. The outside walls were barely up to the floor of the galleries. The place called by courtesy the auditorium, a respectable swimming-pool, and as a climax I was told the glass roof was lost. We can laugh now, but do you blame me for feeling that morning that there was no hope anywhere? This is a little bit of history, but we all like to be reminded sometimes of history, lest we forget.

I stayed in the city three days, worrying those in charge of the work, until I was assured that if the missing roof was not found another would be substituted and the building would be ready for the opening of Congress. The workmen and I became good friends, pulling together toward a certain end. About six hours before it was needed, the Hall was ready, booted and spurred, not as you see it now in this beautiful dress, but it was ours and we loved it. I venture to say that not one of us values this home as it stands today, in its beauty, as did those pioneer workers during that first Congress of 1905,—for the pioneers are always those who most clearly realize the cost. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies of the Congress, no one here will need to have me present Mrs. Lockwood. (Congress rising.)

MRS. HOWARD (After receiving many flowers): I am overpowered, ladies—I do not know what to say. I am like Mrs. Cabell,—next to babies and children I love flowers. (Applause.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (Prolonged applause): Madam President General and Mrs. Cabell, who stood side by side with me in the years gone by,—and all the rest of the Daughters here, and everybody that should be a Daughter,—I give you welcome. (Laughter and applause.)

I have changed my mind,—I haven't changed my religion or politics. (Laughter.) I have got a speech there, but I'm not a-going to give it. I remember once going to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach, at the very first of our war. He laid down his sermon on the counter and said, "I am not a-going to use it." He said: "In coming down this morning I passed a group of soldiers marching down the street on their way to war. I have changed my sermon." And that's where I am tonight. (Applause.)

I am going to talk to you just about what I have in mind, but I shall not keep you long.

Of course I was asked by our dear, beloved President General to reminisce a little. Well, you know I am old enough to do that. (Laughter.) I could no doubt do it if my memory serves me. I know this much about it, my memory is awful good about certain things, but there are lots of things I do remember I am not anxious to remember. And I have to confess there are some things I would love to forget, but they come to me sometimes. (Laughter.) But there are a good many other things that I do remember that bring a great deal of joy and a great deal of happiness into my life; and when I tell you that to me these 27 years of work with you among the Daughters of the American Revolution has meant more to me than all else that has come into my life. (Applause.)

Twenty-seven years is a good while, but I remember the wife of a naval officer told me that they were in Germany twenty-seven years ago last October—that is when we organized,—and she said that that night they took a vote in the Reichstag that they would never lay down their arms and in getting prepared for war, until they were ready,—and when they were ready they would go to France and they would crush France, and after they had subdued her they would walk over to England and do the same to her,—and they would come to America and they would take her in hand with their armies and they would own the world. She said that when the men came back to the hotel and all told what they had heard, they did not sleep much. For 27 years they talked it up and prepared, and then they were ready to begin their fight.

Now let us look at the other side. That very October 27 years ago was when the Lord made up His mind that the women of America had got to save the world, and He organized this Society! (Laughter and applause.) We have not laid down our arms, and we are not going to, either.

But what we have accomplished could not be told in one night, and you ought to be very proud of it. Why, look at the Daughters who sent the first nurses into the army immediately at the battle of Cuba. General Sternberg (which incident Mrs. Sternberg will remember very well) came to us, we had sent word that we were a thoroughly organized society—we sent that word to our Government,—if we could do anything to help them we were ready to do it. General Sternberg

came to us and asked us if it would be possible for us to select 50 nurses and have them ready at such a day to send. My friends, we did it (applause); and not only that, we sent 950 more. (Applause.) And besides that we got up all their apparel, we provided them with everything they wanted, all over every State we rendered service in that Cuban war. And then we raised \$300,000 privately,—in case their families or they needed the money we had that put aside.

Now then, here is something I hope you will remember, that when that war was ended many of our nurses that we had sent to Cuba had to go to Brooklyn on the ships that carried the sick men over, as nurses. When they got there they were put into different hospitals, but there were two hospitals, if I remember right, that had men nurses. Up to that date we had never had any women nurses, you know, in the army—that was the first. When they had been there about three weeks they had a meeting of the physicians, and they decided that the Government of the United States could never afford again to go without women nurses belonging to the Government; they said that in every hospital where women had been put fevers had gone down and the men were improving. That was not the case in any hospitals where the men were doing the nursing. (Applause.) And it was then that the white cap of the American nurses from the Daughters of the American Revolution got their position in the Government of the United States. (Applause.) That's where the Red Cross got their glory. They have forgotten it. We love the Red Cross, too, but they have forgotten where they were born,—some people do that. (Laughter and applause.) These are not all the interesting things, Madam President General, I have in mind; but these are a few things I have thought that you ought to remember and bear in mind.

There are just one or two things more I would like to say, that is, when—the day we were organized—and I think Mrs. Cabell will remember it,—that night we had \$18 in the treasury, but we were an organized society. Today to our credit in this last war—we have a little more than nine million dollars. (Applause.) I do not know,—but if there is any organization in the United States, or anywhere, that has come up to that, and can show it, I would like to have you bring them forward. And that is not all; it is not money alone—it is all the supplies that we have sent for the ships, and the nurses, and these men, which count really more than money; but nine millions of dollars are being sent in by the D. A. R.

And when some man went up to the Government a little while ago and wanted to know if they couldn't possibly commandeer a part of this building and turn it over to them so that they could do some work for the Government, the reply was, "Oh, no; when you can show us one hundredth part of what the Daughters have done for our Government, we might—I do not know, but we might—ask them for a little corner for you—but not now. (Laughter and applause.)

You are making your mark with the Government, and they appreciate it. There is no one I think in the whole country that really appreciates what you are doing as they do right up here in these government buildings. They feel that they have a great backer,—and we are; and you know the time is coming when men and women are taking the place that God intended when He created male and female.

(Applause.) Of course long before the present day and before civilization started, the women did all the work; they did all the work of conservation in the world, and the men did the blunderbussing, and killing each other, and killing animals; but at the end of 4,000 years there got to be a little money transaction in it, and that made it so respectable that the men had an interest, naturally, and put their hands into their pockets and took care of their money. And it is this way with us. But after they—after the women did or have done all the work for 4,000 years for us, said the men, now let us do something for them, let us put them on a pedestal. And so they went on to do that, too; but there came a day when all that had to be changed. The Lord had created male and female, and He expected them to walk side by side (applause) and do the work that He had for them,—and they are doing it today, and we are more nearly conforming to the law of our Maker than ever before. Hand in hand—that's the way to be happy and strong; we do not want to be one side or the other, but side by side.

But the D. A. R. have a little work as a people by themselves. And you are doing it;—go right on doing what you are doing. We have so much to be thankful for,—and so much to reminisce,—that I can't touch but the one thing. I can say that the one—the best and the greatest thing you have got to be thankful for, is our President General. (Tremendous applause.)

The audience rose and stood while 27 pages, representing the 27 years of the life of the Society, came up the middle aisle to the platform, each carrying an American Beauty rose which she presented to Mrs. Lockwood, amid storms of applause, smiles and tears—so moved was the audience by Mrs. Lockwood's joy at this tribute of love.

MRS. LOCKWOOD: I cannot say any more—I am overpowered. Now there are times when even little Mary gets rattled; and I am—you may know how my heart feels. Like a woman I saw in church the other day, who said, "My boy has gone to the war." "Why," I said, "You don't tell me." But she says, "I am glad of it; I wouldn't respect him if he hadn't gone—but my heart is broken." And I feel a little bit that way now—my heart is kind of giving out, girls. Thank you. (Applause)

THE CHAIRMAN: The next address to be given is by Mrs. George M. Sternberg. (Applause.) (Congress rising.)

MRS. STERNBERG: I am thinking of what happened to me once when I was with a grandfather and he had his little granddaughter with him, and she chattered away merrily and talked to him, and as she chatted away he said to her: "My little daughter, why do you talk so much?" And she answered at once, "Why dran'pa, it's because I have so much to say." It's because I have so much to say that I have a manuscript; but I shall not confine myself to it all the time and not keep you any longer than I can help.

In 1903 Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks was the President General of our organization. She appointed me the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and she did still more for me by giving me a splendid large committee composed of active, interested members of our Society. They were influential women from very many of the states and they showed their interest by being present at the

meetings of the committee. The President General met frequently with us, and always gave good advice and encouragement. The members came with ideas and propositions to impart, thus showing they had given thought to the work during their absence. Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, then regent of the "Philadelphia" Chapter, at our first meeting advocated the use of "mite" boxes. After an interesting discussion the motion was adopted and the boxes were sent out with the request that each member should place one cent in it every day, thereby contributing \$3.65 in one year. Finding she was so successful in this endeavor, she later moved, and the motion was carried, that members be asked to contribute \$5.00 a year. Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware, worked out a calendar plan which she used with considerable success. Finally the Chairman wished to do something a little larger and far more reaching, so she wrote a letter giving a great deal of information in regard to the building, signing it as the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. She presented the letter to the committee for consideration and asked endorsement to send it out. The letter was discussed, approved and ordered printed, and later it was sent to each Chapter Regent in the organization. On June 20th, of the year above mentioned, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois, sent a cheerful message and asked for fifty additional copies of this circular letter to be used by her in Illinois. Mrs. Parks, of Georgia, sent a complimentary letter to the committee, saying the circular letter would be a great factor in attaining the desired results, and would doubtless create universal interest. On June 2, 1903, the demand for circular letters far outnumbered the supply and the chairman asked permission to have more copies printed. A thousand copies were ordered, September 30, 1903, and about this time, Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, vouched for \$100.00 as Ohio's first contribution. Railroad and river excursions were discussed and used as a means for making money and advertising our work. November 4th Mrs. Getchell wrote a patriotic letter for Pennsylvania which caused much enthusiasm. ..

As the Chairman of this committee I felt it my duty to create interest in *all* the States, and therefore hastened to inform the State Regents of every item of interest relating to changes and improvements in the neighborhood of our location. I corresponded with the architect and with Mr. Bernard Green, who superintended the construction of the building, and received from time to time from each of them much useful information which I immediately gave out to add to the general interest of the members at a distance.

In 1904 the committee sent copies of a picture of our proposed building and a circular letter telling of the memorial features in the Hall. During this season the Chairman gave up her summer outing and remained at home for the purpose of sending out one thousand rolls containing the print of our beautiful building, and some of the details of the interior construction. Mrs. Richard C. DuBois, of the "Army and Navy" Chapter, of the District of Columbia, volunteered to assist me in sending and posting the pictures. She also received and credited the money, for we asked a return of a small sum to cover the expense, in order that the Society should not lose money by this method of working. We sent the picture and the letter of information in the same mailing tube. Mrs. DuBois was obliged to go away in July but I remained in the city and continued to mail the

pictures and the letters until many more than one thousand had been mailed. As I look back upon the past I can now see that the giving of information of the progress to the absent members was largely helpful in our success, in fact, I deem this important in all organization work, for as soon as the Society was kept in touch and knew that money was necessary it came in astonishing amounts. During the winter months we had many cold, stormy nights for our committee meetings, but the interest in our work was great and many members came bringing encouraging reports of general interest in their several States. One important meeting of the committee was held during this season at the home of Mrs. Blount on the Georgetown Heights. She had invited us because she had a large hall, in fact, a beautiful little theatre in her home and we were to display a picture and plan of our building and become familiar with what it promised. We were quite pleased to have a number of gentlemen present by invitation on this occasion. They were favorably impressed and spoke in much praise of our work and our design for the building. At this date, Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, sent a very encouraging letter, which brought with it a check for \$30.00 from the opening of the "mite" boxes in her State.

Shortly after this some features of the interior were offered to the States and chapters. The mahogany doors, constituting the partition between the library and the hall proper, and the museum and the hall, were offered and quickly taken at \$10.00 each. Permission to place bronze tablets was requested by interested members and in our entrance hall there has been placed a beautiful bronze tablet which was given in 1905 and the subject is "The Heroes of the Revolution," the makers of our independence. The sculptor of this artistic souvenir was David D'Angers. It was presented by Madame La Ferme, nee Helene David D'Angers, daughter of the sculptor, given through the medium of His Excellency Monsieur Jules Jusserand, the ambassador from France. We must as a nation *never forget* that France is the country that came to assist us in our hour of need. The "Army and Navy" Chapter, having credentials to enter the organization based wholly upon the military records of ancestors, and husbands and fathers, felt it incumbent upon this chapter to place a memorial in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, in Memorial Continental Hall. Therefore a bronze bas-relief and fountain was placed on a wall space designated by the architect and granted by the Memorial Continental Hall Committee. On the recommendation of Mr. Edward Pierce Casey, the architect, a correspondence was begun with Mr. A. A. Weinman, a distinguished sculptor residing in New York City. A sketch was submitted and a contract given, the result of which is seen in the beautiful bas-relief.

At this period the architect decided the committee could offer the rooms, and what an exciting time we had in disposing of these features. It was decided and endorsed by the committee that the only fair and just way to deal with this matter was to use business methods and require a deposit of a sufficient sum of money by the State to secure the claim. The State of Pennsylvania in this manner secured the vestibule or entrance hall to the building, and has added many artistic and beautiful features to this entrance. Missouri has the general office room on the first floor. Ohio has the Historian General's office. The library was taken quite

early by the "Mary Washington" Chapter, of the District of Columbia. This chapter has furnished the library in a beautiful style, and has paid the upkeep of this room since its occupancy. It is charming in winter, but when dismantled for the summer, at which time the Congress generally sees it, the impression is not so good, as it is not then so attractive. The State of Illinois has the office of the Organizing Secretary General. It is beautifully furnished, and always in good order. I regret time will not permit me to speak of all the rooms, and many of the beautiful decorations, but I must mention the room known as the President General's Room and maintained by Indiana. It is here we go to see the portraits of our former Presidents General, also to attend meetings called by the President General where she is to preside. There are in the building, in addition to the rooms I have mentioned, many others, namely: California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and perhaps other States. The money paid by the States for these rooms has at times aided greatly in the construction of the Hall. There are memorial features of much interest upon which I would like to dwell, but I find it extremely difficult to condense this work accomplished during the years of our busy life, that is while we were building, and give any idea of what we as a committee originated, and carried out. The organization became deeply interested, and the members have always responded cheerfully, and generously, to every reasonable call made upon them. I trust the fact that the society completed sometime since our memorial, which is to perpetuate the memory of our patriotic ancestors, is sufficient evidence that we all worked, and continued to work, in order to complete this monument dedicated to the memory of the heroes who suffered and died to establish our independence. While speaking of our ancestors and what they accomplished, we cannot fail to think at this time of another great army which is battling in a foreign land for civilization, and humanity. Before I close may I call your attention to a well established fact, and it is a consolation to us at this time, to know that "we as a nation have never gone to war because we love combat and conquest." History shows us that all the wars in which we have ever been engaged have been brought on by a good and sufficient cause, and the great glory of our nation has never been in the triumph of our arms, but has always been in the triumph of justice, and right. Our flag, the flag we love, has never floated over any other field than a field of honor, and where that flag floats borne by our soldiers, there are centered all our great interests. I know you will join with me when I say may heaven bless our military forces, guard them and guide them and bring them safely back to us having won the great battles fought by them for justice, liberty and humanity.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. GEORGE M.) M. L. STERNBERG,

Honorary Vice President General.

The President General at this point resumed the chair.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have now reached the last number of our program, an address, "The Deeper Meaning of our Daughters of the American Revolution Organization," by Mrs. Minor. (Applause)

Mrs. MINOR (Applause): Our honored President Presiding, Madam President General, and Honored Members and Daughters of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: I feel honored indeed to address this audience, to be among these distinguished speakers here tonight. I suggested to our President General that she leave me off this program, for I felt that you were all tired and I could speak to you perhaps some other time. But she insisted that I speak, and I will cut my address short somewhat, and try not to overtire you.

Every society should have some reason for existence, some use to be served.

The old Roman question, *Cui bono?* applies to our Society as well as to others. We are no! organized simply to scrape the moss from the monuments of the dead lest they be forgot. We are to perpetuate the *noble qualities* of those who have gone before us as well as their memories.

Many who enter our organization have no conception of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. They enter for various reasons, because they have the required ancestry; or because they want the social privileges; or because some local advantage is to be gained by becoming a member of the local Chapter; or for some other reason which falls short of what should be the underlying motive of membership. These come to the social gatherings, but avoid the business meetings.

They do not care for the business of the chapter; in other words, they shun the work it was organized to accomplish. They remain blissfully unconscious of the broader fields of State and National work. They fail to realize the deeper meaning of the organization.

Begun twenty-seven and one-half years ago by a mere handful of women, for genealogical, historic and educational purposes which were engendered largely by interest in personal family history and tradition—the society has expanded into an organization of unprecedented loftiness and dignity of purpose, of high idealism and practical patriotism, of wide-spread influence within and without its own ranks. With a membership roll of over one hundred and two thousand covering every State in the Union and reaching into foreign lands; with a marble building erected out of its own funds as a memorial to the founders of this country wherein it maintains an organized office staff of high ability: with an income of over one hundred thousand dollars a year—what has this Society done to justify its existence—what have been the results of its organization; who has been benefited? Of what use has it been? The results may be regarded as threefold: the tangible, practical work accomplished along memorial, commemorative and educational lines; the educational, moral and spiritual influence of the organization upon society at large, and its educational, moral and spiritual influence upon its own membership.

The practical work of the Society would consume more than an evening in the telling. It fills eighteen volumes of reports to the United States Government—reports which are printed as Senate documents and which the Society must render annually or suffer a forfeiture of its charter.

Now, the United States Government has no interest in printing accounts of social functions or feminine trivialities; it wants solid work of some practical value

to the country, historically or educationally. The Society has accomplished such work. Memorial Continental Hall would alone be sufficient proof of it. This building is in itself not only a splendid memorial to the men and women patriots of the Revolution; it is also an enduring monument to the patriotic efficiency and enterprise of the women of today in general and of the Society in particular, who alone financed and built it without outside aid. This property of the Daughters of the American Revolution, valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, is held under a charter granted by the United States Government—the only one of its kind granted to any patriotic society—and is free from taxation by special act of Congress on the ground of the aims and purposes of the Society in promoting ideals of public service and patriotism. This means something; it means that the owners of this building, the one hundred two thousand and more Daughters of the American Revolution throughout this country, stand for something the United States Government holds to be valuable to the country.

To own even a one-hundred-thousandth share in this building is one of the deeper meanings of membership in the organization. Daughters whose sympathies are limited to their own localities have but little conception of the national influence and inspiration of such a building.

They see in it, perhaps, an extravagant headquarters for the national officers. We national officers see in it the crowning achievement of the whole Society, in which every chapter and every Daughter has a share, binding each to all and all to each in the bonds of a common purpose. We see the Daughters from every State congregated here within these walls bringing their record of State and local work for home and country and gaining that inspiration and enthusiasm which can only come from contact with one another. From the vantage point of Memorial Continental Hall we get the broader vision of the Society's work throughout the country. We see the monuments and other memorials erected; the cemeteries restored; the fast vanishing record preserved; the historic trails, sites and houses marked; Revolutionary soldiers' records preserved and graves located and marked; histories written and historic events commemorated; and finally the great movement throughout the Society towards patriotic education, the training the heterogeneous mass of our people in the duties and privileges of American citizenship and the moral and practical ideals of American life.

Under this latter head belong the scholarships scattered broadcast among the Southern Mountains, Connecticut's famous Guide Book for the Education of the Immigrant, the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution—all of them teaching self-government, civic pride and good citizenship to the rising generation; prizes offered in the public schools and to foreigners in the night schools; welfare work among women and children upon whose weak shoulders depend the destinies of the nation and the nation's homes; teaching reverence for the flag and keeping watch against acts of desecration; inculcating a more sensible and impressive and less crude observance of Independence Day; and now in the great world war for the principles of our forefathers and of our foremothers, mobilizing our full personal and financial strength in the service of our government, dedicating "all that

we have and all that we are" to our country in arms for liberty and humanity. For all these things Continental Hall stands today, the outward and visible token of the Society's work throughout the country, wherever a Daughter of the American Revolution exists; it typifies practical patriotism and unselfish service. Its erection has meant real sacrifice for many members. It was not built in a day. It has taken years of slow accumulation of capital, of wise planning, of sound financing and then the steady uphill work of paying off the bonded debt.

Projected in the earliest days of the Society as a fireproof depository for our priceless records and relics, it realizes today the far-reaching vision of our founders who dreamed a dream and builded a marble castle, not in Spain, but on the banks of the Potomac and then led us all "to put foundations under it."

In selecting a site; in the method of selecting an architect and his plans; in raising the money, at first slowly by donations then rapidly by loans; in contracting with builders and passing on their work; in furnishing the Hall; acquiring all but a little piece of the remainder of the block on which it stands, and now in managing the completed property, there has been shown an amount of business ability not ordinarily supposed to be possessed by women. For thirteen years the Society has been slowly collecting its building fund, composed of free-will offerings from the chapters throughout the country, brought here to Congress each year as to a shrine. In 1902 the site was purchased for \$50,000 and the first sod turned with fitting ceremony by Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, on October 11, a flag pole and flag being raised to mark the spot.

At the following Congress, in February, 1903, the Continental Hall Committee, speaking through Mrs. Fairbanks, announced the exemption of our property from taxation by the United States Government on the ground, as I said, of our patriotic purposes and Government recognition as evidenced by our charter granted by the United States Congress and our obligation to report annually to the Smithsonian Institution and thence to the United States Senate. Fifteen years later in this fateful winter of 1918 an inexorable fuel administration, merciless toward all but Government agencies and the vital domestic needs of the people and of the nation at war, exempted Memorial Continental Hall from coalless days, again on the ground that we are a branch of the Government engaged in patriotic work of recognized value to the nation and also because we are raising \$100,000 for the Third Liberty Loan. There is no society in this country, not even the Red Cross, that can outrank the Daughters of the American Revolution as an established Government agency and as a permanent factor in the life of this nation, which through its very nature must endure long after other societies, the outcome of some sporadic need shall have vanished away. The far-reaching vision of those who bought the site needs no further proof than to look at our surroundings today; and far-reaching it was indeed when one remembers the wind-swept boggy waste where the sod was turned by Mrs. Fairbanks' spade on that October day of 1902. Far-reaching also was the vision and sublime the faith of that Congress of 1903 when it began to build a \$450,000 proposition with the \$84,000 then in the building fund. But they began, and in 1904, amidst a furious gale of wind, the cornerstone was laid with Masonic

pomp and ceremony and cemented in place with the trowel once used by Washington. The building went rapidly on through that year until April, 1903, when the first Congress was held within its walls—literally walls—as no permanent roof was then over the heads of the delegates, and Mrs. Fairbanks said good-by to her work, leaving Mrs. McLean to carry it on. As money from contributions came in too slowly to keep pace with the building contracts Mrs. McLean suggested and carried out the wise business measure of borrowing the remaining money, which resulted in the finished structure under the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

The furnishing under Mrs. Scott was brought to such rapid completion that in 1906 Congress assembled under its own roof tree fully equipped for the business of the Society. Mrs. Scott also began to raise the debt; this work was carried on during the administration of Mrs. Story, the final payment being raised at our last (26th) Congress.

Mrs. Story also began the acquisition of the land back of the Hall, a work now practically completed by our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and now for the first time we are meeting in a building free from debt; for the first time we have not needed to come here laden with gifts for Continental Hall. It is an accomplished fact, sprung from an idea that was born a quarter of a century and more ago. It was no superficial, hasty idea, this conception of Continental Hall; it was no evanescent sentiment, but a conviction firm as steel and clear as truth that the unnumbered and unknown dead, the unrecorded toils, sacrifices of all of the men of the line and of all the women of the spinning wheel should at last be remembered, not by some vain and useless mausoleum, but by a building dedicated to the uses of patriotism and to the inspiration of future generations in their work for liberty and the ideals of the Republic.

Not alone is this, our Hall, erected to the honor of the dead who loved freedom more than wealth or power, but it is also for the living to make use of in their work of perpetuating their spirit and upholding their ideals throughout all coming generations. And today we are meeting here, a Society in arms for those ideals; we are in arms for the principles for which our ancestors fought. We are, please God, emulating and perpetuating their spirit. We stand ready to make sacrifices such as theirs for freedom.

We have offered ourselves to our Government, as once before in the little war with Spain; but now, instead of handling the nursing service for the Government, we are fortunate enough to do larger things for our country in a life-and-death struggle with barbarism.

We have loaned our land to the Government to erect thereon its office building for the Council of National Defense. We are raising our fund of \$100,000 for the Third Liberty Loan; and then there is Tilloloy and all the wonderful story of war work reported to you by your War Relief Service Committee.

We are pledged before the world by our constitution to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty; we are doing it. We are doing it in this world war for liberty, and that is all that matters now. The play and politics and even

the work of former years sink into nothingness before the work that is before us to do.

As a National Society, enjoying special privileges under our Government, we are in honor bound to serve that Government openly and before the world as an *organization* and not merely as *individuals*. This Memorial Hall will have been built in vain if now in the hour of our country's need it does not inspire us to the uttermost giving of ourselves. Can we do less when our boys are laying down their lives in France that we may live? A large body of those boys marching past this hall a short time ago on their way to France saluted and stood at attention, rank upon rank of them, as they passed by. It had not been planned; only our Treasurer General and some of the employes chanced to be witnesses, being drawn to the window by the tramp of the marching men. It was a spontaneous recognition on the part of those boys of all that we stand for and all that they were to fight for over there. And so they passed, and in passing saluted, and Memorial Continental Hall was consecrated anew to its high call to service.

In its influence upon the public at large, the organization has given decided proof of its value as an educational factor in the life of the nation. Twenty-seven years ago, before it was organized, it was only the historian, the genealogist or the antiquarian who cared for the preservation of the records and relics of the past. Only the historical societies concerned themselves with this kind of work and they appealed to but a small class of people. But now, thanks to the patriotic societies, but preeminently to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the relics of bygone days have become dear to the hearts of every family in the land, and have found their place once more beside the family hearthstone or in the local historical collections.

The tracing of ancestry is no longer a fad, but has assumed the dignity of a family duty; and the recollections and traditions of the past have been rescued from the memories of the oldest inhabitants and saved for the uses of the historian. This is largely due to the awakened interest in the things of the past created by the patriotic societies.

All this revival has been of inestimable value, for much had sunk into oblivion and become irrevocably lost to the historian.

Had the Daughters of the American Revolution done nothing but turn the thoughts of a careless public toward the preservation of public and private records they would have justified their existence. Furthermore, the attitude of the press and public toward the Daughters of the American Revolution has greatly changed since the beginning of the Society.

At first the Society was treated with hostile criticism or amused contempt.

The movement was regarded as a huge joke. But the women quietly kept on and the influence of their motives and their work gradually had its effect upon both press and public, and turned contempt into honest approval of the aims and purposes of the Society. But the biggest and deepest influences of the organization were alluded to by Secretary Lansing in his splendid address on Monday night—

the keeping alive and creating throughout this country the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to America and true American ideals.

As its influence has been in the past, so shall it continue in the future and become broader as the years go on. The last point to be made is the influence the Society has upon its own membership, the individual women who compose it. It is not so very long ago that church or charity work was the only form of public work entered into by women; the sewing or missionary societies were the only kind of meeting. The public outlet for woman's energy was dammed back by conventionalities and an adverse public opinion.

The women's clubs and Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters have changed all that. Women have learned how to organize, how to conduct meetings, how to initiate great movements for the public good; they have learned the need of parliamentary law if anything of value is to be accomplished at a meeting. The Society has had an educational effect of a most practical kind upon its members. Of a far higher order is the influence the Society has had in creating among its members the spirit of friendliness and democratic sympathy which prevails.

The spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution is fraternal in its nature, raising the Society to the level of an order based on the mutual feeling of sisterhood and comradeship—carrying out the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Inbred restraints melt away and dividing lines disappear, giving rise to mutual sympathies and interests founded on a genuine feeling of friendliness.

Not that quarrels and disputes never occur; they do. But these disorders are the exception and not the rule; they are noticeable because exceptional. The general membership of the Society is governed by a far different spirit, broader and deeper, placing the good of all above self-interest and service to others above personal aggrandizement. In its ideals of service and in its spirit of mutual love and helpfulness lies perhaps the deepest meaning of all. For these are spiritual; the others are practical and educational. Unselfish service to one's chapter, to one's State, and to the National Society when searched for the deeper meaning, becomes service for "Home and Country," and that in turn becomes service to God. That all life is service is a principle which the Society is well fitted to exemplify and should be taken to heart by its members as the deepest and finest significance of the organization. Even the duty of filling the local chapter offices is a simple service which should not be shunned by those fitted and able to undertake them. Yet how often these women decline through false modesty, mere disinclination or other petty reason, while the work and interests of a chapter suffer by falling into less competent hands.

Let us put our *ideals of service* into practice even in the least conspicuous places and most insignificant details.

She that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much, and who can tell what some seemingly trifling service in a chapter may mean when reckoned up from the viewpoint of the spiritual?

The deeper meanings of the Society are not to be sounded by the plumb line of the merely practical.

They are vibrant with the harmonies of the spirit and strike the chords of higher melodies.

In the broadening of human sympathies; in the development of individual powers; in the ennobling of woman's work and influence, and in the larger view of service are to be found the higher ideals and best influences of the Society.

That the service of the home is not confined within the four walls of the house; that the service of the country is not confined within army posts or battlefields, even in war time; that the service of God cannot be bounded by the four walls of the church, but lies out in the open in our every-day lives—these are the Society's deeper meanings which should inspire every Daughter of the American Revolution.

MRS. LANE: I am sure our President General was right when she declined to have Mrs. Minor's address cut off from this evening's program. I would that every Daughter of the American Revolution were here to hear that splendid address, and if it were possible, or if we could possibly make a ruling (though I know it isn't any time for business tonight)—but if it were possible I would suggest that every Daughter in every State conference have Mrs. Minor's address read in their State conference, in order to bring it before women who are not delegates. (Applause)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Be seated, if you please, ladies. Miss Serpell asked some time ago to have all the charter members stand—you remember that there were eighteen. We wonder how many of the charter members we have here. Will they all stand? Are you first? (Laughter.) Then how many of the 18 were here—the first eighteen?

MRS. HALL: Although not one of the members privileged to be what are called one of the "early members," yet as a member of the first Continental Hall Committee, appointed by Mrs. Fairbanks, I would like to speak of a woman who was one of these "early members," Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, one of the early members. Many gave—much was given at the time of this Congress by reason of the Spanish-American War; but Mrs. Churchman gave her all, her only son, Lieut. Ernest Clark Churchman, who fell at the battle of El Caney in Cuba. Mrs. Churchman was called home some years ago, yet she worked for many years for this Society. If it be in order now, may I ask of you that this body stand?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Will you please stand in memory of Mrs. Churchman?

(The Congress rose.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: And it is very appropriate that we sing "Auld Lang Syne." Remember, friends, it is not 11:15—it is only 10:15. (Laughter)

The Congress joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Recess was taken at 11:15 P. M.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 18, 1918.

The morning session was called to order by the President General at 10:15 o'clock.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL read the morning Scripture lesson from the 103rd Psalm and Matthew 5,—the Beatitudes, the Sermon on the Mount, and offered the following prayer:

Oh Lord, our Father, we thank Thee for these promises so rich. Save us, we pray Thee, to do further good for Thee. Oh, dear Father, what about the boys at the front; what about the suffering soldiers? Make our American boys proud to be of those who are standing for the right. And, Dear Father, for our enemies, we are told we must pray, and pray for them with the kind of love we should have. Dear Father, we know that love is blind and we do not understand it. We know it is possible for the Holy Spirit to go into the minds of these mercenaries; we do not understand the German, but we know they are all Thy children. Make the spirit of God permeate the world somehow. We believe the end will come according to Thy will. Now, Dear Father, we want to thank Thee for Thy guidance throughout the day; accept our love; give us greater faith; give us greater strength that we may be stronger in Thy strength. Bless the President General and the officers connected with this organization; bless every member. May we all express our prayer in the form which Thou hast given us."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I have heard some criticism that we have been doing things in too much of a business-like way, and that the members have not had a chance to talk. Now, we are going to give you plenty of time to talk. We have hurried along, covering our reports and business so that we would be on time. You are going to have a great many resolutions coming before you and I want you to give them serious thought, and you will be given opportunity to discuss them. I want you to be ready when these come up, either today or tomorrow. You will have all the opportunity you want to talk at the proper time. We hope that next year the program can be arranged so that we can have some business in between, and for that reason I am going to say this morning that if any delegate or Chapter Regent or member of this Society has any suggestions to make about next year's program, if you will send them to our Recording Secretary we will try to follow some of the suggestions. We do not want the same program every year. We want something new, and anybody who has any suggestions to send in for next year we are only too glad to have them, and consider them. We want you to talk all you want to this morning, but we want you to talk in order, and I think it would be better if you have anything to say at length to come forward so we can hear. If it is worth saying it is worth being heard.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, I think I voice the opinion of almost every Daughter in this Congress when I say that we particularly appreciate the plan that has been followed under the program this year of business-like attention to reports without interruption. In our past Congresses matters of personal privilege and questions of information have led to a great deal of irrelevant discussion. If there has been any criticism of this year's procedure I have not heard of it,

and I believe I voice the opinion of all this Congress that we have here a good model and should continue to follow it.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL read the minutes of the previous day, which were accepted as read.

MRS. JOHNSTON: The Credential Committee has no additions to report to the voting strength of the Congress this morning, but has some announcements to make. First, will those chapters whose voting delegation is not full, and having alternates here, send the alternates to the credential room to receive the voter's badge. Second, owing to war conditions, there is a possibility that our machines will not arrive and it may be necessary to deposit your ballot in a box. This will not take more time than with the machines; you probably can vote more quickly, but we cannot give you the results so quickly, and as we believe in preparedness, we are going to have the tickets printed, and let the States having candidates as I call the name, rise and give me the proper way to place the name of their candidate on the ticket.

The Chairman of Credentials called the list of candidates for the office of Vice President General in the order in which drawn and the State Regents gave the information as to how they wished the names printed. (Candidates of West Virginia, Nebraska, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Virginia, District of Columbia, Indiana.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You understand that no one can be presented to be voted on for Vice President General who has not received the majority of votes at her State conference. Now, is there any other States present who at their State conference nominated a candidate? New York did nominate one, but has decided not to present it. There are nine there; you are to elect seven.

MRS. YAWGER: We tried to have Mrs. Spraker run but she declined.

MISS FLETCHER: May I ask the Chairman of the Credential Committee a question in regard to the chapters to which she has just referred. The regent not being present she asked the alternates to come and get the voter's badge. My question is: Has more than one alternate signed the credential blank, and the reason I ask the question is because it is stated on the credential literature that the alternate who is to represent the regent shall come equipped with a letter from her regent that she is to represent the chapter. If there is only one alternate who has signed I can see that Congress would probably be more than willing to waive that condition, but if more than one alternate has signed for a chapter the question would naturally arise as to which one of those two alternates would receive the voter's badge, unless the Credential Committee had been notified that they were elected in a certain order.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There is a rule passed by the Board of Management. It is printed in the statute book that whoever the State Regent authorizes to have it may have the badge, even if she has no letter, but I think the precedent has been that in the order they were elected, the first one elected comes first, but they do not have to have a letter. The State Regent will vouch for her and that is all that is necessary.

MRS. JOHNSTON: We have five letters from the regents of the five chapters saying that there is a possibility that they cannot be present. If they are not, will we seat Mrs. So and So in their place? These alternates are entitled to a seat here and they have the evidence that they are entitled to it.

MISS FLETCHER: Are they the only five chapters which you referred to?

MRS. JOHNSTON: Those five are the only ones that I know of at the present time.

MISS FLETCHER: That is the information I wanted. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are going to give every one a chance to vote who has any right to vote whatever, and simply because one is absent is no reason for the chapter losing its vote. I wish you would remember this in the future. We have to make rules. When you put your ten alternates on your credential blank you are supposed to put them on there in the order they were elected at home. Then if No. 1 comes she is entitled to the preference and so on down.

MRS. BRYAN: There is a rule which says that the regent with the consent of her chapter may fill any vacancy which arises in her delegation. Therefore, the regent may put any one in she sees fit if she has the consent of her chapter, not by vote at all.

MRS. GREENAWALT: Madam President General, you very wisely said and fairly said that when we make a rule we must follow that rule, and I heartily agree with that. On the credential blank that I received as Chapter Regent it distinctly states that an alternate representing her Chapter Regent must bring a letter signed by her Chapter Regent saying that she will not be present. Has that rule been revoked by the Credential Committee? It seems to me that it would work a hardship on some. I have a case in mind now where it was impossible to get that letter.

MRS. JOHNSTON: The Credential Committee has accepted letters and telegrams up to date. We are perfectly willing if the Chapter Regent is not present for the State Regent to vouch for her. In many cases we have found that the State Regent has letters that we have not, and we are perfectly willing to have these presented to us.

MRS. GREENAWALT: Then the rule has been revoked, and not simply set aside?

MRS. WILES: Personally I am heartily in sympathy with the ruling of the Board that the alternate having the highest number of votes should vote.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We did not make that rule. That has been the custom. That is no ruling of the Board. This credential list that we have been following is an old form, and when we had them printed this year they were simply printed again.

MRS. WILES: I agree with that, but my question is this. The lady from the District of Columbia says that the Chapter Regent may fill the vacancy. In the Chicago Chapter, and I only use that as an illustration, we have a rule permitting the regent to fill the first vacancy by the alternate having the highest number of votes. That is all right.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is all right. I want you to remember that right is right. It is a very serious situation to disfranchise anyone who is entitled to vote. If she comes with the proper credential at the proper time

between the opening and closing of the ballot we cannot keep her from voting. You should all learn it, for you are all going to vote, (applause), that when you register and the polls are open from 9 in the morning until a certain hour at night you have a right to vote if you are registered. If you are entitled to vote under that registration there is no law that can keep you from it. I want you all to know who your candidates are and be as much interested in them as you possibly can be. That is human nature. Following the custom we have had for years and there is no objection, I have asked the Program Committee to supplement our program this morning. We have with us Mrs. Owen Kildare, of New York, Executive Secretary of the Women's branch of the National Industrial Conservation Movement, National Association of Manufacturers.

MRS. KILDARE: Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: It gives me great pleasure to bring you a message of good cheer and democracy. For of all bodies in America you whose origin was from those who gave all, you should reflect and produce in your ranks the spirit of true democracy. I am pleased to bring you a message of democracy because of all women this body should present and reflect and to be true to type, to fight for liberty of thought and action, and eliminate caste and class distinction. We are now fighting the world to put democracy in a wonderful sense into the spirit of civilization, and for that reason we must be democratic in our own midst. Women of America are now called upon to respond and take interest in the industrial affairs of the nation. President Wilson sent out a call in which he said: "Now is the time we need the industrial forces of the country, men and women alike will be a great service army, a notable host engaged in the service of the nation and the world. The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."

Now, that means that the backbone of our nation at the present time is its industrial strength. We need that strength back of our military strength to eliminate the Hun. This is not a war in the true sense of being a war that we are fighting; it is a crusade of right against might which latter is the code and life expression of our opponent. We must offset their propaganda in our country. Ladies, if I could take the time to tell you of the diabolical schemes which German propagandists are working in our factories, in our mills, everywhere among our workers, to curtail productivity, to in every way cause industrial strife and friction and reduce our great power and thereby cripple our men at the front, you would be appalled to realize that America permits it. When I tell you that we are the only nation fighting the Huns today that permits German newspapers to be published in the country, I am sure you will agree with me and do everything in your power to stop it. They are working very insiduously in our mills and our factories, speaking the language of the people. And, ladies, we do not speak as a class to our workers at all. They have taken advantage of this fact. The Americans are more or less revolving in cliques and circles and caste, and they are waiving aside that, bringing everything down to the level of German propagandists, working against our weakness to gain their strength. We need our industrial force as no country in the world does. That means that we must use every ounce of energy in our factories, in our mills and in our shops and from our workers. We must speed up our forces in order to stand back of our men at the front. It costs us fourteen

times as much to get one man to the front as it does Germany; it costs us twenty times as much to support one man at the front as it does Germany, so you must realize that our odds are great and we must everyone of us stir up the spirit of '76, women, and come forward and get back of this need of your nation. You may not be experienced in industrial affairs. That is the reason why we are bringing it to you now so that you will know, and it is no excuse because you are not experienced that you may not act. Our boys at the front are not experienced fighters. Our men in government are not experienced in warfare, but they are learning by doing and that is what you can do. Inexperience is no excuse for lack of effort and you are slackers when you do not try. We need in America today industrial harmony, industrial unity, cooperation between the three great factors,—employer, employe and consumer, and the American woman represents the consumer, because as the purchasing agent for the homes she buys eighty per cent of the manufactured articles put forth in America, so you can realize from that your tremendous power. When I was here in Washington not very long ago I visited the Grover Cleveland School and I overheard the following dialogue between the teacher and Rastus. "Rastus, did you come to school with your hair in that condition and I told you to have it cut? Now, you stay after school and I will cut it myself." "Teacher, don't you dares cut my hair." "Why, it is against the rules to come that way and I will have to cut it." "But teacher, my maw's a powerful woman and she wants a new switch and she's done growing it on me." Now, this industrial propaganda we want to be like the new switch, only we want to grow it on all the women of America. Colonel Pope, a man of great initiative and wide vision, after studying industrial conditions here and in Europe came to the conclusion that the only thing that would save us was publicity and truth, and decided that the great factor in this issue would be getting the truth over to the American women. He realized that in every instance the American woman once knowing the truth will act for the right and act quickly. Each woman is a unit and is the power higher up and she can act in any way and get back of the cause.

Now, we need to get the industrial workers and Americanize them. We need to stamp out from their midst, from their social and civic life the German press, the German propagandist, the German teaching that are rampant in America. You, as this wonderful body of women, representing the finest and greatest in America, perfectly thrill me when I think of the power that you have in this issue. Your force would be a greater force and more irresistible than the cataract of Niagara if you would band together and act. In all communities you need to know the business laws and the need of these communities. In New York State 592 business laws were passed a year ago and most of them were unnecessary and hampered business. In Great Britain during that period only 92 business laws were passed. Now, ladies, with the power of the vote which the men did not bestow upon you, but gave to you because they needed your cooperation in this time and wanted it, and therefore expect you to use it, prove that you will use your opportunities and your brains in this hour of the nation's need, and know what our industrial business laws are and do not let any laws get through like the Browne law for child labor which they never have needed and never will need in

the United States. Do not let these things get through in your community; know what is going on and get back of the right things. Child labor weakens the industrial power of America; it always has and it always will.

The main theme that I want to bring to you and the men in America is the absolute elimination of the power and the force that the German propagandists have gotten in our shipyards, in the manufacture of munitions and essentials for warfare, and you can do this by working in your community. Open your clubs to the women, to the wives and daughters of the working people; bring them into your social and civic life and teach them what it means to be staunch to the country that has opened its doors to them, that has protected them, giving them homes and taking them away from the depths of squalor and servitude which they lived under in Europe. Teach loyalty to the country, and you can only do that by the human touch, of knowing them and getting them to know you and work with them. You must offset these German workers who are doing that very thing; they are talking to them in another language, they are teaching them to hate caste distinction in a democracy that is their selection, and that is the thing we are fighting against, and that is our weakness as a nation, and that is what the women of America are asked to eliminate from their midst in all and every community. You would be surprised to know how insidiously these German propagandists work in the guise of American labor agitators. I know of one case that was reported to me of a man who went out of St. Louis with \$150,000 supplied to him by the German element there. He went to New York and worked in the shipyards. I know at Malone, N. Y., where a German propagandist worked upon the people there and played on their National traits by telling them not to harvest the potatoes, and 150,000 bushels of potatoes rotted in the ground because the Irish people were told that those potatoes were going to England and that they would not be paid for them. Now, we must keep our ears to the ground just as they have done. We must constitute ourselves a national body of industrial workers and find out what they are doing in our communities to unsettle the working people and instil strife and dissatisfaction and disloyalty to American needs. The great issue at the present time, ladies, is the industrial forces which supply our men at the front. They must have the clothing, the munition and the food. The other day it was reported to me that two pair of shoes only lasted three weeks at the front. You can imagine with what speed we must get them over, and they are trying in Massachusetts and through that section of the country to do everything they can to weaken that productivity. They have learned that the men at the front must have shoes and they are starting insurrection and strife in that section to a tremendous degree. So you women who come from that section of the country must offset that. There is nothing that will help us win the war but the cooperation of the two forces, military and industrial. Germany has been a united nation, with her agricultural forces, her industrial forces, and her military forces back of the Hindenburg line. We must make an American line with our forces back of it,—industrial, agricultural and military, and the women of the nation in one solid body, sacrificing their all, not doing their bit, but doing their all to maintain this unity that we need

because we cannot let the women of France and England do more than we do. We, women of America, whose flag was made by a woman, must get back of that flag, and when this call comes to us to get into the game to fight the Hun, we must not falter for one moment. When General Pershing went to France, a woman who had driven the ambulance through Serbia was to take him to the front. She was somewhat late, and with great military precision he said: "Madam, you are three minutes late." She was Scotch-Irish and French descent. She looked at him, drew back her head, and said: "General, over here we think you are three years late." Now, we American women cannot afford to be three seconds late. Study your newspapers and find out what we need; get it from the Bureau of Information; get it from any source of information; the Government is willing to give you the knowledge. If any of you want anything more, write to me at 30 Church Street, New York City, and we will send speakers at absolutely no expense to your organization to give you this message of industrial speed. I say speed because we must have speed and unity to carry on, and carry on we must! We want to win, we want to get back of Uncle Sam and help him win a great victory soon, and winning soon means speed in every spot in this nation where industrial activity is concerned. We are going to get back of your flag:

For it is your flag and it is my flag,

And oh, how much it holds, your land and my land

Secure between its folds.

And your heart and my heart

Dost quiver to the sight.

Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,

Our red and blue and white.

The one flag, the great flag,

The flag for me and you,

It glorifies all else besides

Our red and white and blue.

(Applause; Congress rising.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure your time given this speaker is well spent.

MRS. SMITH (*Texas*): Right along the line of what Mrs. Kildare has just been saying, I have something I would like to present to the Congress:

WHEREAS, The German kaiser has financed newspapers in the United States to conduct a propaganda favorable to the nefarious schemes of Germany; has systematically stirred up anti-American sentiment in Mexico; has used the leaders of the German-American Alliance to influence that powerful organization against the interests of our people; has, by bribing public officials, sought to corrupt public opinion and spread sedition among us; and

WHEREAS, The kaiser has openly boasted that there were in the United States twenty million German subjects who are still loyal to the German crown and the Fatherland; and

WHEREAS, In school communities where Germans control the schools the German language is being taught exclusively or is given preference, and German

newspapers are keeping alive the spirit of fidelity to German autocracy, resulting in weakening our National spirit, fostering a hostile propaganda and undermining the patriotism of our American people;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we call upon the President and the Congress and legislatures of the several States to enact such laws as may be necessary to prohibit the publication and circulation of any periodicals in the languages of the various countries with which we are at war, and to prohibit the teaching of any such language in the primary grades of our schools, and to require all public records and notices to be written in the English language.

(Signed) MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
MRS. HODGKINS,
MRS. WM. H. WAIT.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It automatically goes to the Resolutions Committee.

MRS. CAPRON (*New York*): I want to vouch for the truth of what Mrs. Kildare says of the condition in Malone. It is true, every word of it.

MRS. MERIAM (*Pennsylvania*): Can Mrs. Kildare give us an address where we may write for advice when we recognize a certain form of German propaganda in our own district.

MRS. KILDARE: It is 30 Church Street, New York City.

MRS. COOK (*District of Columbia*): I would like to state that I think the Daughters of the Revolution should go on record as endorsing Mrs. Kildare's wonderful work.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Put it in the form of a resolution and give it to the Resolutions Committee.

MRS. SPENCER: I am very glad to have this opportunity to correct a statement that I made at the Board meeting. I came here firmly believing that it was the right thing to continue German in the public schools so we would have the advantage of knowing the enemy's language. Since I have been here and listened to the address of the President General and this wonderful address we have heard this morning and from other sources, I am convinced that I am entirely wrong and they are entirely right. In addition to these forms of propaganda mentioned, there is a dreadful propaganda among the Germans, and that is, with the negroes of the South.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Spencer is right; the German propaganda is working with the colored people of this nation and this will all come up in our discussion. We want this all brought out, and you will have plenty of time to do it.

MRS. ORTON: I can confirm that. I have a colored man in my employ. I inherited him from my father and mother and he has been in our family for forty years, and he tells me that the colored men are all being excited and stirred up against the Allies and against little Belgium because of the terrible atrocities in the Congo. That is one of the methods by which they are reaching the colored people.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have now reached the revision of the Constitu-

tion and By-Laws. The report of the committee will be given by the Chairman, Mrs. Morgan. I wish to say that Mrs. Morgan and her committee, besides the correspondence they have attended to, came on here to Washington during a terrible blizzard when the snow was ten inches deep, and spent the whole week together, one coming from Indiana and one from Michigan, and Mrs. Morgan from the South. So you know that they have all been interested in this and I want you to listen to it and hear what they have to say to you this morning.

MRS. LANE: I am sorry you were not all here last night to enjoy the splendid evening we had with our early members. Mrs. Cabell was dear, and every member on the program gave splendid addresses, but Mrs. Minor's was the crowning glory of the evening. I would, therefore, like to move that the splendid address of Mrs. Minor delivered last night, "The Deeper Meaning of the D. A. R.," be printed in the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Spencer.

MRS. COOK: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If the mover has no objection, I would like to have her add that the motion be printed at the top of the article, because Mrs. Minor is Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and she would not want it to go in the magazine unless that motion went in with it.

MRS. LANE: I accept the amendment.

The motion as amended was put and carried.

MRS. GEBHARDT (*Iowa*): May I ask while the type is set that it be printed for distribution?

MRS. MORGAN: As the President General has stated, the members of the committee met here in Washington and gave a week, morning, noon and night to the work of this revision. I want to call your attention to the fact that three times I have served on the Revision Committee, once with Mrs. Donald McLean, when we did not achieve results, from the fact that two of us, Miss Green, the good lawyer of Rhode Island, and myself, believed that there should be a reduction of National dues in favor of the States. We also believed there should be State conferences and recognition of the chapters in the States. Mrs. McLean was National with a great big "N," and I did admire her with all my heart, but we differed in those two things. The consequence was that the committee did not report. The next time I served under Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. You know what the result of that was. The last Congress authorized a committee to be appointed by the President General to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society. The result of that work is before you. As Chairman of that committee, I take it that I am permitted to read the following:

Your Committee on the Revision of the National Constitution and By-Laws, appointed by the President General and authorized by the Continental Congress of 1917, asks that the Congress recommit the revision to be further perfected and instruct the committee to have the revision ready for action at the next meeting of the Continental Congress. Also that the President General be authorized to appoint the members of such committee. This request for recommitment is made because of the number of amendments sent in to the committee, some of which are very

well worth consideration, but have come in so late as to make it impossible to present the revision with these incorporated.

MISS RICHARDS: As a member of the committee, I move the adoption of this resolution. The committee has given it very careful consideration and I am sure you will agree that it is a good resolution.

MRS. BOYNTON: I second the motion.

MRS. DUVAL (S. C.): I want to be very clear on that. Then we do not act on the reduction of representation rules for next year?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: When at this last Congress, if you will remember, the Congress voted that this revision be submitted to you, also that at the same time these three little separate ones were presented by separate people. According to our rules, those had to go out with the Constitution. Now when these copies are passed to you if you will look carefully through these three, one of them was incorporated bodily; that was the naming of chapters. The other one is about members at large, and the other about the representation of forty in a chapter. While they were separate, if you had looked in the proposed revision you would have found that when those came up they could either have been voted on or not, and it was covered in the other only in a different way. We were flooded with letters about that forty representation. If the writers had looked in the Constitution that the committee sent out they would have found that you still had your twelve; every chapter should be represented, and then you could have come here and voted and not taken the forty. But we were flooded with statements that the little chapters were being trampled under our feet, and we were compared to the kaiser, and the little chapters were poor little Belgium. The committee had nothing to do with sending it out, and if you will just be careful in reading those things you will save a good deal of misunderstanding. If this is recommitted you can also ask to have the three amendments recommitted.

MRS. PATTON: This is for the consideration of the report of the Revision Committee and the amendments which would be presented on the floor of the Congress; is not that the main purpose of the appointment of this committee? Cannot those amendments be suggested now at this time?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have just made the point. We have had so many come in. If you vote to recommit, then we will give our time to all the suggestions and let you talk so this committee can act more intelligently next time. We will pass on nothing today. Recommit it, but we want all your thoughts expressed and you can send them to the committee.

MRS. PATTON: It is for consideration, but not for action.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If you vote to recommit there will be no action this year at all.

MRS. MORGAN: And permit me to ask this body on behalf of the next Revision Committee that you carefully read your Constitution and send in soon as possible the changes you wish made. You have a whole year to send to the appointed Chairman, which will not be myself. I am here before you for the last time, but I want you to send in time for them to be considered. We have, for instance, from

the Treasurer General at least twelve amendments brought to us to be incorporated in the revision. We have them from all directions. Even our great parliamentary authority, General Robert, has sent in any number of suggestions to the committee and they have come in at the very last moment of time. It would be impossible for us to get up before you and present anything that would not confuse you. We want you to have, not for your own good, not for any good or credit that may come to us or be due to the Revision Committee, we want this body to have a worthy instrument to govern you. We are willing to make any sacrifice of our own wishes in this matter, but we do earnestly beg that you will consider these things beforehand and not come on the floor of Congress without having carefully read your Constitution and By-Laws and then obtain revision. And now may I take the floor for a few moments? I would suggest to the President General, if she will permit me to do so, that in appointing a new committee she appoint the same members. They have carefully gone over all of this matter and are in a position to know very well the pulse of this great body, and I trust that she will see fit to appoint that same committee with the exception of the Chairman. Your Chairman has given twenty-six years of faithful, devoted service to this organization. (Applause.) When your President General called out last night for the charter members in the body, I think I was perhaps one of two or three who stood up in that body, as I am a charter member of this organization. I have been honored with many of its offices. It is time now and I have promised to retire from the active work of this organization. My State did me the honor to nominate me for a candidate for the President General of this Society when the term of office of our present President General expires. I thank them most cordially for this. Not but what I believe I deserve it; nor do I hesitate to say that if I were a candidate I would deserve to be elected. (Applause.) I want also to add that the time is rapidly coming when you will realize that the South has a right to fill that chair, but the position of President General, with all of its cares, its perplexities and its exactions have no allurements for me. This is a great body of women, and I am as proud of you as I can be. I have been so often criticised in the other organizations to which I belong because I am constantly referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution. They say, "For mercy's sake, can we not do anything without Mrs. Morgan telling us what the Daughters of the American Revolution do?" So you see how I have loved you. I believe the serious trouble, the blot on this organization, always comes when there are elections. Now, do not have it so. There are very few who are put forward who are not worthy. Fight openly, squarely. (Applause.) I wish to give you a case in point. I came here full of love and devotion to this Society. A certain member whom I have always respected for the great work she has done, having perhaps other thoughts in mind or other purposes, and having heard that my State had nominated me for this position of the President General at the expiration of the present incumbent's term, has purposely, with malice aforethought, passed me four or five times without speaking. That is not right. Let us all join together—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We cannot have any personalities.

MRS. MORGAN: Once when I was on the floor I was told that I was out of order. It is not often that I am told that I am out of order, but on that occasion I was, but I had said what I wanted to say before I was called down. So, my dear friends—I wish I might say, "Fellow citizens"—I am going back home to work harder and harder for my mountain work. It is a beautiful work, and instead of your votes, I would love your dollars to help me in the education and in the uplift of our Appalachian people. This German kaiser would never have had the power that he has today if we had educated our people as we should have educated them, if we had not sent across the sea millions of dollars to Mongolians and Chinese and Japanese and educated our own people who have not the ability to sign their own name. Thousands upon thousands of our splendid boys who will die in France are unable to write back home a letter to their people. Now, that is a terrible slur upon us, the neglect of our duty. The second work I am going to devote myself to, as I have devoted myself for a number of years or for a long while, is to obtain the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. I thank you very much indeed. Good-bye to you all.

MRS. BOONE: I want to be a little clearer about this. Suppose that this resolution to recommit this is defeated.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If you vote to recommit we live under the old Constitution. Next year we take it up just as we would to-day. If you vote not to recommit, then you take this as we have prepared it.

MRS. DUVAL: Might we ask one point and decide that now?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: No; we want you to discuss and get your feeling on that. The only way you can do it is to do it before we take the vote.

MRS. DUVAL: If the committee wants it recommitted we are perfectly willing to have them bring back a better proposition. Might we vote on one point now?

MRS. GEDNEY: We understand that the Committee on Revision endorses this resolution?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Absolutely.

MRS. PATTON: May I speak to that?

MRS. MORGAN: I think I was a little remiss. I did not read the names of the committee as affixed to this resolution. The Committee on Revision is: Janet Richards, Emma L. Crowell, Susan H. Perkins, Helen M. Joy and S. B. C. Morgan, Chairman.

MISS RICHARDS: I merely wish to call the attention of the house to the fact that Mrs. Morgan's resolution does not include anything mandatory about the continuation of this committee. It was merely a recommendation in her supplementary remarks. The motion before you is merely that you recommit in order that whatever committee is appointed by our President General may report a better and more complete instrument next year. It does not seem to me that we should waste much more time on the discussion. I call for the question.

MRS. PATTON: Simply a question of information. A number are asking the same question. I seconded the motion. In doing that I did it with the idea that we are to discuss for consideration recommendations for amendments.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: No; if you vote to recommit it goes back to the committee and then comes to the Congress next time. I want you to understand what that means. It does not mean that we will bring this same document to you again. They will redraft it and put in these amendments and present it to you again, incorporating in it suggestions sent in or spoken of that they deem advisable and fix it up for you in a proper way.

MRS. PATTON: But if we cannot recommend these amendments how are they going to know what we think about them?

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, as a member of the committee may I be permitted to answer Mrs. Patton's question in this way. You may send in any proposition that you wish in the way of an amendment to your new Revision Committee. This new Revision Committee will be appointed and announced by the President General, no doubt, before the close of this Congress. Then it would be in order for any member of the body to send in her proposed amendment, which will be studied and presented here next year for your final action. It does not mean that because the committee reports it you will have to accept it, and it is open to all Daughters to send in any proposed amendment that they see fit.

MRS. PATTON: Then we can have full discussion and no recommendations.

MRS. WILES: I move the previous question on the motion to recommit. Seconded by Mrs. Yawger.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is just to stop debate. The previous question is ordered. That means now you vote to close debate.

The motion was put and carried unanimously. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now we will vote to recommit.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now will some one move to recommit these three?

MRS. BRYAN: I move to recommit.

Seconded by Mrs. Patton.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Under the old Constitution you will see your Constitution says you cannot amend the Constitution when there is a national election for President General on. When you adopted three years that automatically changed that. So you cannot amend the Constitution in 1920, but you can in 1919.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The motion before you is to refer these three amendments to the Committee on Revision also.

MISS FLETCHER: May there now be discussion on that motion to recommit these three amendments, and I would like to make the statement that I intend to vote against recommitting those, for the reason that I think there is a large interest in these questions among the members of the Daughters who are here representing their chapters? I have been told that a number of women have come to represent their chapters because they understood this amendment in regard to the limitation of representation would come up at this time. It seems only fair if women have come any distance, believing that that question was to be taken up at this time to settle, to give them a chance to do it. I am in favor of considering these amendments if they could be so considered and voted upon.

MISS RICHARDS: Point of order. We have passed the motion to close debate.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You want to understand this, that if you vote on any of these three amendments to-day you keep us from doing anything with the revision next year.

MISS FLETCHER: Why, Madam President?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Because your Constitution and By-Laws say that you can only revise your Constitution once in two years. Now, if you revise by even this little bit you spoil it for the next year, and your representation for next year will remain the same, and you can have just as much right to say as much as you want to.

MISS FLETCHER: Then I would like to say that I will vote to recommit.

MRS. LANE: Would it be possible to withdraw one of those amendments? I am strictly opposed to it. My name is signed to one of them.

MISS SERPELL: My name is signed, too. One of the members of the committee asked me if I wanted to see the representation reduced and I signed, but I certainly do not want to see the little chapters cut out.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think it is the almost unanimous opinion that the little chapters must have representation. (Applause.) (Rising vote.) I know that that was the unanimous opinion of the committee. You go right on for the next Congress with your old representation, just as you have it now, and I think that will satisfy everybody. (Applause.)

A DELEGATE (R. I.): Could we have just a voice on that in this Congress, to show that this Congress endorses that?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: All right; we will take a vote to endorse it.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: All those who want the chapters represented at least once, no matter what size, please stand up.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You will be represented that way next year. (Applause.)

Now, you see we have gained some time which I felt sure after meeting with the committee that we would do, and that was the reason why we did not force the Liberty Loan the other day. We are going to raise our \$100,000 for the Liberty Loan if possible. You know there is a limit of time, May 4, and we must have the money before that time if we invest in it. There is no question that if we had absolute pledges—and a Daughter of the American Revolution pledge is as good as her bond and her money—we can get the money, borrow the money to buy these bonds and let the Daughters and individuals redeem these single pledges later. So I want you to come this afternoon ready to pledge for yourselves or your chapters in any way you can, and if you will give us a written signed pledge we can raise the money to cover all the pledges made. Also with our magazine, we want subscribers to our magazine. I will frankly say I have had a number ask for my address and it has gone to the printers. It will be in the next issue of the magazine. We want the wonderful address of Mrs. Minor last night to appear in the following one. Her address giving the ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution

should be read by every Daughter in the United States. It was a perfectly marvelous document which she gave last night. That will appear, and we shall try to run off extra copies, so that all can have them who wish them. We want you to come prepared at the opening session this afternoon to carry this Liberty Bond and show the Government that the Daughters of the American Revolution are behind it. Get ready; go around, every one of you; become a Liberty Bond speaker to your neighbor. We can have a half an hour now for two or three-minute speakers.

MRS. STERNBERG: I would like to give \$100 to start the ball rolling.

MRS. CULVER: Eagle Rock Chapter, New Jersey, pledges \$1,000.

MRS. SPENCER (*Tenn.*): \$50.

MRS. LAUNSBURG: \$100.

MRS. WAIT (*Mich.*): Michigan pledged \$546 for the Third Liberty Loan; Sophie de Marsac Chapter, \$233.

MRS. BOONE: Is it the dollar per capita that we have collected from our State?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes. "From Mrs. E. K. Perkins, \$50."

MRS. BOONE: Kentucky has approximately \$1,000.

MRS. SHERRERD (*N. J.*): The several chapters pledge as follows: Orange Mountain Chapter, \$50; Nova Caesarea Chapter, \$100; Boudinot Chapter, \$100; Continental Chapter, \$50; Gen. Frelinghuysen, \$28; Tennent Chapter, \$25; Mrs. Sherrerd, personally, for son, \$100.

MRS. GEBHARDT: Iowa pledges \$200 more.

MRS. PRENTISS: Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire, \$125.

MRS. BRYAN (*Tenn.*): \$50 personal gift; \$115 more from Tennessee.

MRS. DAVIS (*Ark.*): \$100.

MRS. FOSTER (*Ga.*): I have a wire, "Add \$61.55 to check for bond. (Signed) Mrs. Howard McCall."

MRS. BOSLEY (*Md.*): Maryland gives \$278. I wish to say that not all of the chapters are represented here to-day. We are hoping to increase our contribution.

MRS. BAHNSEN (*Ill.*): \$1,000 from the State.

MRS. GILKES (*Fla.*): I think every chapter has given, but Jacksonville gives \$25.

MRS. BOSLEY: I wish to add to Maryland's contribution. Ann Arundel Chapter, \$19; Baltimore Chapter, \$51; Peggy Stewart Chapter, \$48; Jane Montgomery Chapter, \$15; Mordecai Gist Chapter, \$25; John Eager Howard Chapter, \$10; Frederick, \$10; Commodore Joshua Barney, \$10; Prince Georges, \$10; Thomas Johnson, \$20; Major William Thomas, \$59.

MRS. SYME (*Ky.*): \$50 for the loan.

MRS. ELLIOTT (*Md.*): \$50 as a personal gift.

MISS DOUGHTY (*N. J.*): Gen. La Fayette Chapter, Atlantic City, \$100.

MRS. RENWICK (*Cal.*): \$100 from Claremont Chapter.

MISS TEMPLE (*Tenn.*): One of the finest meetings we had this year was the day in which we had a Liberty Loan meeting. Each chapter was asked to give \$1. I do not know just how much we have raised, but Bonny Kate Chapter gives \$50 more.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: "John Sevier Chapter, Tennessee, \$5, instructions to delegate."

MISS PATTEN (*Conn.*): Wadsworth Chapter, \$120.

MRS. ELLISON (*Mass.*): Massachusetts has already given \$4,000 and we have pledges as follows: Peace Party Chapter, \$25; State Regent, \$100 personally.

MRS. CLARKE (*Mass.*): Your Historian General from Massachusetts, \$100.

MRS. BECK (*Ind.*): I pledge an additional \$1,000 for the Daughters of Indiana.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Indiana's Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Carey, \$100.

MRS. CALDER (*R. I.*): 1,044 members, and our \$1,044 will be made good before the end of the Congress. (Applause.)

MRS. PAINTER (*Mo.*): I have \$23 from the Albany Chapter, \$6.76 from the Frankford Chapter, making the total given from Missouri, \$1,198.

MRS. HUME (*Wis.*): Mrs. Caroline Merriam \$20 in the name of the Waupun Chapter.

A DELEGATE (*Mo.*): Ten cents from every child of the American Revolution in my State.

MRS. POTTS (*D. C.*): For the Maj. L'Enfant Chapter, \$50 for the loan.

MISS FLETCHER (*D. C.*): \$50.

MRS. WAIT (*Mich.*): \$305 from Michigan, and the Louisa St. Clair Chapter pledges \$445.

MRS. HALL (*Del.*): Delaware pledges or expects to give her per capita, but I can pledge positively the per capita for the Caesar Rodney and the Elizabeth Cook Chapters.

MRS. PAULY (*Ohio*): I am very proud to present the full quota of the membership of the Cincinnati Chapter, \$300, for the loan, and \$100 for the little village we are about to rehabilitate.

A DELEGATE (*N. Y.*): The Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter gives \$25.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: A note has come to me to the platform saying that they want to know if this Liberty Loan is to be an endowment fund for the building. Now, I want to give you a few minutes' plain common sense talk. Before you know what you are going to do with your money you must raise it. The bonds do not come due for ten years, and there may be none of us here at that time. What we are asking is to have the Daughters of the American Revolution go on record as raising this to go to the Government right away. When it comes due whoever is in existence will take care of it in some way. All we have to do with it is the \$4,000 interest. To-morrow you will have plenty of time to decide what you will do with that money as it comes in, about \$4,000 a year on this \$100,000. Let us raise the money for the Government and go on record. It will never be spent for a thing unless the majority of the house or the Congress or your board says so. Keep women in office whom you can trust and leave it to them.

MRS. SCOTT: Madam President General, I think that the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled here to-day ought to make a drive for that Liberty Loan. Everything is done by a drive nowadays. I think we ought to make a drive to raise that \$100,000 before this Congress adjourns.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are going to.

MRS. SCOTT: We must not say that we cannot do this. What the Germans would

do to us if they were to come over here nobody knows. It is for us to get behind our Government and raise this money. We are in an awful position, and we cannot put it off. Let us help now in this extremity. Do not adjourn to-day until we can say to the world that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have raised this \$100,000; until we can say to Mr. McAdoo that we have \$100,000 pledged by the Daughters of the American Revolution to help the Government at this time. We cannot afford to do anything else; with the prestige, the reputation, the character that we have, we cannot afford to go back on the Government.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, you will all realize that in taking down these names, while our Recording Secretary and our stenographers have been trying hard to get accurate records, we must have here in the Treasurer General's office your written pledge of what has been given in this house. In addition to the records taken here, we must have exactly what you have pledged. If it has already been pledged and sent in be sure and make the distinction so that we will not count it twice.

MRS. SCOTT: I want to say that I want to subscribe \$1,500. (Applause.) We must follow up our words with action. The one thing we can do just now is to buy bonds.

MRS. SHEALEY: As a member of the Col. John Donelson Chapter I wish to announce our chapter has given \$100.

MRS. GREENAWALT: That is a District Chapter, I want you to know.

MRS. PATTON: I not only have a son, but I have a daughter, a member of the Commodore Joshua Barney Chapter, who is a National Red Cross army nurse. The chapter has but nineteen members and has already given \$10. I want to pledge \$15. I wish it were so much more. We must not consider, Madam President General, what a future Congress is going to do with these bonds. We are taking care of our country and our allies, in helping France, in keeping down the Huns and doing our part, and do not let us think one thing about the investment, for if we could give our hearts we would tear them out and give them.

MISS SERPELL: I have \$44 in cash for Virginia and a pledge of \$121.

MRS. TUNSTALL (D. C.): The Dorothy Hancock Chapter gives \$50.

MRS. VANDIVER (Ala.): The Peter Forney Chapter, \$10.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Mrs. J. A. Walker, Brownwood, Tex., \$100; Mrs. Boynton, Tucson Chapter, \$35 for bonds; Tucson Chapter, \$25.

A DELEGATE: The Marcia Burns Chapter, District of Columbia, \$50.

MRS. HARRIS (Ohio): The Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, \$227; Oxford Caroline Scott, \$9; Catherine Greene, \$25; the State of Ohio will not desert the National Society and the Government in this critical hour.

MRS. WAIT: The Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, \$50, and \$10 from one of the two baby chapters of Michigan, which makes it 50 per cent over its quota.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, remember, we want the dollar just as much as the large amounts.

MRS. BOWRON: Capt. Robert Nichols Chapter, New York, \$30, and \$30 for Tiliology.

A DELEGATE: \$50 more from the District.

MRS. PARKS FISHER: West Virginia, \$200 pledged.

A DELEGATE: \$15 from Arkansas.

MISS CHENOWETH (*D. C.*): Continental Chapter, \$20.

MISS TYLER (*Ala.*): Bienville Chapter, of Anniston, Ala., of twenty-three members, pledges \$23.

MRS. FOSTER (*Ga.*): \$25 for the Georgia delegation.

MRS. LOUGHBOROUGH: Janet Montgomery Chapter, District of Columbia, \$50.

MRS. VANDEGRIFT: \$100 for Liberty Loan, through the Margaret Whetten Chapter.

MRS. SCOTT: The \$1,500 I invested in the Liberty Bond is pledged to the credit of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. HANLEY: Illinois yesterday gave \$2,617. Our beloved Mrs. Scott has given \$1,500 in the name of the State this morning. Mrs. Francis, of Chicago Chapter, \$50, and Mrs. King, of Jacksonville, \$25. That makes us \$5,192, which takes us over the top; and the Rockford Chapter has sent \$50, so we are well beyond our quota.

MRS. MORGAN: I rise to a question of privilege. I want to say that the reason I have not responded to this call is—comes from the fact that the Association for the Education of Georgia Mountaineers, of which I have the honor to be founder and President, sold \$245,000 worth of bonds. Of course my contribution went there.

MRS. ELLISON (*Mass.*): Mrs. Frank B. Hall, \$5.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH (*D. C.*): Mrs. Polkinhorn, \$25; Mrs. Cox, \$100 from Our Flag Chapter, for bond.

MRS. GEDNEY: I find that there is some misunderstanding. I think the Daughters must understand that their subscription is a direct gift to the Hall, that the interest is not for your own use, but for the use of Memorial Continental Hall.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The interest is the Society's. This must come to the Society as a gift.

MRS. CRUM: I hold in my hand some receipts in the interest of the food conservation. Our chapter has already pledged \$70. The proceeds from the sale of these receipts will be turned in to the Liberty Loan bond. I have already sold \$30 worth. They are ten cents each.

MRS. ROSE (*Conn.*): The Mary Silliman Chapter has already given its quota of \$375. We received the prize of \$50 for the greatest number of subscribers to the magazine. This has been turned over to the Liberty Loan.

MRS. HANLEY: The Governor Bradford Chapter, of Danville, Ill., \$20.

MRS. DUVALL (*S. C.*): \$200 for South Carolina.

MRS. SPENCER (*Ga.*): \$100 for the Oglethorpe Chapter.

MRS. MORGAN: \$900 from Mississippi.

MRS. BAHNSEN: Chicago Chapter won the second prize. She turns it over to the Liberty Loan. \$50 more for Illinois.

MRS. HARRIS: Chickamauga Chapter, Tenn., \$100.

The Official Reader read announcements.

A recess was taken at 12.35.

THURSDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 18, 1918.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You know, an open confession is good for the soul. I forgot something this morning. As long as we put off the revision of the Constitution I knew that we would have some extra time and I intended to tell the State Regents, who were on for Friday, if they wished to come on this afternoon we would be glad to have them. I had a letter from Mrs. Campbell stating that she had been very ill and would not be able to be here and she sent me no report, but Mrs. Dunning, who has recently passed away, did send her report with the request that Mrs. Foster, of Georgia, read the report for her.

The report of the Committee on the Building Fund for American International College for Immigrants was read by Mrs. Foster and unanimously adopted.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: During the past four years the work of collecting funds for the D. A. R. building for the American International College, was carried on by the Patriotic Education Committee, and a fund of over \$2,000 was raised in this way.

Our present President General decided that as the raising of this fund is a special work it should have a place of its own among the national committees. It was the ambition of your Chairman to make rapid progress during the year in the accumulation of funds, but the war clouds grew heavier and heavier until all other patriotic work had to stand aside for that which would be of direct help in carrying on the war into which our country has been drawn. It has therefore seemed best to your Chairman to make no special appeal for this fund this year, but only to receive contributions voluntarily sent in.

The amount of this fund at the time of the last Congressional report was:

.....	\$1,197.23
Interest during the year.....	38.93
Contributions	1,026.78

Total amount to date..... \$2,262.94

The Americanization work of the college has been successful, as is shown by the fact that it has over thirty stars in its service flag in honor of the students who have left the college to join the American forces. Many more whose sympathies are entirely with us would gladly have gone had not their places of birth classed them among the enemy aliens. This has been a source of great disappointment and grief to many of them.

Very early in the call for troops one of the students contributed generously to various funds for war relief and with his last \$50 bought a Liberty Bond and then enlisted. Still another of foreign birth tried three times to enlist, but each time he was rejected because he was too short for his weight. He was so determined to enter the service that he took special exercise at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium for several weeks and succeeded in increasing his height over an inch. After this he made a fourth application and was accepted and is now fighting with the 104th Regiment in France. Many other illustrations of the loyalty of these students might be given, but these are sufficient to show the thoroughness of the work which the college is doing in Americanizing its students.

Just at present there is room for all of the students enrolled, as the ranks have been so depleted by the war; but when this terrible carnage is over, the need for more buildings will be just as great as before; and it is still the sincere hope of your Chairman that our present President General, as our highest official, may take part in the dedication of a D. A. R. building for the American International College.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING, *Chairman American International College, D. A. R. Building Fund.*

MISS RITCHIE (*Md.*): Would it not be proper, out of respect to the report and to the memory of Mrs. Dunning, who has been a very ardent worker, that this Congress rise as a body in recognition of her good work. Seconded by Mrs. Roome.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We did that the day the announcement was made of her death.

MRS. FOSTER: I think the thought is that the Congress should rise in recognition of her work on this report.

The Congress rose.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There is another little act of courtesy, and while I am sure that when resolutions come in this will be included in them; this Congress owes a vote of thanks to Mrs. Hanger for her incessant work on those registration blanks. She is very ill and unable to be here to read her report, and I am sure a vote of sympathy and of remembrance will be appreciated.

MRS. ELLISON: May I have the privilege of making that resolution? I move that the sympathy of this Congress be extended to Mrs. Hanger. Seconded by Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Miss Hardy.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You understand that you are suspending the rules, but Mrs. Hanger has been a member of our Board; this year terminates her services on our board, and I am sure you are willing to suspend the rules and have this vote of sympathy sent.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote.

MRS. PULSIFER: Might we add "appreciation of her work?"

MRS. COOK (*Pa.*): I would like to give a contribution: Yorktown Chapter, \$25; Tioga Point Chapter, \$50; Gettysburg Chapter, \$25; Ft. McIntosh Chapter, \$5; a total amount of \$105 more from Pennsylvania.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: Ann Hill Chapter, \$5; American, \$6; Magruder, \$19; Columbia, \$10; Dolly Madison, \$25; Potomac, \$25.

MRS. PAINTER (*Mo.*): \$58 more, a dollar for every member of the Ann Haynes Chapter, making Missouri's donation \$1,256.

MRS. COOK: I have for the Machwihlusing Chapter, Pa., \$10.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: Sarah Franklin Chapter, \$5; Stephen Moylan, \$10; Frances Scott, \$5.

MRS. FOSTER: \$60 from the Pittsburgh Chapter for bonds.

MRS. KLINE: I would like to add \$23.

MRS. COBBS: \$10 for Alabama.

MRS. COOK: \$10 from the Gettysburg Chapter.

A DELEGATE: For the John Eager Howard Chapter, \$23.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sorry that our Honorary President Presiding had to leave. She was very sorry. She came to me at the close of our morning session and said: "You are asking for such big amounts; poor little me cannot give anything like that, but I do want to give \$5." We told her the small amount was just as acceptable as the large, so I would like to say for Mrs. Cabell that she gave \$5. (Applause).

MRS. BAHNSEN: George Roberts Clark Chapter, \$2; Chicago Chapter, \$6.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: Katherine Montgomery Chapter pledges \$10.

MRS. WALLIS (*Va.*): Fairfax County Chapter adds \$5. \$5 for bars and \$1 for nephew William Francis Torreyson.

MRS. COOPER (*Chairman of Pages*): It is the wish of the pages that they should go on record as contributing toward the Liberty Loan. The pages of 1918 so far have pledged themselves for \$35. It was suggested at this time that there would be no collection from the pages, so this has been done purely at their suggestion, purely by their wish which I think is a very lovely one.

MRS. SMITH (*Texas*): \$25, the Betty Martin Chapter at Temple, Texas. I have a telegram to Mrs. Burleson from her chapter at Austin stating that they have sent in \$18 and have \$17 more on hand. I have a check of \$10 from the Agnes Woodson Chapter at Dalton, Texas, and \$5 in cash from Mrs. J. H. Barton, of Agnes Woodson Chapter, Thankful Hubbard Chapter, \$38. I have a telegram from the State Treasurer saying that since her report came in on the 15th, \$30 more has been added to the Liberty Loan, and another from Mrs. Harwood, adding \$21 more.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The request has come from a number asking me if I will please state again that this money that is being subscribed is an outright gift with the interest and all to the National Society. The chapters are to have no direct benefit from this interest or the Liberty Loan. They will get their help from the good that will come from it as a whole.

MRS. ORTON: Who owns the bonds?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The National Society.

MRS. BOSLEY (*Md.*): I would like to state that the Janet Montgomery Chapter raises its subscription from \$50 to \$60, making its full quota of chapter members, and the Prince Georges County Chapter from \$10 to \$23, making a total of \$443.

A DELEGATE (*D. C.*): Martha Washington Chapter, \$10.

A DELEGATE (*Kan.*): Topeka Chapter, \$10; Gen. Edward Hand Chapter, \$10.

MRS. HUME (*Wis.*): \$5 to the credit of the Milwaukee Chapter.

MRS. BECK: I wish to alter the figures for Indiana and to say that we will meet our full quota for approximately 3,000 members.

MRS. GEDNEY: How long time will we have? Will you please explain how much time we may have in which to redeem the pledges?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You can have the time; we will give you the time if you give us the pledges

MRS. ROOME: May I ask if a time limit of six months would be considered reasonable?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes, that is all right.

MRS. BAHNSEN (*Ill.*): The Fort Armstrong Chapter, \$5.

MRS. LOGAN: You can add \$10 for Illinois

A DELEGATE: I will pledge \$10 for the District of Columbia.

A DELEGATE (*Kan.*): I have \$20 more for Kansas.

MRS. COOPER: The pages announce their subscription increased to \$40.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: Monticello Chapter adds \$30, \$25 given by one member.

MRS. HARRIS: I have a telegram from Mrs. West saying the Bellefontaine Chapter pledges their full quota.

MRS. MORRIS (*Minn.*): Lake Agassiz Chapter, \$12; a newly organized chapter; Colonial Chapter, \$100; Minneapolis Chapter, \$50; Old Trails Chapter, \$50; Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter, \$34; Nathan Hale Chapter, \$69; Keewaydin Chapter, \$27; St. Anthony Falls Chapter, the second newest chapter, \$10; the State Regent, \$25; Lake City Chapter, \$10.

MRS. FORD: Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter adds \$19, thus filling their quota

MRS. COOPER: The pages, \$50.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I want every Daughter or if you are not a Daughter, anyone in the house who is taking our magazine to arise.

(Over two-thirds rose).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now those seated who are willing to subscribe to the magazine before the year ends, will join this group.

(Unanimous vote). One of our Vice Presidents General sitting on the platform says she has not missed a magazine for 21 years.

MRS. BRYAN: I have taken it for twenty years.

MRS. ROOME: I have taken every number from the very beginning.

MISS FLETCHER: I wish permission to refer to the Liberty Loan and to say that it seems to me that the Liberty Loan booth, which has been conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been such a success that it occurs to me to ask the permission of this body to allow the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia to continue having somewhere a Liberty Loan booth to solicit in the name of the National Society, the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds, not only of this issue, but of such other issues as may be put forth later. I ask permission of this body to allow the District Chapters to do that in the Capital of our country in the name of the National Society.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection the house will give the Executive Committee of the Board the power to grant that request and it will do it in that way. If there is no objection we will make arrangements to have that done. Here is a pledge of \$100 from Arkansas.

MRS. BOSLEY: I would like to pledge \$10 for the Washington-Custis Chapter of Maryland.

MRS. LANE: I pledge the remainder necessary to bring the Dallas Chapter up to its quota.

MRS. HARRIS: May I present a resolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You may.

MRS. HARRIS :

WHEREAS, at the burial of our American heroes, victims of the torpedoing of the Tuscania, there was no United States flag to be found in the village, and

WHEREAS, a few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a miniature emblem carried by one of the men, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled transmit to their Scotch sisters through the proper authorities their deep appreciation of this beautiful service. (Signed) MRS. EDWARD L. HARRIS,

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,

MRS. WM. H. WAIT.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, while we all appreciate that and would be willing to pass a resolution of that kind, my feeling is that it should go to the Resolutions Committee and then when it comes up on the floor we can give it as hearty a vote as we want, but I wanted Mrs. Harris to present this to you.

THE OFFICIAL READER: The Montrose Chapter, of Pennsylvania, adds \$10; Pittsburgh Chapter, \$10; Wyoming Valley Chapter, \$25; \$5 from the Milwaukee Chapter; and \$10 from Mrs. Farrell, personal.

MISS SERPELL: A credit of \$85 from James G. Penn; Dorothea Henry Chapter, Va., \$75 for per capita for Loan and \$10 for ancestral bars.

MRS. SQUIRES (Applause): May I have the privilege of presenting now to you and to this house some resolutions signed by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott and myself:

Madam President General, Ladies of the Congress: There appears among the names, the charter names in our books, in our Constitution, one name of a dear friend who has passed beyond.

WHEREAS, on the 15th of March, 1918, the Almighty Power in the plenitude of His wisdom has taken from our National Society and from her devoted friends, one of the most brilliant and lovable members, Henrietta Nesmith Greely, the wife of General Greely. She was one of our charter members, her national number being 19, and she is held in remembrance as one of the organizers of our Society.

BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of Henrietta Nesmith Greely the National Society mourns the loss of a member whose lovable character, splendid courage and patriotic devotion cannot be excelled.

RESOLVED, that her fair memory shall never fade from our minds, and that her services as one of the organizers of this Society shall never be forgotten.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Greely's distinguished and devoted husband and to her six loving children.

MRS. STERNBERG: I move the adoption of this resolution to be turned over to the committee and be inserted in the remembrance book. Seconded by Mrs. Howell. The motion was put and carried.

THE TREASURER GENERAL: Old Northwest Chapter, Ohio, \$52; Chicago Chapter, \$1; Denver Chapter, \$100.

MRS. LOOMIS: \$50 in the name of Mrs. Buel, \$50 in the name of Mrs. Bissell, and \$50 in the name of Mrs. Minor, of Connecticut.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: As I came into the Hall this afternoon some one suggested that we ask everyone of those having ancestors, those of us wearing

ancestral bars to give a dollar for every ancestral bar we wear. It is delightful suggestion; I have eight on my ribbon; I want to subscribe \$8.

MRS. FOSTER: I have eight and will subscribe \$8.

MRS. GRANT: I have fourteen and will subscribe that amount.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: I have fifteen and will give \$15.

MRS. HOWELL: I have only 3, but will gladly give \$10.

A DELEGATE (*Vt.*): \$3 for myself and \$14 for my daughter.

MRS. HEAVNER (*W. Va.*): I will subscribe \$6.

MRS. HUME (*Wis.*): Mrs. Lovejoy, Janesville Chapter, \$25.

MISS WOLFE (*D. C.*): \$3 for bars.

A DELEGATE (*Ark.*): \$5.

MRS. JOY (*Mich.*): I will give \$5.

MRS. PERKINS: I am the proud possessor of 7 bars, and wish to add \$7.

MRS. COOK: \$6 from Miss Evans of Pennsylvania.

MISS HARDY (*Ark.*): I have 11; I gave \$5 this morning and will give \$6 more.

MRS. ROBINSON (*Me.*): \$8.

MRS. TALBOTT: \$5; three bars, another pending.

MRS. MOODY (*Del.*): \$10 in memory of my grandmother who urged me to join this Society.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: Our Flag Chapter of the District gives \$52 full quota.

A DELEGATE (*Va.*): May I make the suggestion of \$1 for those serving their country?

MRS. PATTON: I want to give \$75 for my mother who is 86 years old and an active member of the Commodore Joshua Barney Chapter.

MRS. MARY C. BEACH: \$8 in memory of my ancestors.

A DELEGATE (*N. C.*): \$100 in honor of Mrs. Heath and the State Regent, Mrs. Morrison.

MRS. COTTLE: \$5 for ancestors and \$5 from five delegates.

MRS. MORRISON (*N. C.*): David Williams Chapter, \$55 for bond.

MRS. JONES: Fairfax County Chapter, Va., four bars and \$1 besides, \$5 from Mrs. Torreyson.

MRS. ROBINSON (*Va.*): \$5 for a real Daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Clark.

MRS. PURCELL: \$5 in honor of our first State Regent, 85 years old and an active member, Mrs. Wirt Henry.

MRS. PULSIFER: \$5 for my bars.

MRS. GEORGE (*Wis.*): \$10.

MRS. ROOME: May I ask if it could not be so arranged that any alternate in the gallery could send a pledge for her ancestral bars.

MRS. SAFFOLD (*Cleveland, Ohio*): The Regent of the Western Reserve Chapter pledges for her Chapter its full quota, \$458.

MRS. FERGUSON (*Wis.*): 3\$ for ancestral bars.

MRS. YOUNG (*Mich.*): I wear three ancestral bars and I am entitled to another, so I give \$5.

MRS. WILES: If we had not had Colonial ancestors we would not have had colonies to declare their independence. I am very proud to give \$27 in memory of

my colonial ancestors whose services have been proved. They were all New England men, but it is Illinois money.

MRS. CREEL: \$3 for my bars and \$2 for my stars.

MRS. MARSH: \$3 for my bars and \$2 for my sons.

A VOICE: I am the only lady here that ever joined Paris Chapter and I give \$5.

A VOICE: \$15 for Mayflower ancestors.

MRS. BUTTERWORTH: \$6 for my six ancestors.

A DELEGATE (*N. Y.*): \$6, one for each of my children.

MRS. HAYDEN: Saratoga Chapter has given its full quota, now they add \$5 for their Real Daughter, Amanda A. Ward.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: The District "Baby," the Eleanor Wilson Chapter, \$1 for each of 12, and the Regent gives \$5 for her bars.

MISS MCCABE: \$3 for bars.

MRS. BRYAN: Adam Dale Chapter sent \$10 for loan and I will pledge full quota of \$50.

MRS. BANKS (*N. J.*): \$10 for ancestral bars.

MRS. LANE (*Texas*): \$2 for bars and \$3 for stars.

MRS. SMITH (*Texas*): The little page from Texas, Miss Mary Burbank, wants to make up the quota from Texas. We have \$991. She wants to give \$9 for her soldier.

MRS. GIBBS (*Milwaukee, Wis.*): \$20 for ancestral bars.

MISS PIERCE: I am fifth in straight descent from the Warren blood of Bunker Hill. I would pledge \$5 for each of the five, making \$25.

A DELEGATE: As a member of the John Eager Howard Chapter I pledge \$1 for a loved one in the service.

MRS. ROOME: I wish to pledge \$2 for my ancestral bars and I want to pledge \$3 for my husband, Major Roome's grandson, William Oscar Roome, who is "over there."

MRS. MOSS (*Mo.*): I have three bars, \$1 for each one. I have no stars, but I have two boys, \$1 for each one.

MRS. WILKINS: For Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter, \$4.

MRS. PARKER (*Mass.*): \$6 for ancestral bars, and \$1 for Chapter Regent's bar.

MRS. SHUMWAY: \$25 for my son in the Navy Aviation.

MRS. MORRIS: \$6 for Mrs. Barnes.

MRS. BRANT (*Ohio*): \$82 full quota for Canton Chapter. I will pledge \$2 each for each of my four bars.

MRS. BOONE: This morning I said Kentucky would pledge approximately \$1,000. She had \$942. I want to pledge the other \$58.

MRS. ANDERSON: Will you accept \$5 in honor of him who could not be a member of this organization, my distinguished relative, General John J. Pershing.

MRS. TITUS: \$2 for the privilege of wearing our insignia.

A DELEGATE (*N. J.*): \$10 for son at the front, and these other ladies (six standing) pledge \$10 apiece for the sons of New Jersey at the front.

MRS. WHITMAN: \$3 for my bars.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The wife of the Governor of New York sends \$3 for her three bars.

MRS. WALDO: \$4 for each of the bars I am entitled to and \$1 for Roger Williams, one of my ancestors, and the balance, if any, to make Cumberland Chapter quota full.

MRS. SAFFOLD: Western Reserve pledges for eighteen sons of the Republic of that chapter who are volunteers now in camps and abroad, \$10.

MRS. SQUIRES: I wish to give \$5 for my distinguished brother-in-law, General E. F. Glenn, at Camp Sherman; \$5 for my son George Squires, who is an aviator in France, and \$5 for my son Cameron Squires, who wears a uniform in this country.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The husband of Mrs. Squires' sister is our famous General Glenn, at Camp Sherman.

MRS. PAINTER: \$10 for my son.

MRS. HUME (Wis.): Mrs. Cushman, \$4, and \$4 for my bars.

MRS. BUEL (Conn.): Eliza Porter Putnam Chapter, \$10 in the name of Mrs. Bradway, who will be 100 years old on April 30.

MRS. BRUMRAUGH: \$25 more for the District.

MRS. JONES (N. Y.): \$5 for my nephew, Luther Goodrich Jones, in France with Pershing.

MRS. BUTLER (Albany, N. Y.): \$5 for our Liberty Loan.

MRS. DREISBACH (Pa.): I wear but one bar, but I give \$10 for the privilege of wearing Vice State Regent badge, \$10 more.

MRS. DOW (N. Y.): \$10 in honor of our beloved retiring State Regent, Mrs. Spraker.

MRS. PARKS FISHER: \$3 for my bars.

MRS. BUEL: From Miss Mary Whittlesey, of New Britain, \$10 for her cousin, Lieut. Orlando C. Brown, "over there."

MRS. COOK (Pa.): Independence Hall Chapter, \$10; West Chester, \$10; Valley Forge, \$10; Flag House, \$12; Germantown, \$2; and Mrs. Prichard gives \$1 for each of her two granddaughters, one of whom, eight years old, sold ten bonds.

MRS. SCHELLY: Independence Hall Chapter, \$2 for my bars; \$5 in memory of my patriotic mother; and \$5 for the honor of wearing the regent pin of my chapter.

MISS MERION (Pa.): I will give \$1. I am very proud of my ancestry.

MRS. BAHNSEN (Ill.): I would like to give \$5 in honor of my grandmother.

MRS. AUSTIN (Chicago, Ill.): I wish to give \$5 in honor of my nephew, Capt. Ensinger, who is "somewhere in France" in the service.

MRS. REEVES (Vt.): I wish to give \$1 for each wound my husband has received in the service, \$6.

MRS. CRANDALL (R. I.): Pawtucket Chapter. I wish to pledge \$15 in memory of Mrs. Sprague, of the chief nurses' base hospital service.

MRS. PURCELL (Va.): \$25 from Mrs. Moore, in honor of her son Warner Moore, Jr.

MISS SERPELL (Va.) \$15 in honor of George Washington, from Great Bridge Chapter.

MRS. BOWRON (*N. Y.*): New York adds \$5 to our already filled quota.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH (*D. C.*): Dolly Madison Chapter has given \$50 and now adds \$25 more.

MRS. SPRAKER (*N. Y.*): I add \$10 in recognition of the loyalty of my "Daughters."

MRS. CLARKE (*R. I.*): I have no son but have a daughter in civilian relief service and I will give \$5 in honor of her.

MRS. ELLISON (*Mass.*): \$1 from Old Oak Chapter; \$10 from Paul Revere Chapter; \$25 from Mrs. Hinson, for bonds, in honor of her son in the aviation corps, and a pledge of \$50 from the regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter.

MRS. PATTON (*Md.*): I want to give \$25 for my daughter, a National Red Cross Nurse, Miss Patton, and \$25 for my son who is in Battery F, 58th Regt. Field Artillery.

MRS. BRANT (*Ohio*): Speaking of General Glenn: He is riding in a Peerless limousine presented by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Toledo, who are here today.

MRS. SMITH: I want to give \$25 for my nephew who is serving in France.

MRS. BRANT: Our State Regent and State Vice Regent are not wearing any flowers today by choice, as we heard it rumored they would prefer to give the money to Camp Sherman. Yesterday I collected \$43 for Camp Sherman in place of flowers.

MRS. COOK (*Pa.*): Mrs. Kratzer, \$2; Miss Oursley, \$5; Mrs. Henninger, \$5; Lycoming Chapter \$1; Mrs. Frock, \$2; Mrs. Endsley, \$5; Mrs. Marsh, \$1; Queen Alliquippa Chapter, \$5; Mrs. Peet, \$6.

MRS. WAIT: \$29 from miscellaneous sources.

MRS. VAUGHAN (*Ann Arbor*): I would like to give \$5 for my husband and four sons in the service.

MRS. FOSTER: I would like to have the privilege of giving \$2 in honor of our President General.

THE OFFICIAL READER: \$15 from Mrs. Biggs, eight ancestors in the Revolution, one in 1812, and the balance in Colonial wars.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN: \$15 for my ancestors, who came over in the Mayflower.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: A woman from Indiana wishes to give \$3 for her nephew baby who is a member of the Old Glory Society.

MRS. BOSLEY: \$1 from Mrs. McElroy, of Baltimore.

MRS. MAUPIN (*Va.*): I have only one ancestor to enter this Society by, but as he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he has been honored enough, but for the Lone Star in the service pin, I pledge \$50 to this cause.

MRS. TUCKER: I would like to give \$1 for my ancestor, Capt. Fontaine, to whom I owe my membership in this Society. I will give \$1 for my ancestor in the War of 1812, \$1 for my grandfather who fought in the Mexican war, \$1 for my father who fought in the Civil War, \$1 for my beloved brother who gave up his life in the Philippines, \$1 for his son who will leave in a few days for France.

MRS. SCOTT: Pittsburgh Chapter, Pa., \$100 from Mrs. Ammon.

MRS. BUEL: \$1 for an ancestor in the War of 1812, and \$20 for twenty colonial ancestors, from Mrs Noyes.

MRS. WILES: I would like to give \$5 additional in honor of my mother, Mrs. Bradford, a charter member of Cambridge, Mass., Chapter.

MRS. B. M. BULLARD: I would like to give \$25 in honor of my nephew.

MRS. BUEL: Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, has a service flag with forty-two stars and pledges \$1 a star.

MRS. SPRAKER: I would like to present \$23 from the twenty-three members of New York State who are present this afternoon; also \$52 from the Catherine Schuyler Chapter.

A DELEGATE: I would like to give \$5 from a Kentucky chapter in memory of our Historian for twenty-four years.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Owen Kildare will give \$5 in honor of her husband.

MRS. CLARK (*Ohio*): I would like to give \$1 for grandson in service.

MRS. BARRETT: My great great grandmother was Martha Washington's sister, Sarah Ball, and I will give \$10 for her.

MRS. WAIT: \$10 in honor of my son who was named after his grandfather, and \$10 in memory of my mother.

MISS CHENOWETH: Continental Chapter (D. C.) has already subscribed \$10; I would like to raise it \$5.

MRS. FOSTER: \$13 for my service, \$1 for each year of service.

MRS. LOVEJOY (*Wis.*): \$5 for an ancestor, \$5 for a grandfather who served in the Revolution, and \$5 for a grandfather who was killed in the Revolution, making \$15 to add to the \$10 I have already subscribed.

A DELEGATE: Having a son in the service doing convoy duty over in the war zone, I wish to pledge \$10 in memory of him.

MRS. HARRIS: Mrs. Stanley, Regent Mary Stanley Chapter, Ashtabula, pledges amount necessary to complete chapter's quota. And \$1 from Mrs. Clark in honor of her grandson in the service.

MRS. RICHARDSON (*D. C.*): \$5 for my husband in the Medical Reserve Corps; the medical men were the first to lose their lives. \$5 for my son-in-law and \$1 for each of his children. When he sailed his oldest daughter, just three and one-half years old, said: "My father's going on the other side to shoot the Germans so they won't shoot him."

MRS. HARRIS: New Connecticut Chapter forty-five orphans and quota met.

THE OFFICIAL READER: A request has come as to what was the flag held by the sailor on the stage Monday evening. It was in honor of Rear Admiral Benson, who was on the stage that night, and whom the flag always accompanies.

The plans to go to Mount Vernon on Saturday afternoon were changed to the forenoon on account of local conditions

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Some one has sent up to know if they may vote if they are not present when the delegation is called. Certainly you may vote any time during the day as long as the polls are open. Any hour between the hours set any one may vote. The registration will not close until the last moment before you go into the polls to vote.

MRS. WOOD (*Ga.*): Georgia has given over \$2,200, and as State Regent-elect

I will endeavor to get the balance of our quota I wish to give \$10 in honor of my three sons, and \$10 from Mrs. Campbell in honor of Richard Orme Campbell now in France in the United States ambulance service with the French Army, a volunteer of 19 years of age.

MRS. BAHNSEN (*Ill.*): Mrs. Ives, of Rebecca Park Chapter, gives \$10 in honor of her son, who is now in Annapolis, and Mrs. Sinclair gives \$5 for her children. That makes Illinois about \$5,425. (Applause.)

MRS. BUEL: A member of Ruth Wyllys Chapter gives \$10 in honor of her mother; Mrs. Armstrong, of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, \$5 for her nephew and Mrs. Cornelia B. Smith pledges \$5 for her ancestors instead of buying bars; Mrs. S. H. Everitt pledges \$1 for her son, Captain Everitt, U. S. A.; \$1 for her nephew, in Signal Corps Balloon Squad in France; \$1 for her ancestor, Capt. Barnard, and also wishes to pledge for a French orphan for one year.

MISS HARDY (*Ark.*): I find that I have thirteen ancestors instead of eleven which have been announced, so I will give \$13 instead of \$11, and I also want to add a dollar each in the name of our mascot members, Terrill Hamilton and Henry Pickett Scott, \$15 in all.

MRS. MAUPIN (*Va.*): I wish to give \$5 for my grandfather, Gen. Taliaferro.

MRS. COOK (*Pa.*): Independence Hall Chapter, \$10; Mrs. Marsh, \$10, and Mrs. Scott has sent me a check for \$100 for Mrs. Ammon.

MRS. BOSLEY: Mrs. Anne Wade Sheriff, of Maryland, \$10 in memory of her great uncle, Colonel John Stuart, on whose boat, "The Winden," Mr. Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH (*D. C.*): Little John Boyden Chapter now gives \$10 toward this drive; Federal City, \$10; Mary Washington Chapter adds \$1 to what has already been reported.

MRS. PARKS FISHER: I pledge \$10 in honor of my brother, Admiral Schley.

MRS. GIBSON (*Brooklyn*): \$10 for my husband, who is a direct descendant from Miles Standish.

MR. S. SMITH (*Tex.*): I have a pledge of \$5 from one of your pages, Christine Robertson, of Temple, Tex., in memory of her ancestor, Governor Richard Casewell, first Governor of North Carolina.

MRS. BOYNTON: Madam President General, I have only one bar. I was in such a hurry to get into the D. A. R. that I did not stop to look up any more, but as I want to cover all possible members I will give \$1 for the man that I stand for, and I will give \$14 for the men that I cannot hunt, and I want to give \$10 more for my favorite Revolutionary hero, Nathan Hale.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I have in my hand a check for \$8. Mrs. Parsons, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, wishes to give \$8 in addition to the \$2 she gave for star and ancestral bar in honor of "honor medal" and seven service medals earned by her brother, Colonel George C. Reid, of the United States Marine Corps.

MRS. HOWARD (*Ill.*): \$1 for husband and \$1 for brother in the navy and \$1 for husband's father, Col. Guy Howard, who gave his life in the Philippines, and \$1 for husband's grandfather, Gen. O. O. Howard; total, \$4.

MRS. SPRAKER: Mrs. Wietsch, \$10 for four young daughters of a Daughter, \$1

from Mrs. Kelly, \$26 from Mrs. Fanny Makepeace Thomas, in memory of the Makepeace family, connected with the Washingtons, and \$1 from Mrs. DuBois.

MRS. ELLISON (*Mass.*): \$10 from Mrs. Cutler, in memory of a Real Daughter, and \$5 in honor of a son from Mrs. Fessenden, and \$1 from Mrs. Metcalf.

MRS. FARMER: \$2 for two brothers in the service.

MRS. ROBERTS: \$5 for my son.

MRS. ELLISON: \$5 from Mrs. Metcalf, in memory of Mrs. George Fuller.

MRS. PROCTOR: On the third floor of this building there hangs a banner. It was carried by my ancestor, and I desire to give one more dollar in his memory that the message "Don't Tread on Me" rings long and clear down more than a hundred years, and this afternoon the Daughters of the American Revolution have sent this message to the Kaiser: "Don't Tread on Me."

MRS. ELLISON: \$5 from Mrs. Metcalf in honor of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Judd.

MRS. MOODY: I have already pledged \$5 for the President General's page. Our other Delaware page would like to pledge \$5 in memory of her mother.

MRS. ELLISON: \$100 personally.

MRS. WILES: I think I ought to give \$5 in addition to the \$32 for my ancestors in honor of Mary Chilton, who was the first woman to step on Plymouth Rock.

MRS. CAMPBELL (*Tenn.*): The chapter I represent has given her full quota to every request from the National Society. I want her to go over the top and give \$5 more than the \$30 she has already given to this Liberty Loan, and this is in honor of the five stars on the Margaret Gaston service flag, five members of the Margaret Gaston Chapter having sons in the service.

MRS. PENN (*Va.*): Virginia cannot bear the idea of being outdone by Massachusetts, so I will give \$5 in honor of Virginia Dare, who was the first white child born in America.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH (*D. C.*): Mrs. Hammond, Monticello Chapter, \$5 for granddaughter four weeks old.

A DELEGATE (*New York*): I will give \$5 for my two daughters.

MRS. GRANT (*Colo.*): I was so excited when you commenced to ask for subscriptions that I gave only the number of my colonial ancestors. Now I wish to add the number of my Revolutionary ancestors, four in number, and also in appreciation of the loyalty of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado I wish to give \$100.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Mrs. Hayward, of Nashville, Tenn., gives \$5 in honor of her mother, whose ancestors fought at Bunker Hill, and \$5 in honor of her father, whose ancestors came over in the "Speedwell." Mrs. Bliss, of Saginaw, Mich., gives \$5 in honor of John Edgerton, one of the Minute Men warned out by Paul Revere, who stood by the rude bridge that spanned the flood and fired the shot heard around the world, April 19, 1774.

MRS. MORGAN: I find that the young girls in our schools have been making flags with stars thereon, representing the soldiers who went out from their communities. The drafted men are on record, but those who have volunteered their services seem not to have been recorded. I would like to ask if there is any record of those who have volunteered their services and gone forward voluntarily to fight

for their country. I think it is our duty to get the names and places of residences of these volunteers.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is a good thing to do. What would you suggest?

A DELEGATE: In Albany that condition existed and the mayor sent out notices to the army and every one connected with the army, requesting the name of every one who went to the front.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That would be very good State work. Every State Regent should take this idea home; it is something for the chapters to do.

MRS. BUEL (*Conn.*): Mrs. Case, Katharine Gaylord Chapter, \$10, for Loan in memory of Miss Clara Lee Bowman, ex-Vice President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, I think we have done a good day's work. We have put off our Constitution, or, rather, the revision, for mature deliberation, which I am sure you will find to be a very wise thing. Then we have raised this wonderful amount and we hope to get more. We are tired, and we are going to have an interesting program to-night. The State Regents of New York, Virginia, Illinois, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina, Ohio, Nebraska, New Jersey, Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, Maine, Connecticut, California and North Dakota are yet to report. Please have your reports in your pockets, as you may be called upon at any time; so please be prepared. Because of not being able to secure transportation to Mount Vernon by boat, the railroad company has arranged to take us there in the morning, so we have to go at that time. If there is no objection that will be the time, and we will return here for an afternoon session on Saturday. I hear none, and that will be the time set.

MRS. HUME (*Wis.*): May I add \$30 more from Wisconsin?

A recess was taken at 4.20 P. M.

THURSDAY, EVENING SESSION, APRIL 18, 1918.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8.15 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Will the candidates for the office of Vice President General be seated on the platform? As near as I can remember they are Mrs. Parks Fisher, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Hall, from Massachusetts; Mrs. Aull, from Nebraska; Mrs. Fox, from Mississippi; Mrs. Reynolds, from North Carolina; Miss Hardy, from Arkansas; Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia; Mrs. Guthrie, of Indiana. And there are also the persons who are to nominate. Will they also come forward on the platform? We would also like to have the State Regents of the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Kentucky, Idaho, Maine, Cuba, Florida, Virginia, Wyoming, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan and Utah on the platform. If you all come forward now it saves the time a little later on. You will have five minutes for nominating speeches—no seconding speeches. As many of you as wish to can second the candidate from the floor and show your interest in them, but we will not take the time for any seconding speeches. Anybody may second from all over the floor if they wish, but no speeches for seconding.

Now, as I also told you, if we vote by ballot—which I am very sure we will have to do, as the machines have not yet come—these names will be placed in the order

in which they are nominated. That was as fair a way as we could possibly do it. There is always a chance in everything, and we had to take our chance in this.

The first number on the program this evening is music. The Official Reader will announce this number of music.

THE OFFICIAL READER: In place of Miss Gertrude E. Weeth, who is printed on the program as being one of the soloists, Miss Anita Class, a violinist, recently arrived from Switzerland, will play, accompanied by Mrs. Stearns.

Miss Class played "Kavatine" (Raff) and as an encore "Minuet" (Beethoven). (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Our next number will be a song by Miss Catharine Rosser, of New York City. Before Miss Rosser begins to sing I would like to say that while she is from New York City, she is a Kansas product, and lives in the State of Kansas—or her parents do. (Applause.)

Miss Rosser sang "A Spring Song" (Woolsey Charles), "A Spirit Flower" (Campbell-Tipton), and "An Open Secret" (Woodman). (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The nominating speeches will be limited strictly to five minutes; if you make them less, all the better. The lights will flash. When the red light goes on or turns the audience will applaud the nominator, and she will know by that about the time to stop speaking. (Laughter.) Now, I think last night we made a record for ourselves in being polite and staying until we were through. It is very discourteous for the State Regents to have to make their reports simply to their own delegation; when some are so long some one has to be left. We have it arranged now more for the benefit of everybody. You cannot be more comfortable than listening to these magnificent reports. Let us all sit until the session closes. Last night, I feel sure, none of you were sorry that you remained through the session.

The first person to be nominated is Mrs. Parks Fisher, of West Virginia. (Applause.) Mrs. W. G. Brown, of West Virginia, will place Mrs. Parks Fisher in nomination.

MRS. BROWN: Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am an eleventh-hour speaker. It is with great reluctance that I announce the illness of our State Regent, and only this afternoon word of the illness of our State Vice Regent was sent. She was to have made this nominating speech this evening, and so, you see, I come to you quite unprepared. I am very sorry, because if I had the time I know that I could have given you a most interesting history of this interesting woman.

West Virginia offers you one of her best beloved Daughters. The State has bestowed upon her every honor within its power, and she has served in a most wonderful manner and we have never regretted it. Now we hope that you will find it in your hearts to give her the privilege of serving you, and we assure you that she will do it with efficiency, with cleverness and with loyalty. She loves the Society; she has given a great deal of her life to its work, and I know you will not be sorry. She is not only the daughter, descendant of war heroes, but she is the sister of our own noble hero, Admiral Schley. (Applause.)

I wish that I could tell you of her State work and of how she has led in the

war work—and of her interesting personality, and all the rest. But I know if you give her the opportunity to work with you she will always be present at the board meetings. Her life is placed near you, and she has always been faithful in the past.

Daughters, it is with great pleasure that I submit to you for Vice President General the name of Mrs. Parks Fisher, of West Virginia. Thank you. (Applause.)

Mrs. Parks Fisher was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

MRS. MAUPIN: Madam President General, Daughters: Virginia takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Fisher.

Seconded by Mrs. Cook, (D. C.); Mrs. Berry (D. C.); Mrs. Lane (Texas); Mrs. Gedney (N. J.); Mrs. Leary (Wash.); Miss Temple (Tenn.); Mrs. Painter (Mo.); Mrs. Boone (Ky.); Mrs. Cobbs (Ala.).

MRS. TALBOTT: Madam President General: Maryland would like to second that nomination—Mrs. Parks Fisher is a daughter of Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Nebraska candidate drew second number, and Mrs. Drake, the State Regent of Nebraska, will place in nomination their candidate, Mrs. Aull. (Applause.)

MRS. DRAKE: Madam President General, Officers, Daughters of the Twenty-seventh Congress: It gives me the greatest pleasure to nominate for the office of Vice President General the Honorary State Regent of Nebraska, Mrs. Charles Herbert Aull. It would be impossible for me, in the short time I have, to tell you of what she has been to Nebraska and of her work in Nebraska. The Daughters were very happy to indorse her unanimously as a candidate for this office.

Mrs. Aull has been in close touch with the work of the National Society for some time. She is acquainted with a great many of you, and I dare say you have recognized her genuine worth and her splendid ability. We assure you that if her name is placed on the roll of Vice Presidents General of the National Society, she will serve you as generously, as unreservedly and as competently as she has served her own State. I could not say more. (Applause.)

MRS. FOSTER: Georgia is glad to second the nomination of such a splendid woman.

MRS. MINOR: Madam President General: I feel it an honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Aull.

MRS. HOWELL: Iowa is so happy to second the nomination of her neighbor.

Seconded also by Mississippi, North Carolina, Arkansas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Louise St. Clair Chapter, Mich.; Missouri, South Dakota, Magruder Chapter, D. C.; Maine, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, West Virginia, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Kentucky.

Mrs. Aull was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The third to be placed in nomination is Miss Stella Pickett Hardy from Arkansas. Mrs. Boynton will present the name.

MRS. BOYNTON (Applause): Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: The Arkansas delegate who expected to nominate the Vice President General from Arkansas has been detained by illness, and I am

requested to nominate their candidate. First, I want to read an interesting motion. At the annual meeting of the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held February 22, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution learn with interest and pleasure that the name of Miss Stella Pickett Hardy is to be presented for the office of Vice President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution;

"Therefore, Be it resolved, That it is with much pleasure that we learn of her being suggested for the high office, and feel that in the event of her selection therefor she will fill the position with dignity and ability."

Arkansas asks that you voice—your convention voice your approval of this sentiment in these words—I give their own words—They say: It is impossible to give in a few words even a shred of her ten years of faithful and efficient work, both in the State and in the National Congress. She has carefully followed the wishes of the chapters and kept them in touch with the National work by her inspiring reports. Arkansas asks that you voice your confidence in their candidate, who is the choice of an overwhelming majority of Arkansas Daughters.

Outside of Arkansas there are three good reasons for nominating Miss Hardy: First, because our knowledge of her work in connection with various committees—in connection with National work—confirms our confidence in the good judgment of the Arkansas Daughters who ask for her election; second, because we who have had experience with her have always found her true to her convictions, and third, because she is working for the Daughters of the American Revolution and not for Miss Hardy. (Applause.)

Mrs. MOODY: Delaware takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Stella Pickett Hardy.

Mrs. PAULY: I take pleasure as regent of the Cincinnati chapter to offer a second to the nomination of Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, of Arkansas.

Seconded by Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Iowa, Mississippi, Virginia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Georgia, Oregon, Mrs. Cook (D. C.).

Miss Hardy was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: When we have the next two nominated they will not be present with us this evening. Mrs. Reynolds is detained at home by the illness of her mother, who has just undergone a very serious operation, and Mrs. Fox is attending to some war work in Mississippi at this time that had to be closed up and finished at a certain date, and she is not able to be here. These two candidates, therefore, cannot be with us tonight.

The next one to be placed in nomination is Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. Heath, one of our National Officers from North Carolina, will place her before you. (Applause.)

Mrs. HEATH: Madam President General, Ladies of the Twenty-seventh Congress:

"Down in the land of the long-leaf pine,
 The summer land where the sun doth shine;
 Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
 In North Carolina, the 'Old North State,'"

dwells a Daughter of the American Revolution who is no stranger to you. She needs no introduction to this body of women, for she has been a prominent figure on the floor of this hall for many years. I speak most proudly the name of Mrs. William N. Reynolds as candidate for Vice President General from North Carolina.

Mrs. Reynolds served her home chapter as regent for many years, and so splendidly did she work that it was only a brief time when she was called upon to fill the place of State Vice Regent under that peerless leader, Mrs John Van Landingham, who was then State Regent. When Mrs. Van Landingham became Vice President General from North Carolina Mrs. Reynolds graciously and most acceptably stepped into the place of State Regent of North Carolina, and she has occupied it now for four years—after eight years in her previous position. Surely twelve years of ardent love and service for the work and recognized ability from chapter, State and national officers are enough to prove to you that we have chosen wisely and well, and you will make no error in electing her. She served on the National Insignia Committee and other important committees, and "well done" has always been said of her work.

The name of Reynolds is not only known and loved in North Carolina, but known the world over. The "Sammies" in the trenches yell for joy at the sight or the mention of Reynolds. (Applause.) My candidate does not need me to tell you of her ancestry. All we have to do is just to remind you that North Carolina is the "cradle of American independence." (Applause.) You have heard it, and I am not going to rehearse that 20th of May "Declaration of Independence"—the 20th of May, 1775—but merely state that my candidate's ancestors were among the signers of the Mechlenburg Declaration of Independence, which took place May 20, 1775, antedating over a year the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia. (Applause.) You know what the sturdy revolutionary soldiers in the mountains of North Carolina, under the matchless Shelby, Sevier and others, did at King's Mountain, and how that battle was termed the turning point in the Revolutionary War. From such dauntless sires, such daring patriots, such splendid heroes, is my candidate descended.

Her heart is so big, her philanthropic deeds so numerous, and her generosity so large, yet so unostentatious, that all classes "rise up and call her blessed," and many of these blessings on her head are whispered by the tiny tots, many little French orphans who have never seen her. I wish it were possible for the number of Daughters to speak in behalf of my candidate who have voluntarily said to me, "How I envy you the honor of presenting such a magnificent woman!" But it cannot be so, for at least this evening we might not get to hear the other nominations. I therefore present to you the name of Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of North Carolina, for Vice President General. (Applause.)

MRS. MORGAN (Ga.): I wish to second the nomination of this splendid woman.

Seconded also by Illinois, Georgia, New York, Mrs. Shackelford, New Jersey,

Virginia, Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Mrs. Spencer Mrs. Robbins (D. C.), Mrs. Talbott, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Washington, Tennessee.

MRS. BERRY: As the sister of the lady who wrote the lines which have just been quoted, who is also a member of my chapter, I would like very much, personally, to second the nomination of Mrs. Reynolds, of North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the fifth, Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, and Mrs. Morgan, State Vice Regent of Mississippi, will present Mrs. Fox's name.

MRS. MORGAN: Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: It is my proud privilege to present for the high office of Vice President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the name of Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, of Mississippi. For four years she has been our State Regent, and is now our Honorary State Regent. Her administration was marked with wonderful achievement along patriotic lines and a sharp advance in all forms of patriotic endeavor. Brilliant and charming, she is also one of the ablest women in this Society to-day. Her exceptional devotion to duty, her unusual patriotism in these days when patriotism is the rule, her wonderful zeal, tact and executive ability, her familiarity with official life, make her a valuable addition to the National Society.

She is not present now, because she is engaged in important war relief work which would suffer if she came to Washington at this time. To-day she is one of the foremost women in our State, distinguished even in this Society of brilliant and distinguished women, to whom she is well known for her long and active service to the National Society.

Ladies, Mississippi asks your vote for her favorite daughter, Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox. (Applause.)

MRS. SCOTT: I wish to second the nomination of this gifted and brilliant woman.

Seconded also by Mrs. Foster (Ga.), Illinois, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, Mrs. Morgan (Ga.), New York, Kansas, Arizona, Mrs. Parks Fisher (W. Va.), Vermont, Miss Chenoweth (D. C.), California, Texas, Kentucky, Mrs. Talbott (Md.), West Virginia, Mary Murray Chapter (N. Y.).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The sixth one to be placed in nomination is Mrs. Frank B. Hall, from Massachusetts. (Applause.) Mrs. Ellison will make the nominating speech.

MRS. ELLISON: Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: Massachusetts wishes to offer to the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress a candidate unanimously endorsed by the State. We wish to offer you our best. Her qualifications for efficiency and loyalty in the work of this organization give us our right to ask this. We are proud of the work she has done. It is with pleasure, Madam President General, that I present the name of Mrs. Frank B. Hall, and ask her election by this Congress. (Applause.)

MRS. SCOTT: I second that nomination. (Applause.)

Seconded also by Georgia, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, New Jersey,

Maine, Kansas, North Carolina, Connecticut, Iowa, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Gedney, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Virginia, Colorado, Mississippi, Arkansas, Mrs. Leary, Mary Murray Chapter (N. Y.), Miss Hardy, Mrs. Pulsifer.

Mrs. Hall was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The seventh one to be placed in nomination is Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, of Virginia.

MRS. MAUPIN: Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: I hope not a single candidate here to-night is as scared as I am. The only thing I can say is that my nominating speech will be very short, and what consoles or reassures me is the fact—and it certainly is a fact, you can simply take the President General's word for it—that it is a case of "the shorter the better."

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to-night to present to you a candidate for Vice President General from Virginia. She is a charter member of this Society, as her election was among the first 1,000 whose names were enrolled as members of this Society. In 1902 she organized the Commonwealth Chapter, having the largest membership of any chapter in the State of Virginia, and she has continued as Chapter Regent since the organization. It is, indeed, from a long line of Virginia ancestry she has inherited the patriotism and ability which made them so distinguished. Ever alive to the needs and possibilities of this organization, she works with tireless energy, and has accomplished fine work for State and for National Society. If elected she will bring to the National Society the same patriotism, the same ability and tireless energy which has made her record such a success in her own State. Having attended every Congress since her election in 1902 as Chapter Regent and served on many important committees, she has many friends among this big organization and is too well known to all of you to need further introduction from Virginia.

I present for your election as Vice President General from Virginia Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Chapter Regent of Commonwealth Chapter of Virginia. (Applause.)

Seconded by Miss Pierce, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Mississippi, Texas, Illinois, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Morgan in behalf of Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa.

Mrs. Purcell was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

MRS. MORGAN (*Ga.*): All of the delegates here from Georgia desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Purcell, for we have known her for more years than some of us would like to acknowledge. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We now come to the nomination of the eighth candidate, Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, of the District. Mrs. Cook, I believe, is to have that honor.

MRS. COOK (*Pa.*): Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress: In so notable a body as this there doubtless are several Daughters who could fill acceptably any office in its gift, but to the present speaker's thinking this is not an opportune time for experiment. As to our new

officers we cannot content ourselves with faith—we demand knowledge, especially for so exalted an office as Vice President General. We should have a woman with proven ability, one who has demonstrated her qualifications for leadership.

From my own State of Pennsylvania came a woman to the District to live, where she has done active and splendid work for our organization for years. She has served on many important committees, both State and national. She ably filled the office of State Regent. She is an enthusiastic, conscientious and successful worker. The National Society recognized her unusual ability by calling her to the responsible position of Registrar General. The manner in which she met and carried out the qualifications—the manner and the way in which she did the work amply justified the confidence reposed in her. With no misgivings as to her fitness for this high place, I nominate as Vice President General from the District of Columbia Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh. (Applause.)

Seconded by Mrs. Foster (Ga.), Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Moody (Del.), Mrs. Fowler, Magruder Chapter (D. C.), Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, Texas Oregon.

Mrs. Brumbaugh was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We now come to the last name to be placed in nomination, Mrs. William A. Guthrie, of Indiana. Mrs. Fowler, our Librarian General, will place her name in nomination.

MRS. FOWLER: Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Continental Congress: When the band plays Indiana usually marches in front (applause), and I believe this is the first time on record that she has brought up the rear. I apologize to my State for drawing No. 9.

I now present my distinguished candidate, Mrs. William A. Guthrie, for the position of Vice President General. Mrs. Guthrie was the choice of our delegates to the conference last October, and she was chosen because of her ability. Of course, she has the ancestors or she would not be a Daughter of the American Revolution. She has the ability, and she proved that ability when she served our State as State Regent and organized seventeen chapters. She has also proved her ability in the amount of war work that she has done in the past year or two. Mrs. Guthrie has the means and the time to attend the Board meetings, and, of course, that is a very important item.

Now, if we vote with the voting-machines, be sure you press that last little button; but if we vote otherwise, however we vote, we ask you to remember that Mrs. Guthrie is the candidate of Indiana, and we ask your votes. (Applause.)

MRS. FOSTER: Georgia is always on the band-wagon, and she wants to second the nomination of Mrs. Guthrie.

MRS. BOONE: Kentucky wants to second it, and for this specific reason: She is going to do everything she is called up to do—and she will answer all our letters.

Seconded also by Mississippi, Nebraska, Iowa, Connecticut, Illinois, Mrs. Bryan (Tenn.), West Virginia, Arizona, Massachusetts, Delaware, North Carolina, Maine, Oregon, Mary Murray Chapter (N. Y.), Michigan.

Mrs. Guthrie was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Ladies, this closes the nominations, and I know you like the method. I will give you the list of the tellers.

Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, of Connecticut, will conduct the election and is Chairman of Tellers—or Judge of Tellers, whichever you choose to call her. You all know Mrs. Bissell. She served with me the four years that I served you as Chairman of Tellers, and I think she has been on the four years which I did not serve.

And the Vice Chairman was Mrs. Don Carlos, of Kansas, who telegraphed me a day or two ago that she was unable to be here because she had taken charge of one of the houses of one of the cantonments at Camp Funston. So Mrs. Butterworth has kindly—at the last moment—consented to help Mrs. Bissell, so it will not fall on her to do it entirely. The other Tellers of the Congress are as follows:

For Mrs. Parks Fisher, Mrs. Ellis Yost, of West Virginia; for Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Samuel Avery, of Nebraska; for Miss Hardy, Mrs. R. E. Farrell, of Arkansas; for Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Thomas McGee, of North Carolina; for Mrs. Fox, Mrs. George W. White, of Mississippi; for Mrs. Hall, Miss Isabel W. Gordon, of Massachusetts; for Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. J. M. Higginson, of Virginia; for Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Harry Gauss, of the District of Columbia; for Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Alfred Stahl, of Indiana. The other Tellers will be Mrs. John G. Coulter, of West Virginia; Mrs. H. M. Gault, of Maryland; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Michigan; Miss Elizabeth Kilgore, of Kansas; Miss Martha McInnes, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. W. Mann, of Iowa; Mrs. W. N. Merriam, of Wisconsin; Mrs. J. T. Padgitt, of Texas; Mrs. E. G. Sewell, of Florida; Mrs. C. V. R. Wright, of New York; Mrs. James Wilson, of Virginia.

THE OFFICIAL READER: The Tellers are requested to meet the Chairman under the south gallery here at the end of this session. She will detain them only a few moments.

The President General described the mode and rules relative to voting.

Mrs. Fairfax sang several Navajo Indian songs. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have a gift that is to be presented to-night, that will take just a minute or two. Mrs. Bowron, of New York, wishes to present a flag.

MRS. BOWRON: Madam President General, I thank you for this opportunity—on this day that has been given up to so many memorials. I stood here this morning and this afternoon, and I heard you all presenting your memorials to your colonial ancestry and for people that you were interested in, and, though some of them have passed on, some of them are here still.

We had a member whom many of you remember, who was a charter member of this Society, and who had a high place in this Society, who has passed on. I had a dear mother who was a great friend of her who has passed on. The member that I speak of was an honorary member in the Captain Robert Nichols Chapter, also an honorary member of the George Lynn Chapter—Mrs. Donald McLean, your Honorary President General, who is gone.

I am bearing to-night a flag that was given to her in loving recognition of her services in the presentation of flags to public schools, to settlements, to various institutions in this country. Therefore we considered it most fitting that the

Captain Robert Nichols Chapter and the Judge Lynn Chapter bring this flag to place over her portrait in the President General's room. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: As President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I take great pleasure in accepting this flag, and shall be most glad to place it in the President General's room in this building. (Applause.) Now "The Star Spangled Banner," while we stand.

The Congress joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now we are going to adhere strictly to the time limit. If we will adhere to that, it will take us but a very short time, for a number of these States are not present.

The District of Columbia—Mrs. Brumbaugh, State Regent.

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: (See State Reports.)

(Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next State is Rhode Island—Mrs. Calder, the State Regent of Rhode Island.

MRS. CALDER: (See State Reports.)

(Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: South Carolina next.

MRS. DUVALL: (See State Reports.)

(Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next State is Idaho. Kentucky next. You are lucky if you have measured your time as well as Mrs. Duvall. (Applause.)

MRS. BOONE: Madam President General, I have two minutes longer because I have something to give. (See State reports). (Applause.)

This Old Blue chenille carpet is given by the various chapters in the State; it is given in honor of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. The double desk, a very handsome reproduction, was given by former State Regent, Mrs. Scott Glore, of Danville; and a chair, very artistic, given by Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, the wife of the former Governor, and it is asked that it be put and kept in the State Room of Kentucky. The jardinières are donated by Dr. Andrew T. Smith, a famous chemist of Kentucky. And there are two very pretty single chairs and a sofa. Your State Regent had the pleasure of giving two chairs. Mrs. Wilson Mills Bell, of Louisville, gave two chairs. And the mirror—Mrs. Troxler, of Louisville, gave the mirror; and Mrs. Baker, of Frankfort, gave a most handsome upholstered chair.

So, Madam President General, on behalf of Kentucky, I want to present to you for our Society, this room of which we are so proud, and I want you, one and all, to come down to see us and receive the very true Kentucky hospitality. Now, even though the war-cloud is hovering over us, even though our hearts are bleeding, even though much has been given, yet we stand ready to give our all—and all those of us who love liberty and justice. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Boone, your President General is pleased to

accept the furnishing of the Kentucky room, and I know that the room will be used most advantageously, for we need more room.

A DELEGATE: The Alex. Murray Terry Chapter, of Nebraska, wants to add \$10.

MRS. CALDER: As Rhode Island was reported as 100 per cent in conservation, I want to present for the Liberty Loan my bond contribution tonight. I will give \$10 for the Liberty Loan.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Thank you—thank you very much. We will now have the report from Idaho—I think Idaho is next on the list, but I think Idaho is not here and not represented. We will have the report of Maine. Maine has sent her report. Mrs. Chapman, the State Regent, is ill and she sent her report by the Vice President General, but she has given it to the Official Reader to read.

The Official Reader read the report. (See State Reports). (Applause).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think there is no report here from Cuba. We will now have Florida.

MRS. GILKES (*Fla.*): (See State Reports).

The report was accepted. (Applause).

MRS. GILKES: I also wish to state that I have \$55 for Everglades Chapter.

Miss Rosser sang several songs. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will have the report of the State Regent of Virginia.

MISS SERPELL: (See State Reports). (Applause.)

That is only a part; and, Daughters, I want to add one word, that I would like every Daughter of the American Revolution who has a son or brother or sweetheart in the camps in Norfolk, or the vicinity of Norfolk, to send those names to me, that we Daughters in Norfolk may have the pleasure of having those boys in our homes. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Virginia has a gift to present; this report is not quite over—two gifts.

MRS. PURCELL: Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: The Commonwealth Chapter has two gifts tonight—the first one—I wish it were big enough for you all to see; it is a handkerchief that was worked by the granddaughter of Patrick Henry, Mrs. William Wirt Henry, for her sister, when she was married. She used it on the occasion of her wedding. Mrs. Henry is 85 years old now, and is an active worker in this Society; one of the three original regents appointed when the Society was organized, and is still a regent in the State of Virginia. This is to be put in the Museum as a memorial of the work done by her; and it will always serve as a reminder of one of our best beloved Virginia Daughters.

Our second gift is a pair of glass-pendent candelabra. These may make a great deal of noise sometimes—not always—but a great deal of beautiful light; and it is given by our chapter as an outward and visible sign of our affection for our President General. (Applause).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Purcell, it gives me great pleasure to accept

this pair of candelabra for the Virginia room, and also this handkerchief from Mrs. Henry. I will give them to the proper person to turn over to Miss Barlow and see that they are placed in the Virginia room. Thank you very much.

The State Regent of Wyoming is not here tonight; so we will listen to Hawaii. This is a great pleasure and privilege, I am sure, to hear from Hawaii. (Applause.)

MRS. SCOTT (*Hawaii*): Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am not State Regent of Hawaii, but I have the honor to be the first delegate from the Hawaiian Islands to any Continental Congress. I have traveled between five and six thousand miles in order to be present, and I count it a very great privilege. No formal report was furnished me, but I beg to present a few facts. Our chapter in Honolulu has been organized twenty years or longer—. (See State Reports.) (Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next State to report is Oklahoma. Is the State Regent present? If not, we will pass to Colorado. Is the State Regent of Colorado present? If so, we will have Colorado's report. The State Regent, Mrs. Schuyler, is not here, and the report will be read by Miss Clark.

MISS CLARK: (See State Reports.) (Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is Georgia ready to report?

MRS. WOOD (*Ga.*) (Applause): Madam President General, Officers and Daughters: The Georgia State Regent has been detained at home on account of her son leaving for "over there." She has sent her report to me, but I have decided to read only a short summary of the work accomplished by Georgia Daughters. (See State Reports.) (Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We only have the Michigan report left, and then the confirmation of our State Regents, which will take but just a short time. Michigan—Mrs. Wait. We all know and love Mrs. Wait so well that she can afford to wait until the last. (Applause).

MRS. WAIT: May I have two minutes for presents?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes indeed.

MRS. WAIT: (See State Reports.) (Applause.)

Michigan's presents are to the various funds of the National Society; \$32.05 for the Indian scholarship at Wichita, Kans.; \$30.15 Filipino scholarship; and the fund, \$60.30 for Berea College; \$150 for the Berry School scholarship, and \$50 more for the Third Liberty Loan.

Michigan with her forty-eight chapters offers a greeting to you. One year's work has been very strenuous; but we are being served and helped by serving others. To Michigan's other officers, the Chairman, regents and chapter members, the State Regent gratefully acknowledges her indebtedness for the material out of which this report is compiled. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have heard the excellent report of Michigan. If there is no objection it will be accepted.

Now ladies, we have with us tonight a Utah Daughter; she lives in New

York. She has come here to sing for us tomorrow night, but she will represent her State.

MRS. TAYLOR (Applause): (See State Reports.) (Applause.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now as our Organizing Secretary General reads the names of the newly-elected State Regents, and those who hold over, and the State Vice Regents, will they rise? The Official Reader will read them. Now rise and remain standing, and they will all get to see you and know who you are. There will be some on-the platform and some in the audience.

Of course you understand that when the new State Regent is elected in a State, the sworn certificates signed by the presiding officer of that conference is sent in. If you elect for two years, of course no election having taken place, the State Regent that received such election is held over, so that makes the complete lists.

The Official Reader read the names and the candidates came to the platform.

Alabama—Mrs. Robert H. Pearson, Birmingham; Mrs. Gregory L. Smith, Mobile.

Arizona—Mrs. Otis E. Young, Phoenix; Mrs. George L. Ried, Tucson.

Arkansas—Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, Little Rock; Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, Pine Bluff.

California—Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, Los Angeles; Mrs. Oswald O. Harshbarger, Berkeley.

Colorado—Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Denver; Mrs. Norman M. Campbell, Colorado Springs.

Connecticut—Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield; Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Southington.

Delaware—Miss Marian McKim, Milford; Mrs. Armon D. Chaytor, Jr., Gordon Heights.

District of Columbia—Miss Hilda Fletcher, Washington; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Washington.

Florida—Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes, Jacksonville; Mrs. William Mark Brown, Miami.

Georgia—Mrs. James S. Wood, Savannah; Mrs. Oscar T. Peeples, Cartersville.

Hawaii—Mrs. Wm. Alanson Bryan, Honolulu.

Idaho—Miss Lou McAuley Adams, Caldwell; Mrs. Joseph T. Young, Pocatello.

Illinois—Mrs. John H. Hanley, Monmouth; Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, Peoria.

Indiana—Mrs. Frank Felter, Huntington; Mrs. Otto Rott, Bloomington.

Iowa—Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, Onawa; Mrs. Frank B. Thrall, Ottumwa.

Kansas—Miss Catherine Campbell, Ottawa; Mrs. Wm. H. Simonton, Ft. Scott.

Kentucky—Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford, Frankfort; Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Lexington.

Louisiana—Mrs. Willis B. Graham, Shreveport; Mrs. Graham Surghnor, Monroe.

Maine—Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Portland; Mrs. Samuel L. Boardman, Augusta.

Maryland—Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Baltimore; Mrs. Weems Ridout, Annapolis.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Belmont; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Melrose.

Michigan—Mrs. William Henry Wait, Ann Arbor; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota—Mrs. James T. Morris, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. E. Walker, Duluth.

Mississippi—Mrs. E. F. Noel, Lexington; Mrs. John Morris Morgan, Columbus.

Missouri—Mrs. John Trigg Moss, St. Louis; Mrs. George Edward George, Kansas City.

Montana—Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn, Butte; Dr. Mary B. Atwater, Helena.

Nebraska—Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Beatrice; Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, Lincoln.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, Concord; Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Claremont.

New Jersey—Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Haddonfield; Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, Jersey City Heights.

New Mexico—Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, Silver City.

New York—Miss Stella Broadhead, Jamestown; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, Albany.

North Carolina—Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, Asheville; Mrs. Wm. Parker Mercer, Elm City.

North Dakota—Mrs. George Morley Young, Valley City; Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City.

Ohio—Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Cleveland; Mrs. John Talman Mack, Sandusky.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, Okmulgee; Mrs. Carl Kruse, Enid.

Oregon—Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, Eugene; Mrs. Walter F. Burrell, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Cooksburg; Mrs. H. Grant Driesbach, Lewisburg.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, Providence; Miss Edith May Tilley, Newport.

South Carolina—Mrs. E. Walker Duvall, Cheraw; Mrs. John Trimmer Sloan, Columbia.

South Dakota—Mrs. Amos E. Ayres, Sioux Falls; Mrs. M. R. Hopkins, Aberdeen.

Tennessee—Mrs. Edwin A. Price, Nashville; Mrs. Percy H. Patton, Memphis.

Utah—Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Seth W. Morrison, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, Burlington; Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington.

Virginia—Miss Alethea Serpell, Norfolk; Mrs. Robert Pierce, Wytheville.

Washington—Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, Tacoma; Mrs. Sterling Price Keithly, Everett.

West Virginia—Mrs. Linn Brannon, Weston; Mrs. Clara Du Mont Heavner, Buckhannon.

Wisconsin—Mrs. John P. Hume, Milwaukee; Mrs. Rudolph Beese Hartman, Milwaukee.

Wyoming—Mrs. Edward Gillette, Sheridan; Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Casper.

Orient—Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, Shanghai, China; Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Manila, Philippine Islands.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: BY THE POWER VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, she announces that these nominees are now confirmed as State Regents and State Vice Regents of the various States, and become members of the National Board of Management, to serve during the term of their election.

After the dismissal I wish all the State Regents would get acquainted with each other, and as many in the audience as would like would come up and shake hands with them.

I wish the State Regents who have not yet reported would come with their reports in the morning—we may call for them.

A recess was taken at 11.20 P. M.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 19, 1918

The morning session was called to order by the President General at 10.05 a. m.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will have our opening Scripture lesson.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL: Madam President General, before the Scripture reading, permit me to read this beautiful prayer offered by the Bishop of Missouri, Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, for the Daughters of the American Revolution of Oregon:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men, and especially for the national blessings wrought for us in the American Revolution.

"Give grace and wisdom to all in authority over us, that by their counsel, upheld and guided by Thy power and blessing, righteousness and justice and patriotism may prevail. Defend and prosper the Army and Navy of the United States that they may be a safeguard to the country and a protection to the flag.

"Over the manifold sorrows and sufferings make Thy light to shine, to comfort saddened hearts and to brighten darkened homes. In Thine own time and by Thine own might, we pray Thee, make the right to conquer, to the glory of God and the good of men, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The verses from Scripture which I have chosen this morning are, I think, very earnestly and lovingly expressive of the faith of the fathers, and I commend your reading at home by yourselves the chapters from which they are selected—Hebrews 11 and 12. They give such a wonderful definition of faith, showing how the early fathers exemplified the thought and motives by which they worked. I will read just a few sentences from those chapters.

At the conclusion of the Scripture reading, the Congress united in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL: As appropriate to our devotion this morning, I would like now to read a prayer which was given to me by one of our Daughters. She does not know the origin of it, but it is so expressive:

"Almighty God, grant that I may awake to the joy of this day, finding gladness

in all its toil and difficulty, in all its pleasure and success, in all its failure and sorrow. Grant that I may open the windows of my life and look always away from myself and behold the need of the world. Give me the will and the strength to bring the gift of Thy gladness to others of Thy children, that with them I may stand to bear the burden and heat of the day and offer Thee the praise of work well done, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are going to try an experiment this year in voting because we have so few delegates, and if you get the practice this year it may be a guide for next year. We are not going to vote by States. They will call you out, twenty-five at a time, you will go downstairs and vote, then slip into your places again, and so on through the whole Congress. You will vote irrespective of your States and will go down and back quickly and quietly. We are going to try to make a record vote today, so that we can get through and have this off our minds.

Before you leave to vote, I wish to state that the Chairman of the Revision Committee requests that she may no longer take charge of it. We will put in one as Chairman who has worked hard on the committee—Mrs. Henry B. Joy—and keep the other members. So the committee will consist of Mrs. Joy, Chairman; Mrs. Perkins, Miss Crowell and Miss Richards, and I have added three more—Mrs. Johnston, the Treasurer General; Mrs. Minor, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Hunter, of Pennsylvania—making a committee of seven to work on the revision. You can help greatly by sending in any suggestions you wish to the Chairman of that committee.

The Official Reader read announcements.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The polls (10.15 a. m.) are now declared open, and those in charge will send the first twenty-five down.

Mrs. Bissell, the Judge of Elections, will say something to you.

MRS. BISSELL: The President General has announced to you already that the polls are open. This is the form of the ballot (displaying ballot). Balloting in this way is a little more difficult, having been accustomed to the machine, and I just ask of you forbearance, courtesy and good nature through the day. The tellers will do the very best they can for you, and all we ask of you is to reciprocate.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chairman of the Credential Committee has a short report to submit this morning. We will have this supplementary report.

The Credential Committee reports the following members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

National Officers.....	11
Vice-Presidents General.....	13
State Regents.....	34
Chapter Regents.....	541
Delegates	375

Total voting strength of Continental Congress..... 974

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Chairman of Credentials.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell, will now read the minutes of Thursday's sessions.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous day, which, after minor corrections, were approved.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There is one correction I wish to add. As I told you last night—those who were present—some States elect their State Regents for two years and even more and do not hold elections every year. They ought to send in a statement of the State Regents who lay over. In the case of Texas, they did not elect this year, and Mrs. Smith's name was not read with the others and confirmed. If there is no objection, Mrs. Smith's name will be added now and in that way—

MRS. NORVELL: May I make a correction, Madam President General? Mrs. Smith's term has expired.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I beg your pardon; that is right. I got the thing confused. Mrs. Norvell; that is the one. It is Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell.

MRS. NORVELL: Mrs. Wortham's name was also on the list; I did not hear her name read.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Will you give me the full name?

MRS. NORVELL: Mrs. Louis J. Wortham.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You may send it in to the Organizing Secretary General.

MISS RITCHIE: I want to ask you if I could publicly express the appreciation that I feel is due both personally and in the name of the Frederick Chapter for the beautiful memorial which was placed by the Nichols and Judge Lynn Chapters in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean. I also appreciated the spirit of your kind remarks, and nothing would please me more than having that memorial placed over her portrait by your own kind hands.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now hear the report of Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers and Chairmen of National Committees.

MRS. BUEL: Madam President General and members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, your committee presents the following report on recommendations of National Officers and Committees:

RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. GUERNSEY

Resolved, That this Congress extend to the clerical force and employees of the N. S., D. A. R., a vote of thanks and appreciation for their devotion to the best interest of the Society, and their unfailing loyalty in staying with it in spite of repeated tempting offers received because of the great demand for just the kind of trained and reliable service they have so faithfully given throughout the year.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL, MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE

That Chaplains of States and of Chapters be considered a committee on preparation of a Ritual for use by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the proposed form to be submitted to Congress 1919.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be *not* adopted.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL, MRS. FOWLER

WHEREAS, It has been the custom for several years past to grant an appropriation of \$100 for the purchase of books not obtainable by gift or exchange,

Resolved, That this appropriation be continued and if possible increased to \$200 this year, promising to use the money in a judicious manner to increase the usefulness of the Library.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

TWO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CURATOR GENERAL, MISS BARLOW

1. *Resolved*, That the annual sum of \$50 for the purchase of gifts for the Museum be continued.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

2. *Resolved*, That \$50 be appropriated for the repair of manuscripts.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE, MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, CHAIRMAN

Although this recommendation has already been adopted by the Congress, your Committee is bringing it in here together with the recommendations of the other National Chairmen as a matter of form:

Resolved, That all rulings of Congress regarding the salary of the editor and the payment for clerical service for the editor be rescinded and the whole matter of the editor's salary and that of her clerk be referred to the National Board of Management for action.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF DESECRATION OF THE FLAG,
MRS. JOHN P. HUME, CHAIRMAN

Resolved, That the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress instruct the Legislation Committee, D. A. R., to urge, with all possible haste, the passage of a Federal law to protect our flag from desecration.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, MRS. C. H. BOND,
CHAIRMAN

1. *Resolved*, That every Chapter be urged to give at least two meetings during the calendar year to the study of international problems.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be *not* adopted.

2. *Resolved*, That Chapters in sections where there is an alien population arrange exercises during the year to celebrate the naturalization of new citizens.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE INSIGNIA COMMITTEE, MRS. AULL, CHAIRMAN

Resolved, That the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, take such action as will make it possible for the Honorary Vice-Presidents General to have a badge distinctively their own, as is the ribbon worn by them.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL,

Chairman, Committee on Recommendations.

(Continuing.) I would like to add, that if any of the recommendations which reached me have been omitted from the report, I can call another meeting of the Committee and have them passed upon.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Official Reader will read the first recommendation, for adoption or rejection as you see fit.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Recommendation of the President General. "That this Congress extend to the clerical force and employees of the N. S., D. A. R., a vote of thanks and appreciation for their devotion to the best interest of the Society, and their unfailing loyalty in staying with it in spite of repeated tempting offers received because of the great demand for just the kind of trained and reliable service they have so faithfully given throughout the year. This the Committee recommends for adoption."

Upon motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Callender, the recommendation was adopted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: The next recommendation is made by the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, and is as follows:

"That the Chaplains of States and of Chapters be considered a committee on preparation of a ritual to be used by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the proposed form to be submitted to Congress, 1919.

"Your Committee recommends that this resolution be not adopted."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Are there any remarks?

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL: May the Chaplain General ask why? I will say it is only a proposed form. We have felt the need of something of the kind for years in the Chapters and I thought it would be helpful.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Buel has been asked a question and she will explain.

MRS. BUEL: Your Committee was unanimously of the opinion that if such a resolution were passed, it might give rise to religious controversies; and to prepare a ritual which would be acceptable to all the various sects that compose the society would be impracticable and might lead to hard feeling and those religious differences which ought not to be aroused in this body, inasmuch as we are an entirely non-sectarian body. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is there any one else who wishes to speak to this question? Now, if you vote yes, you vote to have this done. If you vote no, you concur with the opinion of the Committee. I think you all understand now.

The motion was put and lost, and the recommendation rejected.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Next is the recommendation of the Librarian General, Mrs. Fowler, and is as follows:

"WHEREAS, It has been the custom for several years past to grant an appropriation of \$100 for the purchase of books not obtainable by gift or exchange,

"Resolved, That this appropriation be continued, and if possible increased to \$200.

"Your Committee recommends that this be adopted."

MRS. BAHNSEN: I move the adoption of this resolution. Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Guss and Mrs. Hall.

MRS. BRYAN: Madam President General, there is no one in the audience who

appreciates the needs of our Society and Library more than I do; but I feel that as we are now raising money for the Liberty Loan, for this year it would be wiser and more patriotic to give that \$100 towards our Liberty Loan fund. (Applause.)

MRS. TALBOTT: Is it not correct that the entire fund for the Liberty Loan is to be raised by personal contributions by members throughout the Society, and that no part of it is to come from the treasury? I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Talbott asks the question: Is it not true that the amount raised for the Liberty Loan is to be from voluntary contributions and none taken from our treasury? That is true; and this \$100 for the Library has been given for a number of years. That form is just what we have always had; but in regard to the request for the second hundred dollars, in the motion to accept that, it means that we would necessarily have to have it in the form of an amendment. If there is no objection—

MRS. BRYAN: I mean for the extra hundred, of course.

MRS. BAHNSEN: I should like to speak in favor of the amount being \$200. It is becoming harder and harder to secure these books for the Library each year, and it seems to me that now is the time to be spending money in building up our genealogical library.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Please put it in the form of a motion, making it \$200.

MISS HARDY: I would like to second that.

MRS. STERNBERG: Madam President General, I want to speak in favor of making this appropriation \$200, because I know perfectly well that we have lost very valuable books we will never be able to have again offered to us in the future. If we have this appropriation we may be able to buy books that will be very valuable to us in the future. Therefore I hope the members will stand by this.

MRS. HALL: As the seconder of that motion, I would like to say a word in favor of making it \$200. Just now we may be able to secure some valuable books at lower prices than at any other time; and we certainly do need to keep up this Library so that every State may be able to refer to it for information which they do not have at home.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Are there any more remarks on the amendment?

MISS SERPELL: I want to speak in favor of \$200, because we have lost very valuable books because we did not have the money to pay for them. I know it is absolutely necessary to have the ready money to buy those books. I wish it were \$500 instead of \$200.

MRS. CLARKE: I wish to say that \$200 is a very small amount for the Library. This should be the best historical and genealogical library in the country, and \$200 is a very small amount.

MRS. BOSLEY: If it is true that this money cannot be taken for the Liberty Loan, then let us take it for books.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We could not take that money for the Liberty Loan unless you voted to take out \$100 from the treasury. It has nothing to do with the Liberty Loan.

A DELEGATE: I want to say that \$200 is a very small amount.

The motion on the amendment was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are now on the motion that the appropriation be increased to \$200.

The motion was put and carried, and the recommendation adopted.

THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General, I want to thank your Committee for recommending the adoption of this recommendation, and to thank the Congress for sustaining the Committee; and I also want to present to the Treasurer General, for the use of the Library, \$100 more to be added to the \$200.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: On behalf of the Daughters, I thank the Librarian General for her very gracious gift, which is accepted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Here are two recommendations of the Curator General, Miss Barlow. The first is as follows:

"Resolved, That the annual sum of \$50 for the purchase of gifts for the Museum be continued.

"Your Committee recommends that this be adopted."

MRS. BRUMBAUGH: I move the adoption of this recommendation. Numerously seconded.

MRS. ANDERSON: That seems to me to be a pitifully small amount for this great organization. I move it be amended to \$150. I am not out of order, am I, Madam President?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Not at all. It has been moved that the amount be increased to \$150. Do I hear a second?

THE CURATOR GENERAL: I do not feel that the extra expense is necessary. We are getting gifts right along from the Daughters for the Museum, and I do not feel we should spend more money for the Museum. This sum of \$50 is not always spent. I think I have almost all of the money given for the last three years, so there is really about \$150 to the credit of the Museum.

MRS. ANDERSON: I am happy to withdraw my amendment and accept the lesson in a spirit of humility.

The motion was put and carried and the recommendation adopted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Miss Barlow's second recommendation is—

That \$50 be appropriated for the repair of manuscripts.

The recommendation was adopted without discussion.

THE OFFICIAL READER: The fifth recommendation is as follows:

"Resolved, That all rulings of the Congress regarding the salary and the payment for clerical service for the Editor be rescinded, and the whole matter of the Editor's salary and that of her clerk be referred to the National Board of Management for action.

"Your Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This was in the recommendation of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee and was brought before the Congress and voted then and there; so there is now no necessity of taking up any more time with it. The Congress voted that under a suspension of the rules, so we can pass on to the next.

THE OFFICIAL READER: This recommendation reads:

"That the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress instruct the Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress to urge with all possible haste the passage of a Federal law to protect our flag from desecration."

MRS. HUME: I move the adoption of that. Unanimously seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Hume, I think I am correct in stating that under suspension of the rules the house adopted this recommendation at the time it came up; so there is no action to be taken on that now.

THE OFFICIAL READER: These are recommendations of the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations:

"Be it resolved, That every Chapter be urged to give at least two meetings during the calendar year to the study of international problems.

"Your Committee recommends that this be not adopted."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Buel, will you speak to that, please?

MRS. BUEL: Madam President General, the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that inasmuch as so many things were being urged upon the Chapters at the present time and they have so few meetings, it might not be wise to urge these measures. It was not through any opposition to the subject-matter itself.

MISS SERPELL: That does not prevent the Chapters doing it?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Certainly not. Anyone can take it up if she wishes. If we pass this, we would have to issue an order from the Congress. If Chapter Regents want to take this home as a recommendation, it is an excellent idea. Some Chapters can carry it out nicely. That would be the status of the resolution. Mrs. Bond, would you like to defend your resolution?

MRS. BOND: Only as a patriotic organization; bending every effort at this time for the success of the war, it did seem that while we were working with our hands, we should be working so that no line of endeavor should be omitted for the success of the war. So many of the meetings are devoted to certain lectures or to topics of patriotic interest. Even while the war is going on it did seem as if we should turn our attention to the object for which we are fighting; and even if we should win a military victory—as of course we will—that does not mean that the cause is won until the settlement is made right; and we have got to create correct public opinion to back up our President and those who represent us. So while we are striving for a military victory with all our strength, let our minds be on the object for which we are fighting; and it seems very fitting that two meetings a year should be given to this. (Applause.)

MRS. CLARKE: I wish to second that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is now on the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Committee to the contrary.

MRS. McMURPHY (N. H.): Madam President General, may I just say a word, please? So many of the Chapters, as I go among them, I find, know very little about international law; and as international law, at present, is almost entirely not considered by our enemy, I am sure that it would be a very fine thing if every Chapter, no matter how small, would take up something about the study of international law. I am really sure that you do not know how ignorant a great many of the members of the Chapters are in regard to this subject; but they wish to know, and anything that is passed by the Congress I find always accepted gladly and joyfully by these Chapters.

MRS. HALL: While I agree with what the previous speaker has said, and the framer of this resolution, it is not that I am opposed to this recommendation on

any of those grounds; I think rather we ought to know a great deal more than we do know about international law——

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are not talking about international law; it is international relations.

MRS. HALL: International relations, yes. That would embrace also international law. And just as we are studying parliamentary law and have a special class for it, so should every Chapter have a special class for that. But when you come down to meetings, you have found that at some one time or other, when your program was filled, you have made way for some one who was coming either from our friends or from some place to tell us about international relations pertaining to an exact situation or to the war. I am opposed to the recommendation in that shape just because it would bind us down and shorten the time for topics that are before us.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It does not bind anyone; it simply urges you to do it.

MRS. HALL: I did not mean the individual Chapters, but the Chapters as a whole.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think we ought to leave it to yourselves individually as to how you want to carry it out.

MRS. YAWGER: I should be very sorry to see this recommendation lost, because when we consider that we must commence our reconstruction work as France has done and England did, it behooves America to stand for its own protection and know as much about international law as our allies do while we are working with our allies. It is nothing new; it is simply for our own protection and for the sake of our own country. We should know just as much of this subject as our allies.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let me read the resolution again. (Re-reads it.)

MRS. SPENCER: Madam President General, I wish to endorse this resolution—this recommendation—heartily. I think we need to know as much about that subject as anything I can think of.

MRS. GEDNEY: Madam President General, I would like——

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Gedney, I recognized Mrs. Wiles.

MRS. WILES: I hope this resolution will pass. We were discussing it as though we were considering only foreign relations, whereas international relations would always include the United States. We really should be studying the relations of the United States to all these foreign countries, and we can not follow the history of this war without knowing constantly, even as a matter of common speech, the international relations at stake. For instance, what phrase has been more common than "freedom of the seas," and that would come under the subject of international relations. I use that simply as an illustration.

MRS. GEDNEY: Madam President General, I would like to endorse that resolution.

MRS. THOMPSON: And may I move its adoption, Madam President General?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Its adoption has already been moved and seconded and we are discussing it. Are you ready for the question? Those that want this, remember you vote yes; those that do not, vote no.

The motion was put and carried and the recommendation adopted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Here is a second recommendation. The President

General has just told me that the resolution about urging legislation on the flag was not passed by the Congress; that it was about kissing the flag.

MRS. BUEL: That is so.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will have to go back. We will now act on the recommendation to prevent desecration of the flag.

The motion was put and carried and the recommendation adopted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Here is Mrs. Bond's second recommendation:

"Resolved, That the Chapters in sections where there is an alien population arrange exercises during the year to celebrate the naturalization of new citizens."

MRS. GEBHARDT: I would like to move the adoption of that, because we adopted it in our conference last month.

MRS. THOMPSON: I would like to second that.

MRS. HARRIS: I would very much like to second that, if it does not conflict with the recommendations of the Patriotic Education Committee.

MRS. DOW (N. Y.): If a Chapter is located in a city where work of that kind is being done by the city itself, it is not necessary.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is the same thing as the other—you do not have to do it unless you want to. I will read it again. (Reads the recommendation.) If you wish to amend that by saying "requested" or "urged" to do it, you may do that.

MRS. BOND: I suggest that it be "advised to arrange," etc.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there is no objection, it will be made to read "advised to arrange" exercises.

The motion was put and carried and the recommendation as amended was adopted.

THE OFFICIAL READER: The next recommendation is—

"Resolved, That the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, take such action as will make it possible for the Honorary Vice-Presidents General to have a badge distinctively their own, as is the ribbon worn by them."

"Your Committee recommends its adoption."

MRS. COOK: The State Regent of Pennsylvania moves the adoption of this recommendation and hopes the Congress will adopt it.

Seconded by Mrs. Anderson.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the recommendation of the Insignia Committee. As you know, all Chapter officers, State Regents and Chapter Regents have distinctive badges. The Honorary Vice-Presidents General have no distinctive badge; they have been using the same badge as the Vice-Presidents General, with wording above it. They have requested that they have a distinctive badge of their own. They will of course pay for it, but the Committee cannot prepare one and submit it unless they have authority to do so. That is what this resolution is. I don't think there will be any discussion here on that, if you will add to this that the Insignia Committee be instructed to carry that into effect.

MRS. COOK: I accept the amendment.

The motion was put and carried and the recommendation adopted as amended.

THE OFFICIAL READER: The Librarian General wishes me to announce that she has received from Mrs. Hall, of Delaware, \$5 for the library.

MRS. COOK: If I am in order, I would like to give another dollar or two for the bond at this time. I would like to begin the day properly by giving \$50 that comes from the Susquehanna Chapter; also \$10 from Wayne Chapter. The Pennsylvania State Regent would like to state at this time that the pleasure of receiving a bond as the prize from the President General is exceeded only by the pleasure which she takes in presenting it to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the bond of \$100,000.

MRS. SMITH: Madam President General, do I understand that the newly elected State Regent from Texas and the Vice-Regent—do I understand their names were not read last night? I do not know how it happened, so I want to give—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: My dear woman, you were late, and while you were being late in coming that was all taken care of.

MRS. BUEL: If donations for the Liberty Loan are in order, I would like to announce that the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter gives \$5 in honor of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I wish to read a donation. "Appreciating the services of the clerks in this building, and feeling that they are pure gold, I wish to give this \$20 gold piece to our Liberty Loan Fund. A loyal D. A. R."

THE OFFICIAL READER: "Miss Ruth Jackson, Kansas page, \$2 in honor of brother in service." General Edward Hand Chapter, \$5; Sterling Chapter, \$6.

MRS. WILES: Madam President General, I wish to offer this resolution and move that it be referred to the Resolutions Committee:

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution consider it desecration of the flag to force traitors to kiss it, and that we utterly condemn such mistaken action."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will refer that to the Committee.

MRS. HEATH: Ladies of the Congress, last night an idea was given me on the stage by Miss Serpell, of Virginia, of inviting all the mothers or relatives who had sons or relatives in the camps at Norfolk to let her have the list of those soldiers. Quite a number of persons sent in the names of their soldier relatives and friends when they sent to me material for the Smithsonian report, and I sent these soldiers cards, and all the Chapters in Charlotte have tried to entertain these young men whenever they had their names. Won't you please send me the names of any relatives if you have any one at Camp Greene, near Charlotte. We will be so glad to have them in our homes or will show them some attention whereby they will remember us, before they go over.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Heath is one of our National Officers, in charge of the Smithsonian report. She lives at Charlotte.

MRS. HEATH: Mrs. B. D. Heath.

MRS. BOND: Madam President General, may I offer a gift at this time?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am going to give you an opportunity for all these gifts, but after this we will not receive any more now.

MRS. BOND: I take pleasure in offering \$100 to any Chapter that sends in the

best paper on international relations; the judge to be appointed by the President General. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Very, very generous! One hundred dollars is offered by Mrs. Bond, of the International Relations Committee, for the best paper sent in on this subject.

MRS. PURCELL: Madam President General, would it be in line with Mrs. Heath's remarks—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If you commence that, we will get it from all over the house; and I am going to say, wherever there is a camp, hunt up the State Regent nearest that camp and let her know.

MRS. PURCELL: Madam President General, I wish to call attention to the letters sent out to the soldiers at camps by New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We all know that. There were fine, beautiful letters sent out by these Chapters, and they had such beautiful results from those letters. There is one committee we have not heard—Mrs. Smallwood's. She has been ill, but sends word that she is now in the house and ready to submit her report.

MRS. COOK: Madam President General, if it is in order at this time, since we have been talking about the flag, I would like to offer as a suggestion—or, if you think wise, I will put it in the form of a motion—that the Daughters of this Congress send an American flag to the women living in the village on the coast of Scotland that sat up all night to make a flag for our boys that were lost on the *Tuscania*. (Applause.) If you think wise, I will put it in the form of a resolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yesterday we voted to send them a letter of appreciation; and, Mrs. Cook, when that resolution comes before the Committee, have this ready to go in with that, and then we will make it all in one.

MRS. COOK: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will now have the report from Mrs. Smallwood. She was ill yesterday and not able to be with us.

MRS. SMALLWOOD:

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

In 1915 the Committee of Statistics was formed and authorized to collect and consolidate the records of the activities, philanthropies and charities of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the first twenty-five years of their existence.

To this end the Committee sent to every State Regent a questionnaire for each Chapter in her State to report to her in brief its work from the date of its organization to October 1, 1915. A separate questionnaire was sent to the State Regent to enable her to condense these records of her State and send it to the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics.

The Chapters in some States had kept accurate records and their State Regents were enabled to give an equally accurate summary for their States, four of which, being among the earliest organized and having a large membership, were enabled to report expenditures of over \$100,000, namely, Connecticut, \$362,330.11; Massachusetts, \$133,517.66; New York, \$129,364.53; Pennsylvania, \$127,526.03.

The Chapters in other States not having kept their records, or not replying to

the request of their State Regent for the required information, made it impossible for her to give an accurate report, and several, knowing their States had made fine records, answered questions requiring definite numbers or amounts by such statements as "A great many," "Several thousand," etc. As the Committee on Statistics had no further authority than the compilation of reports submitted by the State Regents, with great regret were obliged to omit these States from their records.

At the Twenty-fifth Congress this Committee reported complete records for thirty-two States for the first twenty-five years of the life of our great Society. At the close of the Congress the Committee was not reappointed and the Chairman filed the incomplete report with the business office. After our present President General was in charge she asked that this work be continued and all effort be made to bring it to a successful finish.

The Chairman has done all that is possible with the information so far received. States not recorded, upon being asked to again make an effort to submit this valuable data, have pleaded, rightly, the pressure of war work. This is entirely satisfactory, because our country's call is at this time for deeds, not words; but there is a general desire that the splendid work of our Society from its beginning be permanently recorded. This can only be done by the co-operation of every State and Chapter Regent doing their utmost to resurrect the records of the past. To that end the Chairman will send to the Regents of the sixteen unrecorded States a questionnaire, the duplicate of the one sent out in 1915. This will be for her summary, but leave her to get the information in the best way suited to her locality. Six months will be given for the return of these records, after which a national summary will be made to stand for all time, as the record of the splendid work of our States and Society. To each Daughter here present I plead for your interest; I ask that it be your cherished duty to see that your State is one of this number, and that the fine work of those of your State sisters who have preceded you—their ideals that took shape in deeds, their sacrifices that made these ideals possible—be forever recorded to the glory of their State and our Society.

Today no one asks what real work the Daughters are doing, because in their country's need and to their country's call they came forward with a rush, saying: "Here I am; take me!" But there was a time when people did ask that question, and for lack of knowledge many devoted Daughters could give only limited answers.

All that time we knew our members were serving and sacrificing. We knew they were making alive the sleeping deeds of history, placing memorials, gathering records, recording the lives and deeds of heroism, teaching patriotism, instructing the stranger within our gates, educating the neglected, caring for the sick, mothering the orphans, and thousands of other deeds of heroism and sacrifice and service. If nothing more had been done than to have restored 12,036 unmarked Revolutionary graves from oblivion, that these noble lives should at least have a name among men, or that 40,835 flags should fly over the schoolhouses of our land, that the eyes of little children should glow with devotion and pride as their hands went to salute and their lips murmured, "One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice to all," our work would have been splendidly worth while.

But we have done more, and though statistics are cold, they are needed, not

only as a grand and glorious record, but as mere justice to the Daughters of the Revolution. For this we were organized. For this we exist. For this we are here today. Is it not inspiring to know that in the first 25 years of our existence our work reached the following totals?

Memorials placed	1,143
Historical places restored.....	171
Cemeteries restored	143
Revolutionary graves marked.....	6,211
Revolutionary graves located.....	5,825
Books and pamphlets published.....	906
Libraries established	75
Libraries assisted	434
Lists of Revolutionary soldiers originally compiled.....	151
Number of names in lists.....	23,987
Other historical or genealogical papers found, restored or compiled.....	1,416
Scholarships established	175
Amount contributed for Southern mountaineer work.....	\$91,415.75
Amount contributed for other educational work.....	70,945.88
Amount contributed to Red Cross work, war relief, hospital relief, or other philanthropic aid.....	113,830.47
Amount contributed to boys' or girls' clubs.....	10,802.45
Number of flags donated.....	40,875
Occasions when N. S., D. A. R., slides have been used.....	185
Medals or prizes awarded.....	3,280
Amount contributed to other civic or patriotic work.....	\$97,642.70
Miscellaneous.....	56,521.73
State totals	\$1,001,170.39
Continental Hall totals.....	331,181.61
Complete totals	\$1,332,352.00

Daughters, April has ever been a month when America has called her children to duty. On April 8, 1621, the *Mayflower* started on her return voyage, and though half the colonists were asleep on the hillside, and the other half weak from privation, Elder Brewster voiced the reply of all, "Not one will return."

On April 19, 1775, the first gun of the Revolutionary War—the "shot that was heard around the world"—was fired at Lexington.

On April 30, 1803, Congress realized its duty not only to its own generation, but its children's children, and ratified the Louisiana purchase, which gave to them the golden West.

On April 12, 1861, the booming of the cannon at Fort Sumter called man against man to fight for their national ideals, to do their duty as they saw it.

On another April morning, four years later, came the call to peace.

On April 19, 1898, Congress passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Spanish troops. The President's call for 125,000 troops was quickly answered.

Ranks were filled, fleets were started. Castles, fortresses and fortifications fell, and on the last day of the year the Spanish flag waved for the last time over Morro Castle.

On April 7th the representatives of America and Europe demanded of the Chinese Government protection from the Boxers, and six weeks later American Marines landed in China ready to protect people of all lands.

Last year on April 2d the President and Congress entered this war for humanity. Today every loyal American is giving the best of his time, strength, resources and some life itself, to uphold the voice that was heard around the world, "Safe for Democracy!"

Among all your splendid work of the coming months may this April call include the duty of searching and preserving every possible record that your Chapter, your State and our Society may prove that from the beginning the Daughters of the American Revolution dreamed dreams, saw visions, and worked them out in records, on stone and marble in sentiment, sacrifice, service and life itself.

Respectfully submitted,

DELLA GRAEME SMALLWOOD, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted without discussion.

The Official Reader read announcements.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I wish the State Regents of New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Nevada would come to the platform and give their reports.

Mrs. Minor, of Connecticut, was called to the chair at this point.

Mrs. WOOD: Georgia has another contribution to turn in. It is a contribution given in honor of Quitman Chapter, of the Daughters of the Confederacy by Mrs. Z. W. Oglesby, \$20.

THE CHAIRMAN: We accept this kind contribution with many thanks.

The State Regent of New York, Mrs. Spraker, will make her report.

Mrs. SPRAKER (See State reports).

MISS RICHARDS: I believe it is always parliamentary if the house desires to hear the end of a report to so move, if the time limit is up. I would like to hear the end of that report; it is very inspiring.

Mrs. BERRY: I second that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the will of the house to suspend the rules and hear the end of this report? Remember, if you do that for one, you must do it for all.

The motion was put and lost.

The report was accepted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Report of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Cook.

Mrs. COOK (See State reports).

(Continuing.) I have two minutes as we are presenting something. We are presenting three things mentioned in the report.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you present?

Mrs. COOK: A filing case, a case to the Museum and index cards.

The report was accepted, together with the gifts.

The Official Reader read announcements.

THE CHAIRMAN: Report of the State of Texas—Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. SMITH (See State reports).

(*Continuing.*) Now, I have to present this telephone stand and chair to the National Society for the use of the Corresponding Secretary General's room, which is the Texas room. Miss Violet Foster, a member of the Lady Washington Chapter of Houston, presents this in memory of her mother, Mrs. Corra Bacon Foster, whom you all knew and loved.

THE CHAIRMAN: Madam State Regent, on behalf of the National Society, I accept this gift from Texas.

MRS. LANE: We have also presented a book.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not get that.

The report was accepted.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will have the report of the State Regent of North Carolina.

MRS. MORRISON (See State reports).

At this point the President General resumed the Chair.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The State Regent of Ohio will now report.

MRS. HARRIS (See State reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Next the report of the State Regent of Illinois.

MRS. BAHNSEN (See State reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have one more report this morning and then we will adjourn for luncheon. The State Regent of Nebraska has been called to the meeting of the Resolutions Committee, so I shall call on New Jersey.

We are voting splendidly—have voted over 600. During the noon recess you can vote right straight along. The polls will not be closed and anyone who has not voted, if she comes in may vote.

MRS. SHERRERD (See State reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I will make another announcement. The Chairman of Tellers informs me that she can tell from the way the ballots are being cast that you are not voting for seven candidates. That means another election. You will have to go through it all again. We have got to have seven candidates and to get a majority you must vote for them. Certainly out of those nine splendid women that were nominated last night you can pick out seven, and all vote for seven of them and not make us go through this again. We must have seven candidates elected.

THE OFFICIAL READER: Don't you think there is a little misunderstanding from the fact that the voters think that the seven highest are elected anyway? They are not elected unless they receive a majority of the votes cast.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If every one voted, the right vote, I think, should be 974. Anyone elected as Vice-President General must have one over, or one-half of 974 plus one. So if you don't vote for the seven candidates, we will have to commence over again.

MRS. BERRY: A question of information, Madam President General. As I

understand, all those candidates receiving a majority vote are elected, but we will have to vote for the others.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If all those nine receive more than one-half of 974, the seven highest of those nine would be the ones elected.

MRS. BERRY: My point is this: for instance, four out of seven receive a majority vote, and then if there are not enough others, those four are elected.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Oh, certainly; and then we are obliged to ballot for others. Some politician has told you by only voting for four you strengthen your candidate. I have not time for details, but that is not true, because it might work both ways. Vote for the seven; that is the honest way. If women are going to use the ballot, they should learn to use it right. You have seven to elect. Now elect the seven. Do not try by some underhand means to elect some favorite one—elect seven. We don't care who they are—seven out of nine. They are all splendid women and you have got to vote for seven out of those nine.

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, a question of information. Has the President General the power to omit from the program at her discretion an unimportant item like a song, if she wishes?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: By unanimous consent—certainly.

MRS. BERRY: I mean, has the President General the right without putting it before the Congress?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: What do you mean?

MRS. BERRY: I have been requested by several Southern women—some of the most staunch supporters of yourself—to request you to omit a song from the program—privately, if possible.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have adopted the program and I have no idea what you have reference to. A program has been adopted, and when the time comes—I do not know what the song is—but when the proper time comes and you do not want the song, then we can suspend the rules if the Congress desires—

MRS. BERRY: I prefer not to bring it before the Congress. I ask you—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have no preference about anything. If you have anything the Congress is interested in, bring it up at the proper time and they will decide.

MRS. BERRY: It is the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is not necessary for the transaction of business, and as long as any one Daughter would have a little feeling—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I will have to exercise my prerogative on the program in that respect. For anyone to object to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" seems perfectly absurd—not to have it sung at a patriotic meeting.

MRS. BERRY: But that was the battle hymn of a divided Republic—a war of brother against brother, and not against a foreign foe.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Official Reader has some announcements to make, and after that we will take a recess.

The Official Reader read announcements.

A recess was taken at 12.45 p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 19, 1918.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There are quite a number who have not voted yet—about 200, I think. It has been suggested by your Chairman of Tellers that the polls be kept open for an hour longer, so they will close at 3 o'clock. Those who have not voted will please go at once and vote.

MRS. ROOME: Madam President General, is it in order to redeem a pledge.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is.

MRS. ROOME: This is my personal pledge.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This is a personal pledge redeemed by Mrs. Roome, and I am very glad to get it. If there are any others wishing to redeem their pledges, they will save us a lot of time if they will just take them to the Treasurer General's office. The first report we will have will be from the Orient. Mrs. Hare is a member of the Philippines Chapter. She will give the report.

MRS. HARE: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The State Regent of Wyoming is next. You know last night I announced that she was not here and expected to be here this morning. She has not arrived yet, but the State Vice Regent is here, Mrs. Brooks, and she will give the report. In the meantime, the State Regents of Nebraska, Nevada, Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, Tennessee, Montana, and North Dakota will please come to the platform.

MRS. BROOKS: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Nebraska should come in here, but Mrs. Drake is out with the Resolutions Committee and will be in a little later. As soon as I see her, I will call for her as she lost her turn because of being engaged in other duties. The next one to report is Nevada. Is there anyone here who represents Nevada? If not, Kansas will be the next one. That is Miss Campbell, the State Regent of Kansas.

MISS CAMPBELL: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next to report is the State Regent of Iowa, Mrs. Gebhardt.

MRS. GEBHARDT: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I notice the State Regent of Massachusetts standing there. Will she please come to the platform and be ready when I call for her report later on. The next one on the program is Oregon. Is there anyone here to represent Oregon?

A DELEGATE: Mrs. Wilkins—Mary Barlow Wilkins, the State Vice Regent.

MRS. WILKINS: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Next Mrs. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts.

MRS. ELLISON: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next one on the program is Connecticut, but Mrs. Drake has appeared and I will call on Nebraska and let her give Nebraska's report.

MRS. DRAKE: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Connecticut is next—Mrs. Buel.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The last call is made for voters. Anyone who has not voted may do so at once. No one responding, I declare the polls closed. Now Mrs. Buel.

MRS. BUEL: (See State Reports).

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am going to ask the two State Regents who have come to the platform (California and Tennessee) to waive their right to report at this time. I have a very great treat in store for you. Major Charles Drake Westcott, of the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army, is bringing to the platform Lieut. Trumont (the Marquis de Polignac). The Marquis de Polignac of Revolutionary times was associated with General Lafayette in assisting this country to gain its independence. (Applause). This officer is just from the trenches.

THE MARQUIS DE POLIGNAC: Madam President General and Ladies: I feel it quite an honor to address you, but I am sorry that time is flying by and the pressure of work is such that I shall have to leave you in a few moments. I want to tell you some stories about trench life, but very likely you know all about it. Newspapers and books have been printed at such a rate that I do not know what else can be said when the war is over. But while I am here, I might give you a few words about something that is germane, but of course it may be more troublesome or more dangerous than German gasses, or German artillery or German machine guns. President Wilson, in his speech at Baltimore, has expressed very clearly that the only way to finish this war is with force. There is no use trying to talk to the Germans about what is to be done and how things could be settled. For quite a number of times now the Germans have come forward with peace proposals; and every time they were asked whether they would give us peace, they never said what they would give us. We know that they have signed a peace with the people of Ukraine, as they call them—what they call a German peace. It seems that those people of Ukraine are to turn over all the food they have, all the cattle they have, all the mines they have and in exchange for that the Germans will be living on that country for about a couple of years and pay them paper money. That is what the Germans call peace without indemnity and without annexation. (Laughter).

It is always by talking peace—of course war is a good time to talk about peace; we know that war cannot last forever—but it is always by talking about peace that certain people will be brought to think that peace would be a good thing to have. Although you were never in the army, you know that to beat somebody you must be stronger than he is. Well, the Germans seem to have found it out.

It is not possible on the Western front that they are stronger than the enemy at every point. You see even during the present drive—that big drive so much advertised by the Germans—they have tried to be stronger than the British or French at a given point, but they cannot break through the front at every point. (Applause.) It is an element of military science that everybody can understand, that you must be stronger than the enemy. Now, on the other hand, you do not know how strong the enemy will be—you cannot tell. So the Germans have decided to weaken the enemy as much as possible before attacking the enemy. You cannot compare the armies fighting in Europe, or even your army, such as it is now, with the armies that were used in former centuries. In former times you paid soldiers, and they were practically willing to fight your battles for the money you gave them. Even the King of England, you will remember, hired Hessian troops and marched them against your country; and the army was paid that came over with Rochambeau and Lafayette. But in Europe today we have no mercenary army. It is not only a few divisions from one or two armies that are fighting, but whole nations are fighting. If you want to know what France has done from a military point of view, you must realize that France has mobilized one-sixth of the total population. I do not mean one-sixth of the males; it is one-sixth of the total population, including women and children. So you might say that nearly all men able to stand on their feet are in the field. And Germany, to a certain extent, has done the same, and so, to some extent, has Great Britain, and so, too, has Italy. So the Germans find out that they cannot conquer the armies of the Allies and have always tried to weaken those armies—not weaken their morale—they cannot do it—but weaken the morale of the people behind the army. You remember what six months of Socialist propaganda in Russia brought about. What three years of very hard fighting did not do, six months of that propaganda in Russia accomplished. Just what condition they are in now nobody outside Russia knows. That last drive in Russia was not at all comparable with the present gigantic drive on the Western front. It was started with four divisions—the First and Second Divisions of the Guards and the Fifth and Sixth Divisions of the Infantry, and there was not a soul more than that. And yet in front of four German divisions the entire Russian Army collapsed. Why? Because the nation was not behind the Russian Army; their morale was gone and the fighting power of the army was gone. When they started again at the Riga there were six divisions there. You know the result. They were so well pleased with the results in Russia, that the Germans tried their propaganda in Italy, but it was a different kind. It was not exactly Socialist, but it was even of a very religious nature, as we know. When they decided to attack Italy, the Austrian Army had only nine divisions of Germans who were sent to the Italian front to help them and the Italian Army had to retreat. The Italians had fought well previously, but they collapsed now just because their morale was gone. Bear in mind that the civilian population was not fighting there, and it is no use fighting when you have nobody behind you.

It would take quite a long time to explain the changes brought about by this war, so far as the use of men and armies are concerned. We cannot fight in 1918 in the way we fought in 1814. We are learning that as the days pass by. But

there is one thing that did not change in this war, and that is what the kaiser calls "human material"—that is what your sons are made of. Well, that human material did not change. If you take men like in the present battles, or if you take the bulk of the men, nearly every one of them belongs to the infantry—there are very few cavalry—but if they have orders to charge, they have to go where their orders take them. They cannot help that. The artillery men behind the guns are merely a part of a very complicated machine. When they get orders to fire every few seconds, they are busy. The report of their own guns prevents them from even hearing the noise of shells bursting around them. They may be blown to pieces without knowing it. But if you take the infantryman, on the other hand—for a few hours or minutes of actual fighting they have to plan hour after hour and day after day, waiting for a chance to go over the top or for the enemy to come. What are those men doing at that time? They are thinking; you cannot help thinking. They are not going to think about the war; they know all about it; but they are thinking of the people at home. High ideals won't stand very well with the air full of bursting shells; but love of home, people and nation—this is the thing that counts and the thing that stays. (Applause.) But if a man doesn't know he is fighting for something worth while, if he knows behind him is neglect, that the people back there don't care whatever happens, why, what is that man going to do? He won't fight. This is what the Germans know and try to impress upon the men, and if they cannot impress them they try to reach the man who is going to write to this man. We urge you as mothers to remember this: to be careful in the letters that go from home what you write. If you weaken your sons who are fighting your battles, you not only weaken them, but weaken your army and you weaken your nation. There is no army that I know of that has not been approached by the German propaganda. It has always taken different ways, but it was there. In France they have tried very hard to put us on bad terms with the British. We knew at the beginning of the war that the British were just like you—they had no army; and we knew France had to bear the brunt of battle and do all the fighting for at least a couple of years. Well, the Germans went around and spread rumors that France was fighting the battles of England, while England was standing aloof and doing nothing; that all England was doing piling into Calais, in the northern part of France, and intended to keep it because we would be so weakened we could not help it. That seems silly to you. If a man loved his town or his farm in the north of France he said, "If I am fighting for something, I may not have anything in the end; so what's the use?" And when you need that man he is not there any more. This plan was not working, and when we were going on furlough the people were just joking us and asking us if we had been fighting and saying, "This is a fine regiment." Well, I wish all the regiments were like them. Some regiments do not do anything. A fellow would say, "I don't see why you should go so often to such stations as Verdun." Of course, we do not know all the fellows who have been up to Verdun, but very likely all the French army has had a chance to be there once or twice. (Applause.) Once we were relieved from a very quiet sector—a sector in which we were losing only about ten men a day, and an old friend of mine—we had been to school together—

he was a sergeant—came to me and said, "Where are we going now?" It looks like Verdun again. I do not like it. I do not think I will fight there." I said to this schoolmate of mine, "You are just getting crazy; you better quit that." I could not convince him, but we went to Verdun just the same. In the beginning of the afternoon I was wounded; I was wounded again; all the officers were wounded; and, fearing my friend would leave the camp, I told them what he had said, because I was afraid to pass him the command. The German attack came, and I thought I would never see him again. Well, he came back with thirty-five Germans. That is the way he did not fight! (Applause.) Now, he saw that I stood there with lots of fellows who were willing to fight, but if he had been left alone I don't know what might have happened. That man was brave, but he did not want to fight because he has been touched with German propaganda. Nobody could say it was the Germans who went over the top, and told him, "You have got to fight to-day." (Laughter.) With us it did not work. With you women very likely it won't work, either. Your men will be approached and so you will be approached. Maybe they won't have a chance to see any German propaganda, but every day you are meeting some. You see, this country has been open to everybody, and you will find all elements here; all civilized nations meet here. We cannot help it that the German native will have a feeling for his country. He was born in Germany and raised in the German way, and through education he lost all responsibility so far as his opinion of the Fatherland is concerned. He likes this country, but cannot help wanting to fight with his own people; not only that, but he even means to help bring this war to a successful conclusion. Very likely you won't see a spy blowing up a bridge, and very likely he won't call on you when he is going to do it. So far as I am concerned, I do not think it is the part of anybody from Europe to tell you what you should do or what you should not do. You have a Congress and you have a President, and very likely they will attend to that part of the business. (Laughter.) I don't suppose you will meet any of the men who are creating agitation in this country. The man who is at the head of it is a man that you never see agitate, but he is working at it. We have them in France. Once in a while we shoot some of them: (Applause.) But something that you will see is people going about telling stories. They will tell you that they read it in the paper. Well, there are many ways of reading the paper. My own consists in just buying it and throwing it away. I just look at the headlines, and I know all about it. You must realize that all dispatches which are supposed to come from the general headquarters in France—American or British or French headquarters—must be worded very cautiously. You must always ask yourselves whether there is any particle of truth in them. I have spent some three years on the front, and never saw any newspaper man on the front. I do not know why, but I never saw any. But they tell you very nice stories about how things happen. All they know they learn from the people who are supposed to come from the front. Those people come from there or do not. Maybe they did come from there. Well, once I tried an experiment on the men in my own platoon. We had been engaged; the losses had been large, and I took the trouble of asking every man left how the thing happened. Well, every man told me a different story.

(Laughter.) None of them had seen the things I had seen myself. So this is what a man tells you, "Well, I was there and saw it." Well, maybe he thinks he saw it, but now I doubt it. So it is by believing the innocent cause of those rumors that you are injuring the morale of your nation. We know further of a drive made by the army that is successful, though we wouldn't call it a drive; and we also know that anybody at any time that starts up a drive properly conducted will be successful in the beginning. We know that every time we want to have German prisoners we get the prisoners, but they are killed; but we go there and get back. When your men attempted it they were successful the very first time. Before the men in Europe were starting a drive on German trenches; we carry them now. The points that remain to be seen are, whether the trench is worth having and whether it is worth the number of lives that would be lost in taking it. At Verdun we might have had all the French army killed there, and the Germans felt like that. So we had a minimum of men there. The Germans were held back, and when the pressure became too strong, well, the battle of the Somme finished the battle of Verdun. It took about forty-eight hours to take back all the ground we had lost in six months. So whatever you see in the papers and whatever the people tell you, well, you must be very cautious, and before you go around and say you heard such a thing and knew such a thing for sure ask yourselves whether this will benefit your country or injure your country. It is not that it may injure the country of the men and women here, but it is for the sake of the men you have on the other side.

It is all very well that the laborers in this country, as long as they are supplying ammunition and arms, should get a fair return for their work. They do in France; they do in England. As long as they are working they must get wages; they must have at least living wages; but if they stop working or you favor it, well, we are going to miss ammunition. And what is the use of a boy going to France with a rifle in his hand if his rifle is no better than a broomstick? So whether you learn anything from the papers, pictures or other sources, be very cautious and always think if your country will be benefited; and as long as your boys stand on the other side you must stand some hardships here. (Applause, Congress rising.)

A DELEGATE: Madam President General, may I request the privilege of asking a brief question. Mrs. Derwent, Chairman of the Committee to Lay Wreaths on the Tomb of George and Martha Washington to-morrow, asked me to give this notice. Are there any descendants of Martha Custis Washington or Pamela Cunningham in the house? If so, she wishes to hear from them as soon as possible.

MRS. BARRETT: I am not a descendant of Martha Washington, but her sister, Sarah Ball, was my great-great-grandmother

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have three more reports, and then we are ready for the resolutions. I am sure we were all very glad to postpone one or two State Regent reports rather than miss the French officer's talk, because he has just come out of the trenches and is in this country to stop the German propaganda. We will now hear from the State Regent of California, or, rather, the State Vice Regent.

MRS. COTTLE: (See State Reports.)

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next is Tennessee. Mrs. Spencer, Vice President General, will represent the State.

MRS. SPENCER: It is my unhappy privilege as Vice President General from Tennessee to announce the absence of our State Regent, Mrs. Polk. Mrs. Polk has been at the bedside of a very ill husband for weeks. Last November, at the Tennessee State Conference, held in Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. M. B. Dozier, of Old Glory Chapter, was elected State Regent. Shortly after her return home her husband was fatally stricken, and in ten days after that our beloved Mrs. Dozier, our State Regent-elect, followed her husband. The Tennessee Executive Board immediately took proper action in conjunction with our President General to take the necessary steps to make it legal for the State Vice Regent to fill the State Regent's place. The State Regent-elect then, Mrs. Price, of Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee, a most capable, charming woman, who can well represent any State, came on Saturday last and was registered. Two days after that she was called home, the telegram stating that her little boy was dangerously ill with pneumonia. I think that this Congress will have a feeling of sympathy for Tennessee's State Regent. Mrs. Polk has sent her report on, and, with the permission of the President General, I will simply give it to the Recording Secretary General, and state now that in this report she says that the chapters have complied with every request made and have done wonderful work. Doubtless the reports have been made to the various committees, and you will see for yourselves their contents in print. I will not take up your time making the report of our State Regent, who cannot be present.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Minnesota is next, Mrs. Morris.

MRS. MORRIS: (See State Reports).

(Continuing) Minnesota has a gift to offer. I take pleasure in presenting in her behalf this book to the library. It is a copy of "Our Old Rail Fence Corners."

The report and gift were accepted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure Mrs. Fowler will be very glad to have this book. North Dakota comes next—Mrs. Young.

MRS. YOUNG: (See State Reports.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Young, I am very sorry you were not here the other morning. The bond given by the President General as a magazine subscription contest prize and won by North Dakota is in the Treasurer General's office.

Thank you, Madam President General.

The report was accepted.

MRS. DAVIS (*Ark.*): Madam President General, may I extend an invitation?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The State Regent of Arkansas asks whether she may extend an invitation, and is granted two minutes by the chair to do it before she reads her report.

MRS. DAVIS: I did not expect this privilege, but the President General has given

me two minutes to give an invitation. I prefer to give that first and then follow with my report.

Madam President General, National Officers and Daughters: The State Regent of Arkansas and her colleagues bring to you a most cordial invitation to come to the biennial of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which will meet in Hot Springs, Ark., the last day of April and through the 8th of May. The Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution and the U. S. Daughters of 1812 will keep open house daily at the Fordyce Bath House from 2 to 5 o'clock, and you are cordially invited to drop in every afternoon for a cup of tea. On May 2 the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution will tender a reception, and you are cordially invited to attend that. On May 8 Little Rock, the "City of Rest," and the capital of our great State of Arkansas, will be hostess to the biennial. You are invited to come and spend the day with us, be our guest and make our city your city; allow us to act as your guide and escort to see the pride of our hearts, Camp Pike. Upon that occasion our President General will be our honored guest. (Applause.) (See State Reports.)

The report was accepted.

MISS RICHARDS: I would like to ask the State Regent of Arkansas, before she leaves, in response to her very gracious invitation to the D. A. R. to come to the biennial out there, whether there will be any special provision for a member of the D. A. R. who does not come from the D. A. R. as a delegate accredited from some chapter. If a D. A. R. should come out there under such conditions, would she be able to attend? We will—

MRS. DAVIS: I really cannot answer that question in an official manner. I suppose you would get tickets and that that will be arranged for. I am sure you will find a very cordial welcome if you come. We will do all in our power to entertain you.

MISS RICHARDS: Then, Madam President General, I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to the State Regent of Arkansas for this very gracious invitation to attend the biennial at Hot Springs.

Seconded.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have reached the point of resolutions, and while Miss Richards takes her place upon the platform and gets ready to report I would like to have you greet Mrs. Hanger. She was too ill to give her report on registration blanks on Tuesday. (Applause.)

MRS. HANGER was presented to the Congress. (Applause.)

MRS. WILES: Madam President General and Ladies: I wish to call the attention of this Congress to the fact that this is the fourteenth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of this building.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Resolution Committee is now before you, and the resolutions will be taken up.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, your Committee on Resolutions has had two long sessions. As was to be expected, a great many resolutions have been sent in. Those that have been rejected have been rejected unanimously in

every instance. The rules given to us at the start required that no resolution could be rejected except under a three-fourths vote, and we have had a unanimous vote on every resolution rejected. We have laid the rejected resolutions on the table under the rules, and after your Chairman has finished giving all that have been accepted, if it is the desire of anyone—as I understand it—she may question the tabling of those which have not been presented. But in the judgment of your committee, who have considered these things very carefully, it seemed wise and best to retire every resolution that will not come before you. We have thirty-five resolutions, so I must ask your close attention. In arranging them in my hand for presentation I have put those first that I think you are less likely to debate, and if you will give close attention I think we can get through this business very rapidly.

The first group of resolutions just come in under our general vote of thanks.

The first resolution is as follows:

That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends its sincere thanks and appreciation to J. E. Caldwell & Company for their generous cancellation of the debt of \$7,556.81 due them for the Block certificates. This has been unanimously recommended by your committee.

I move the adoption of the resolution. Seconded numerously.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We need take no time for discussion of this vote of thanks to Caldwell & Co. for cancellation of their bill of \$7,556.81.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next is also a vote of thanks. It comes from Mrs. Greenawalt and Miss Hilda Fletcher. It is as follows:

MOVED, That a vote of thanks and appreciation be given Mrs. Marian Longfellow for her gift to the Society of the sapphire earrings worn by Dolly Madison.

I move the adoption. Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There will be no objection to this resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The third resolution is also a vote of thanks. The rules under which we worked provide that the committee may amend, and I am sure that the mover of this will not object to the slight rewording we have made. It is amended slightly.

RESOLVED, That we give a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Hogan and her efficient committee for the beautiful program they have given us this year. Especially do we wish to mention the attractive cover, the most beautiful that has ever covered a D. A. R. program. We wish especially to express our appreciation of the presence upon our platform on Monday evening, April 15, of the ambassadors and representatives of the allied countries who so eloquently addressed the Congress on subjects of vital interest concerning the present world war.

MRS. A. R. HOWARD,
Regent, William Finley Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. WM. G. SPENCER,
V. P. G., Tennessee.

MRS. SPENCER: I move the adoption of this.

MRS. HOWARD: Without discussion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Howard, are you willing to accept the slight change in wording?

MRS. HOWARD: Perfectly.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next is a motion of condolence upon the death of Mrs. Greely.

WHEREAS, On the 16th of March, 1918, the Almighty Power, in the plenitude of His wisdom, has taken from our National Society and from her devoted friends one of our most appreciated and well beloved members, Henrietta Nesmith Greely, the wife of Gen. A. W. Greely, of Washington; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Greely as one of the charter members, her national number being 19, must ever be held in remembrance as one of the originators of our order; be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of Henrietta Nesmith Greely the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, mourns the loss of a member whose lofty character, splendid courage, and patriotic devotion cannot be excelled.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Greely's distinguished and devoted husband and her six loving children.

This was sent in unsigned, and there was no obligation on the committee to accept it; but the committee accepted it with some slight modification, and unanimously recommends its adoption in its present form.

MRS. SQUIRES: I must beg to differ with Miss Richards. I left the resolution on her table, signed by Mrs. Scott and myself, "Mary S. Squires." The wrong copy must have reached the committee.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: All right; do you accept the change?

MRS. SQUIRES: I did not hear it, but I endorse Miss Richards always.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: Another resolution of condolence relative to the death of the Hon. John W. Foster.

WHEREAS, In the death of the Hon. John W. Foster, his family has lost a devoted husband and father and the nation a distinguished and valued statesman, diplomat, patriot, and man of letters; and,

WHEREAS, His widow, Mrs. Mary Parke Foster, was a former President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and his daughter, Mrs. Robert Lansing, has also served the Society in many valued capacities; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the representatives of this Society, D. A. R., in Twenty-seventh Congress assembled, hereby extend to Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Lansing their sincere sympathy in their great bereavement and warmest wishes for their future happiness and welfare; be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. Robert Lansing.

JANET RICHARDS,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.
 ANNE ROGERS MINOR, ..
 ADELE STEINER BURLESON,
 RETA A. YAWGER,
 LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
 EVA GROSS FOWLER,
 MABEL RICHARDS FINNEY,
 HELEN M. DRAKE.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution pertains to the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby expresses its disapproval of the proposed addition of a new stanza by another author to Julia Ward Howe's Battle Hymn of the Republic.

The hymn is complete, as it stands and cannot be altered without departing from the spirit and intention of its author. It has stood the test of fifty-seven years, and is today the word for the hour sung in the trenches of the battlefields of Europe and in the cathedrals of the Old World.

Endorsed by the New Jersey State Conference, in session March 20, 1918.

LIDA A. C. GEDNEY,
Vice-President General New Jersey.
 MARY EVA MOORE SHERRERD,
State Regent, New Jersey.

Presented by Mrs. Florence Howell Hall, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. BERRY: Before this is put to a vote I wish to enter a protest against the discussion of something that is purely sectional. At a former Congress of the Daughters at which I was present—I do not know whether—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you object to the consideration of this?

MRS. BERRY: I object to the consideration of this on the ground of sectionalism. It was born at a period of our history that is—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Consideration of the question is objected to. Shall the question be considered?

The ayes and noes were called for, and it was voted to consider.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is now on its adoption.

MRS. BERRY: But, Madam President General, I wish to recall that it is against the proceedings of a former Congress. You will have to rescind the motion of the Congress which excluded—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The body of the house has decided to consider the adoption. You are out of order.

MRS. BERRY: But under the ruling of a former Congress that—

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution comes from Mrs. William C. Boyle.

In order that the Daughters of the American Revolution may be known to all as such, in every branch of war relief service or Red Cross work they may be affiliated with, be it

RESOLVED, That for the duration of the war every Daughter be asked to wear her insignia or recognition pin during her working or business hours.

ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: Another resolution from Mrs. Boyle.

That the Daughters of the American Revolution may be an example of loyalty and patriotism to their fellow-country-women during the playing or singing of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," be it

RESOLVED, That Daughters stand at attention as soldiers and sailors do, facing the flag, silent and with hands at their sides during the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner."

MISS RICHARDS: Your committee recommends leaving out the words "as soldiers and sailors do." The committee felt that to put in that phrase and to stand at attention this way (indicating) we might direct undue attention to ourselves. So the committee recommends that we leave out the words "stand at attention as soldiers and sailors do." This is for the body to decide. We have recommended the elimination of the phrase, leaving it "That Daughters face the flag, silent, with hands at their sides," etc.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution comes from Mrs. Bosley, the Maryland State Regent. It pertains to H. R. Bill No. 11365. This is an old House Bill in regard to "The Star Spangled Banner." Maryland has endorsed it and asks the endorsement of this Congress.

"A Bill to make 'The Star Spangled Banner' the national anthem of the United States of America.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the poem written by Francis Scott Key, entitled 'The Star Spangled Banner,' be and the same is hereby declared to be the national anthem of the United States of America."

This has been frequently presented to Congress, and, as a matter of fact, Congress has never yet adopted this hymn by the enactment of this bill, but it is recognized as the national hymn by the manner in which it is received at all Army and Navy posts, as we know, but we think it is no harm to once more go on record as endorsing this bill, and the committee moves the adoption of the resolution.

MRS. WILES: Madam President General, may I have the privilege of seconding that in the name of the Daughters of 1812?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I wouldn't think, Mrs. Wiles, that would be just the thing—for the Daughters of another society to second it.

MRS. WILES: Just individually, I mean.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is all right. I thought you wanted the Society to endorse it.

MRS. BOSLEY: I would like to say that Congressman Linthicum introduced that

bill, and I would also like to say that the State President of the Daughters of 1812 first agitated it, and we in Maryland endorse it.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution comes from Mrs. Bond, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations. It includes two resolutions, and your committee thinks it a simpler way to act upon them separately. The first pertains to the study of international problems, and is as follows:

That every chapter be urged to give at least two meetings during the calendar year to the study of international problems.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That came under the resolution of the National Chairmen this morning. We amended that this morning.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General, the resolution which has just now been read regarding "The Star Spangled Banner" covers one already adopted. We have in this Congress adopted the resolution offered by the Children of the Loyalty League. Is not this a second resolution bearing on that, Madam President General?

MISS RICHARDS: Do I understand that you rule the resolution be retired, Madam President General? We amended ours and I would like to know which is the better.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes, it came under the National Chairmen's resolution this morning.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution comes from the Chaplain General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I cannot understand how these recommendations of the national officers came in this.

MISS RICHARDS: No, this is another one.

BE IT RESOLVED, That this body, in accordance with the suggestion of the National Alliance of Social and Civic Education and Council of Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, observe May 12 (Mothers' Day) as Day of Prayer for the *Mothers of Defenders of Democracy*.

The resolution was adopted.

(Signed) ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

Seconded by Elizabeth Barney Buel.

Chaplain General.

MISS RICHARDS: If Mrs. Grant is here we would ask her permission for a slight rewording of this one. It is not the resolution I object to, merely the wording. The first was: "Resolved, That the National Society, D. A. R., invest the money on hand for the Third Liberty Loan in Third Liberty Loan bonds at once." Your committee amends as follows: Resolved, That as rapidly as money is received for that purpose the Treasurer General of the N. S. D. A. R. invest it in the Third Liberty Loan. Will the mover accept that amendment?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I will ask you to leave it aside until the Treasurer General returns. Will you give her a chance if she wishes to say anything on that?

MISS RICHARDS: Yes.

The eighth resolution, which is amended, read originally as follows: It was offered by Mrs. Henry C. Cook, of the District, and seconded by Miss Serpell, of Virginia:

"I move that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, go on record as endorsing the work of Mrs. Owen Kildare."

The committee, not knowing all her work, decided to amend it as follows:

"I move that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, go on record as endorsing the principles embodied in the address of Mrs. Owen Kildare."

I move the adoption of this as amended.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: A resolution from Mrs. Gebhardt, State Regent of Iowa. It is relative to parliamentary law.

WHEREAS, We are constantly having questions arising in our chapters on points of parliamentary law; and

WHEREAS, The parliamentary page in the D. A. R. Magazine has been very helpful;

RESOLVED, That the Editor of the Magazine be requested to continue the parliamentary page under the direction of General Robert, author of Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

DIXIE C. GEBHARDT,

State Regent, Iowa.

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON,

Pittsburgh Chapter.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS,

Regent Judge Lynn Chapter, D. C.

Your committee accepted this and moves its adoption.

MRS. MINOR: I would like to speak to this motion. I want to tell you a little about the history of this parliamentary page. Your Editor and your Magazine Chairman, knowing that you had a parliamentary page before, and believing that the parliamentary page carried on by Gen. Henry M. Robert, author of Robert's "Rules of Order," would be of great service to you, asked the National Board to make an appropriation so that we would be able to carry on this page. They gave us that privilege—making an appropriation of \$30 a month to Gen. Henry M. Robert. We carried on that page for five months, and there were so few requests for advice from Gen. Robert that we felt that it was an extravagance for the Society to longer continue it. Your Chairman came back to the Board, at its meeting last week, and told them this and asked the privilege of withdrawing this page. Now, if this Congress would like to have it continued, your Chairman would be very glad, and I am sure your Editor would; so I would like very much to have your opinion as to this. We paid Gen. Robert \$30 a month, or \$360 a year. I cannot tell you just how many questions have been asked, but there were very few; you could almost count them on the fingers of your hands. We felt, as I said before, it would be an extravagance. We have been trying to conserve your money and have as little deficit on the Magazine as possible, but if you think that page is of use to you, we want to have it.

MISS RICHARDS: Having heard this from Mrs. Minor, who is a member of the committee, I feel that this should come before you in order to give publicity to the fact that you have this opportunity through the Magazine to improve your knowledge

of parliamentary law, and it adds a certain incentive to subscribe; and if more subscribers are added by carrying this page, you could better support the employment of Gen. Robert at \$30 a month.

MRS. MOSS: Madam President General, I want to tell you that if the Daughters realized that there were so few questions more would have been asked. Out in St. Louis there were questions came up several times that we wanted answered, but we said "They must have so many questions to answer that we won't ask them," and so we sent them to some one else.

MRS. MINOR: You should have sent them in; we would have only been too glad to answer them.

MRS. BOSLEY: As these are days of conservation, as Mrs. Minor has said, I suggest, Madam President General, that each State Regent purchase a copy of Robert's "Rules of Order" and study them herself.

The motion was put and lost, and the resolution rejected.

MISS RICHARDS: I have been instructed by the President General to re-read the resolution with regard to moneys received for the Liberty Bonds.

RESOLVED, That as rapidly as money is received for that purpose, the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, invest it in the Third Liberty Loan.

(Signed) MRS. GRANT,
MRS. BAHNSEN.

The committee recommends the adoption of this unanimously.

MRS. WILES: Madam President General, would it be in order to amend that—to place in it the "9th of May," because we don't get any interest until after the 9th of May.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This means that as fast as the money comes in, up to the time limit, it is invested in bonds.

MRS. WILES: Yes; but if invested before the 9th of May we can get no interest until after the 9th of May.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You can trust Mrs. Johnston to get all the interest that it is possible to get.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution pertains to the question brought up by Mrs. Wiles—interest on this money. There are two ideas involved here, so the committee believes they should be considered separately. The first is:

MOVED, That the interest accruing from the sum of \$100,000 to be subscribed by the Society of the D. A. R. and invested in Liberty Bonds, shall, during the period of this world war, be invested and reinvested at the call of our country in more Liberty Bonds; to the end that the women descendants of the men who won the Revolutionary War, though prohibited by law from bearing arms in defense of their country, shall go on record as having supplied, to the limit only of their ability, the material help needful for the support of those whose privilege it is to carry those arms.

Second—BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That following the close of the present war, these bonds be made a permanent fund, the income to be devoted, at

the discretion of the Congress or the Board (should the Congress delegate to it such powers), to patriotic relief work.

(Signed) ADELE S. BURLESON.

This is in the form of two resolutions. Two things are involved. The first is that the interest accrued from the \$100,000 subscribed by the Society and invested in Liberty Bonds shall during the period of this world war be invested or reinvested at the call of our country.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I do not think this is the point Mrs. Wiles intended to make. Mrs. Wiles intended to make this point: That we have up to the 9th of May to buy the bonds and that by holding it until then we could get interest on it. Wasn't that your point, Mrs. Wiles?

MRS. WILES: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now this means interest on the bonds accruing that we buy, to reinvest it again in more bonds while the war lasts, and not use it for any other purpose as long as the Government issues bonds..

A DELEGATE: I move its adoption.

MRS. HALL: Madam President General, it does seem to me that the money coming in as interest on this \$100,000 of bonds would mean about 5 per cent and (Voices: "Four and a half per cent") that money we might need, and it could be used for some one specific purpose more than reinvesting yearly that small amount for that time during the war. I am really opposed to that being done. As far as I am concerned, I would rather use the money for some specific purpose during the war and not just for reinvestment for war bonds. It might help a great deal more in some other way.

MRS. WILSON (*Ohio*): Madam President General, I am sure that every Chapter Regent here feels as I do—that the question must come up in every chapter, "For what is this money to be used?" We will say, quoting from the bulletin, "It is to be used for the relief of soldiers' families." Have we any right to use any of it?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am not certain that would be the purpose of it; but if you buy more bonds to protect our Government it is all the same thing in the end.

MRS. MAUPIN: I would like to ask Mrs. Hall if there is any other specific object before the country to-day than Liberty Bonds?

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The second part to this is as follows:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That after the close of this present war these bonds be made a permanent fund, the income to be devoted at the discretion of the Congress or the Board (should the Congress delegate to it such power) to patriotic relief work"

This means the income from the bonds after the war. Your committee unanimously endorses this.

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, I move that the consideration of this resolution be postponed until after the period of the war. I move to lay it on the table. It is too far ahead.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you want it indefinitely postponed?

MRS. BERRY: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Does anyone second Mrs. Berry's motion of indefinite postponement?

MRS. LANE: Madam President General: There are so many chapters waiting now to know what is to become of that money, and they will still wait on.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: All you have to do, then, is to vote it down if you do not want it.

MRS. BERRY: My idea is that it is too far in the future for us to pass upon what shall be done with this at the close of the war. We could act more intelligently upon it then, when it comes up before the Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is on the adoption of the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The motion was put and lost.

The ayes and noes were called for on the adoption of the resolution, and the resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution is from Mrs. Cunningham's Badge Committee, and seconded by Mrs. Mussey.

"RESOLVED, That members be asked to buy their badges at the next Congress at a minimum cost of five cents per badge, the money so realized to be applied to expenses of badges provided for the Congress, notices to be sent with credential material prior to Congress."

Madam President General, I would like to speak to this very briefly. I would call the attention of the Congress to the fact that it is nothing mandatory; it does not mean you must pay for badges, but when you come here next time if you feel like paying five cents for your badge, it would very much help toward defraying the expense of the badges at a time we needed money.

MRS. TALBOTT: May I second that?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That does not mean, of course, that you cannot have your badge, but it means you may help us along that much.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: Before presenting this resolution I will say that the committee did not quite understand what its purport was, but thought if the mover of it was present she could explain. I will present it to you as she presented it. It was presented by Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome and seconded by Mrs. Greenawalt.

"RESOLVED, That this Congress go upon record as expressing its warm admiration of the beautiful conception embodied in the flag of Iowa."

I move its adoption for the purpose of getting it before the house.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next pertains to Italy. This resolution is accompanied by a long letter. It is with regard to the Congress going on record with reference to extending greater aid to Italy. The letter includes very valuable material; it says there is great need in Italy for assistance along many lines, and while we have been helping so many countries so whole-heartedly very little has been done for Italy; that it should be remembered that Italy was an ally of Germany at the beginning

of the war, but bravely stood out against that alliance, and hence she deserves our gratitude and support.

The resolution is as follows:

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the notice of the D. A. R. Chapters the great need for helping the destitute refugees and families of dead and maimed soldiers in that brave and suffering country, Italy.

The committee moves its adoption.

MRS. BERRY: I was speaking to an American lady yesterday who is married to an Italian; she is an Italian marquese, and she was telling me that we have no idea of the utter destitution, of the utter want of Italy; that they have no supplies of any kind, and she is so cut off from the rest of her Allies that there is little chance of relief.

MRS. LOVEJOY (*Janesville, Wis.*): Madam President General, I want to say that after the Austrians went into Italy the people in the mountains were living on grass and oranges. They haven't much else to live on now, and the people down near the coast seize what comes in from the vessels. They won't let them go past because they are so hungry. Italy sent one out of every seven into the army. If we sent such an army as that we would have 15,000,000 men in the field. Women, young and old, are working to take the places of these men, and the children are going hungry and almost naked among the poorer classes. I know it would be an awful thing for Italy to collapse—an awful thing for the Allies—but she must have more help than she ever had before or she will have to go under. We must send them money and food; we must send them good munitions. They are by nature an agricultural and artistic people, yet these people have become manufacturers, and where they were manufacturing only 1,000,000 yards of army cloth in one month before the war they are now manufacturing 3,000,000 in a month. Where they had about 114,000 in the factories for munitions before the war they now have 1,700,000 employed. They are doing all they can. They have no coal, iron or food hardly, and we must see that they get those things so they can keep in the war. We do not realize the crisis of Italy. I happen to be in connection with the Italian Embassy and do know some things; I get the information from them. One woman, to help Italy, sold her jewels, all of them, and said she cried when we sent money for them, she was so grateful. I think it should be brought to the attention of the Daughters throughout the country that Italy needs our help immediately.

MRS. BRYAN: I am so happy that in Memphis we have been working for the Italians. The Mary Desha Chapter has adopted two Italian orphans. We meet once a week and sew for the Italians. We have made 170 garments for them, and help the Italians to purchase woolens to send to Italy.

MRS. HALL: I was just going to remark that in our city we are doing that. But are we going to pass a resolution without going further—merely saying we will try to help them? Are we not also going to propose to send some money to them from this Congress? In a few years, if the war goes on—and, please God, it will not—we will be worse off than Italy for food; yet we have deliberately tied our hands when we could send them \$4,000 instead of buying a few more Liberty Bonds.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, a point of order. This resolution was passed, and it is hence out of order for discussion with a view to amend.

MRS. SPENCER: The best way now to help Italy is to buy bonds.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You should remember when these resolutions came before you that they are to call attention to what you can take home to your chapters. This Congress cannot say that you should absolutely do this, but the delegates can take these ideas to their homes and get their towns to take an interest. That is the reason for a number of these resolutions. We bring these matters before you to show that we are in sympathy with them. Other chapters can do just as Mrs. Bryan's chapter has done. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution is from Mrs. Mazy Bell Free. It provides a distinctive marker for American boys who die while serving their country during the period of the war on foreign soil.

At a State meeting of the Illinois delegates, Tuesday evening, the following resolution was approved:

RESOLVED, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, petition this Government to provide a distinctive marker for the American boys who fall while serving their country and are buried on foreign soil, so that Americans may always know where their brave sons are resting.

We also would request that the design for this marker be approved by a committee appointed by the President General, D. A. R.

We believe it to be especially fitting at this time that this petition should come before our Government with the endorsement of this Congress, D. A. R.

MAZY BELL FREE, *Chairman of Committee.*

It was unanimously recommended for adoption by your committee.

A DELEGATE: Madam President General, would you accept designs?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The committee would. They have to send out certain instructions.

The resolution was adopted.

MRS. HEBNER: Madam President General, a question of information with regard to assisting Italy. In case I should wish to raise a fund for Italy, where should that fund be sent? To the Treasurer General's office?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Miss Richards, who signed that resolution about helping Italy?

MISS RICHARDS: The letter came from Mrs. Julia S. Lovejoy, ex-State Regent and delegate from Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You would have to collect all these funds wherever possible, the money to go through your chapter to the State Treasurer and then through the State Treasurer to the Treasurer General with instructions as to where you wanted to send it.

MRS. LOVEJOY: The Italian Embassy will furnish anything needed in the way of information, or the Italian Relief Society. Their Italian auxiliaries at the Red Cross will forward funds for anyone.

MRS. HEBNER: Of course, it should be sent to our Treasurer-General. Would it go to the Committee for Italian Relief?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think this comes under war relief work. Any time you want to designate any fund for any special thing it is kept for that purpose.

MISS RICHARDS: The next motion the committee has amended. I will read it in the form it came originally:

WHEREAS, at the burial on the coast of Scotland of American heroes, victims of the torpedoing of the *Tuscania*, at the Mull of Oa. Islay, there was no United States flag to be found in the village; and,

WHEREAS, a few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a miniature emblem carried by one of the men; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, transmit to their Scotch sisters, through the proper authorities, their deep appreciation of this beautiful service.

This is signed by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio State Regent; Mrs. Butterworth, Vice President General, Illinois, and Mrs. William H. Wait, State Regent of Michigan.

To make it more definite and more graceful, we have added: "The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, send to their Scotch sisters an American flag through the proper authorities, with expressions of their deep appreciation for their beautiful service." (Applause.)

This was unanimously recommended, and I move its adoption.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That was brought up this morning and referred back to the committee to bring in the two together. You see how much better it is for the two to come in in that way.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: Next is resolution from the Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell.

(Reads) "An act of disloyalty against the United States Government by a member of this Society having been presented to the National Board of Management, the Board recommends to this Congress the following motion: That any proven act of disloyalty by a Daughter of the American Revolution forfeits her membership and the right to wear the D. A. R. insignia, and be ordered to return the pin to the Treasurer General and receive the price of the pin." (Applause.)

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, that is a little indefinite—"disloyalty to the nation and to the National Society" and so forth, would be more definite.

MISS RICHARDS (reading): "Any proven act of disloyalty by a Daughter." Do you wish to say, "disloyalty to this nation"—

MRS. BERRY: Yes; it is left indefinite.

MISS RICHARDS: Do you wish to amend by putting in "this Government?"

MISS CROWELL: The motion as presented to the National Board of Management by Mrs. Maupin, Vice President General, having been adopted by the Board and submitted to the Resolutions Committee as the recommendation of the Board, and signed by me only as Recording Secretary General, transmitting the action of the Board, in its preamble said: "An act of disloyalty to the United States Govern-

ment." That preamble accompanied the resolution, and consequently the words "United States Government" probably were not repeated in the actual resolution because they were in the preamble. It was transmitted to the committee by your Recording Secretary General, growing out of the wish of the Board in unanimously adopting the recommendation offered to the Board by Mrs. Maupin of Virginia.

MRS. MAUPIN: May I speak to that one moment? Daughters, at that Board there was a self-proven act of disloyalty by a member of this Society against the United States Government. That such a thing should happen in this body is painful enough; and it seems to me that no woman who herself acknowledged that she was a traitor in thought, feeling and act toward our Government should be allowed to wear and own a D. A. R. badge. (Applause.) I therefore made that motion before our Board, and I had hoped—having been told by our Parliamentarian—that I could bring it as an amendment today to the revision of the Constitution. It seemed to me that in making the rules governing the ownership of our insignia, we should put in something that would protect us from any Daughter, who is disloyal to our Government, wearing it. I propose that when that revision is brought up, that this motion will be incorporated as an amendment to that revision and that we will have the right to say that no Daughter who has been proven—and it must be proven, Daughters; I don't believe in doing anything from hearsay; it must be a proven act of disloyalty—but if it is a proven act of disloyalty against our Government, I think we should have the right to say that she should neither wear nor own that badge and that she be requested to return her badge to the Treasurer General and receive the price thereof. (Applause.)

MISS RICHARDS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is on the motion—the returning of the pin.

Resolution adopted.

MRS. BRYAN: I think the names of such people should be published.

MRS. BERRY: It is not allowed to publish the charges upon which a member is dropped.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This was no charge; it was simply a letter in which she expressed herself direct to the officers of the Society. No charges were made.

MRS. LEARY: I would like to have that letter read to the Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is not necessary to read it.

MRS. LEARY: I think if that letter was read to this body—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think it was read to the Board, and anybody can see it. It was put on file. Under the Constitution the Board, as you know, has the right to expel. We could expel her—no question about that—and the case has been reported to the proper authorities.

MISS RICHARDS: This comes from Mrs. Robinson, and is seconded by Mrs. Maupin:

The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution ask the hearty endorsement of the National Congress of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have viewed with great pride and appreciation the efforts of the Mt. Vernon

Association to preserve this sacred shrine in its dignity and beauty, and believing that the home of our great chieftain can at this time serve a great purpose in stimulating the patriotism of the young men from every section of our great Republic, also serving a great educational value by bringing them in close personal touch with the home of Washington, who fought so valiantly for the establishment of Liberty and Democracy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Twenty-seventh Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, do earnestly petition the regents of the Mt Vernon Association to permit men in uniform of our own country and of *our allies* to enter Mt. Vernon free of cost every day, including Sunday.

MRS. THOS. W. ROBINSON,

Regent Mt. Vernon Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. JAMES F. MAUPIN,

Vice President General from Virginia.

MRS. LEARY: As one of the regents of the Mount Vernon Association, I should like to speak to that, please. It is impossible for anyone to enter Mount Vernon on Sunday, except under suspension of the laws. It is in the By-Laws that not even the regents themselves can get in except for an absolute necessity. The only time was when Mr. Balfour and Gen. Joffre went there on Sunday. But we meet on the 8th of May, and I will try to have a resolution introduced that the soldiers go in free, but they cannot go in on Sunday.

MISS RICHARDS: Not as Chairman, but as myself, I would like to put a question of information to Mrs. Leary. Is it not possible for the Mount Vernon Association or regents to amend their own laws? You may have as hide-bound rules as possible for every association in the world, if a way has been kept open for an amendment of those rules? Isn't that so?

MRS. LEARY: Yes; but that thing has been broached for a number of years, and if the Mt. Vernon grounds are thrown open on Sunday they will be a picnic ground for colored people. We have investigated it for years and years. The question has been brought up time and again, and it has been settled that General Washington wouldn't allow the grounds to be open on Sunday. That is an actual fact, and we are carrying out General Washington's wishes.

MISS RICHARDS: You mean when it was his own residence.

MRS. LEARY: Yes.

MISS RICHARDS: May I ask another question? How could it be made a picnic ground in view of the fact that you do not allow anyone to take as much as a boiled egg in the place? If not during the week, why on Sunday?

MRS. LEARY: You could not prevent it if the gates were open on Sunday.

MISS RICHARDS: But you have your rules.

MRS. LEARY: There would be so many there you could not watch everybody. It has already been done. Many people have had their luncheons there and there has been unpleasantness over it, and if you are going to allow 1,000 or 1,500 people in there you cannot watch everyone.

MRS. MAUPIN: You heard the French officer who was here to-day, and you remember he told you the important thing in winning this war is the morale of the

men who fight. Now, we all know that at this camp for which we are specially asking that Mt. Vernon would be opened—Camp Meade, I believe it is—

A VOICE: No; Camp Humphreys.

(Continuing): I stand corrected. We all know it is a camp of engineers, who have never been in Virginia. These men have never had an opportunity before of seeing Washington's home, and possibly they never will again as long as they live. You will understand the educational value to those men of the opportunity of going to Mt. Vernon for once in their lifetime. If this request of this camp is granted, these men as they pass by can thus go in for a little while, and it will be of inestimable educational value. An officer told us the only time they are sure of a holiday is Saturday afternoon and Sundays; that the rest of the week, every day, they are employed. He specially requested that if it were possible to do so Mt. Vernon would be open on Sunday, because that is the day, ladies, that is hardest for every enlisted man in our service. It is the day, ladies, that every cantonment in this country is watching most carefully. It is the day they wish something done for every man in that cantonment if it is possible to do it, in order to keep up his courage and keep him from being homesick; to give him something to think of, something to look at; to open up something for him to do; and that is particularly why they ask that Mt. Vernon would be opened on Sunday. To-day, I understand from Mrs. Leary, my friend, that it is never done. Oh, ladies, there is so much that was never done before that is done at this particular time! There is no rule governing anybody to-day that cannot be suspended during the time of war if we feel and know the needs of the time; and I have no doubt myself, if this is properly put, if the officers of these men go before that body and plead for these men, I do not doubt in the slightest that that Association, which is doing so much for their country, will do as much for the men fighting for us.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You all want to remember, of course, that we can run our Society and they can run theirs. There is really nothing that we can do to make them do it; it is just simply making our plea, and we are very glad to have Mrs. Leary hear it personally.

MISS SERPELL: I wish to say a word to remind the ladies that Sunday is the only day that the soldiers can come; and I would like to say, for the benefit of Mrs. Leary, that the Virginia authorities would be very glad—the guard and the military authorities—to protect Mt. Vernon from any desecration of picnicing.

MRS. ROBINSON: I was approached by some of the military authorities of Camp Humphreys, who asked if it could be brought before the regents of the Mt. Vernon Association to ask the privilege of opening Mt. Vernon on Sundays and other days free to the soldiers. I said I had never thought of such a thing as having it open on that day, but that if there was anybody that could get it done it would be the Daughters, so I thought the only fair way would be to bring it up here before you. So I ask your endorsement of it. I mean the unattended soldiers—not going in with their sweethearts or wives; simply no picnicing—I have no sympathy with that, and I do not believe, with the regents, that it would be proper; and under those conditions I do not believe the regents would object—I know they are fully alive to their opportunity of today.

MRS. BERRY: I would simply say this, that Mrs. Leary's statement that General Washington's home should be kept in seclusion on Sunday applies to the time of peace. I don't think the General would have objected in time of war to the soldiers going into his home; in fact, I know he would not.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Miss Ritchie has not spoken this afternoon. I recognize Miss Ritchie.

MISS RITCHIE: I would like to ask if we do not look upon soldiers, sailors and marines as men for protection and not desecration? (Applause.) Don't you suppose they need inspiration? Washington needed it. I believe we are to-day at an anniversary—the 19th of April, when the first gun of the Revolutionary War was fired. We therefore ought to fire the gun of patriotism loaded with the powder of inspiration, and open not only the gates of Mt. Vernon, but our hearts. I therefore plead for opening Mt. Vernon on Sunday.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution is one that the committee amended. I will read it in its original form and then as amended.

"WHEREAS, The cost of paper and printing is much more expensive than formerly; and

WHEREAS, We are endeavoring to conserve both labor and money, also

"WHEREAS, A part of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress as formerly printed is not essential to the record of the Continental Congress,

"RESOLVED, That the resolutions and amendments presented to the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress and all reports of officers and committees be printed and all debate and remarks be omitted.

"(Signed) MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON,

"Pittsburgh Chapter.

"(Seconded by) FLORENCE JONES REINEMAN."

Your committee amended by keeping in the two Whereases, but recommends that everything after the word "Resolved" be cut out and the following substituted:

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the Resolutions Committee recommend to this Twenty-seventh Congress that it instruct the Committee on the Report of Congressional Proceedings to eliminate from the printed report of this Congress those passages which are clearly superfluous and unimportant."

I would like to speak to this. "Passages which are clearly superfluous and unimportant" are passages such as this: "Oh, excuse me"; "I just recognized the other lady"; "Where are we now." Such passages, in the judgment of any intelligent committee, can be cut out without in the least impairing the report of the proceedings, and save valuable time, labor and paper, which is now so expensive. At one time, several years ago, I was Chairman of the Committee for Revision of the Report, and although we had received no such instructions as this resolution carries, by consent of the whole committee we cut out very many of those expressions which do not mean anything. Nobody knew it, and said it was one of the best reports we had ever had.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That calls to mind that we have placed out in the hall any number of old proceedings. As members of the Board who saw them in February can testify, there were four or five thousand old proceedings down in the

basement. The suggestion was made that we send out one of these enormous books to every chapter free, but it costs fifty-eight cents postage to send each one. No one ever buys one, and so they have accumulated from year to year, so we decided to sell some of them as old paper, and have left some out in the hall, which you may take home. You can get every action of the Congress by having the books at least a third smaller.

MRS. ANDERSON: I think both my friends, the maker and seconder of that motion, will forgive me if I suggest that the cost is greater rather than "more expensive." I think that it would be much better wording.

MISS RICHARDS: We thought of that.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution is from Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey relative to certain legislation before the United States Congress. I will read:

WHEREAS, By her marriage to an alien, the American woman loses her status as an American citizen, and automatically assumes the citizenship of her husband; and

WHEREAS, Women as well as men are required to make the supreme sacrifice for God and country of all that is dearest to them, and to give loyal and unstinted support of country; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, heartily endorse the Rankin Bill in the House of Representatives and the Sheppard Bill in the U. S. Senate, which provide that no American woman married to an alien shall lose her American citizenship while she resides in the United States, except she shall herself voluntarily renounce her nationality before a court of competent jurisdiction, and direct that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

The committee unanimously endorses this, and I move its adoption.

MRS. BERRY: I would like to second that most strongly.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next one your committee also amended. I will read it to you as it came to us and as changed. It was made by Mrs. Ira L. Reeves and seconded by Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. I would like to hear if the maker has any objection to the slight change which the committee has made. Here it is as originally given us:

"RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have a service flag made and placed in such place as the National Board may decide; this flag to show the number of its members who are in the active service of the United States."

That is exactly the way it read when it came to the committee, and we changed the last sentence to read as follows, thinking it strengthens it: "This flag to show the number of its members who are engaged in active war service for their country. Said flag to have a field of white with a blue border and blue stars."

MRS. WAIR: Madam President General, may I ask what became of the motion

offered by the War Relief Service Committee regarding the motion offered on Tuesday by the Publicity Director?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: She asks what became of a similar motion.

MISS RICHARDS: For reasons we can state later when we get over the ground, the committee had accepted that motion as written, but later by unanimous consent decided to accept this resolution and retire the other.

MRS. WAIT: I do not understand why this motion takes precedence. I do not know why this was accepted and the other one retired.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you wish to offer the other as an amendment to this?

MISS RICHARDS: The committee laid it on the table, but I will read it if you wish. There are different things involved.

MRS. PATTON: May we have a portion of that read again?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The other having been rejected by a majority of the committee she (the Chairman) will read this again.

MRS. WAIT: Will the adoption of this one preclude the adoption of the other?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: No. We will go on with this. The other is not in order at all. This does not interfere with the other at all.

MISS RICHARDS: Your committee has no desire to suppress anything, but we considered the other carefully and unanimously retired it. The other one is not at hand, but I would be very glad to read it through later.

MRS. HODGKINS: If I understand correctly, this resolution as amended embodies a portion of the original War Relief Committee recommendation.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Will you please repeat that.

MRS. HODGKINS: Am I correct in stating that this resolution as amended by the committee—that this amendment embodies a part of the War Relief Service Committee recommendation?

MISS RICHARDS: I think it does—a little—as I remember it. Perhaps it will throw more light on the question if I read both. Would you like to have me read both?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: By common consent, both will be read.

MISS RICHARDS: There is a similarity between the two; and as we wished to avoid duplication, we included in the shorter one what we thought good in the other, the longer.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The suggestion has been made that this resolution would appear more effective coming from the War Relief Service Committee than from an individual. I think that is the point.

MISS RICHARDS: Yes. The other motion that was tabled after considerable discussion was as follows:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have on their honor roll, serving their country and mankind in the war in Europe and Asia, the names of 63 patriotic members; and

WHEREAS, There is no distinctive flag to commemorate the active war service of American women in foreign fields; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at our Twenty-seventh Congress assembled, petition the Congress of

the United States to adopt an official service flag, the use of which shall denote war service abroad of American women. We would suggest that this flag be similar in design to that used to denote war service of men, except that the border should be blue.

And now may I say why we retired that motion? Mrs. Burleson, a member of our committee, told us that some women of the Congressional and Cabinet set here who are interested in getting something of this kind enacted by Congress, had gone to the clerk up there in the Capitol, who has the records in charge, and had asked him what action the Congress of the United States had already taken in regard to a service flag for men; and the word was that nothing official had been done yet; that Senator Pomerene had introduced a resolution into Congress to safeguard these service flags and take them out of the hands of merchants who were commercializing these flags. Mrs. Burleson said she felt that until after we heard further from Congress what they could do toward protecting and preventing the commercializing of service flags for men, we should not petition Congress to get out anything specially for women. This resolution was already under way, and to do anything on our part to divert action on it did not seem wise; and as we had this other resolution before us which did not include a request to petition the Congress of the United States, but merely recommended to you in Congress assembled to authorize a service flag for such members as were engaged in war service, this flag to be placed where you choose, over this building, if you wished, we thought this one was least likely to conflict with anything being presented to Congress at present. While I have a preference for this one, as Chairman I did not try to coerce the committee. When the motion to retire the other was put, it was carried, and the Chairman had to rule that it be laid on the table in favor of this one. I wish to ask the Parliamentarian what disposition should be made of the case by the house. This committee stands ready to do your pleasure parliamentarily.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: By consent of the house, the first can be offered in place of the second.

MISS RICHARDS: You see, there is a little different idea in each—one petitions Congress and the other asks this organization to have its own flag. We might pass both.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is that for the Daughters, for women in service, or for men?

MISS RICHARDS: I will read it. (Reads) "That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have a service flag made and placed in such place as the National Board may decide (over this building or wherever you please); this flag to show the number of its members in active war service for their country." Then the committee amended it by taking from Mrs. Wait's resolution what it said about the color of the flag—because the Resolutions Committee thought that idea excellent—namely, "Said flag to have a field of white with blue border and blue stars." There is nothing to prevent adopting this, as I understand, and then come later to consideration of the other. Mrs. Wait's petitions the Congress of the United States and this petitions ourselves to have our own flag.

MRS. MINOR: Perhaps I have a little different understanding of Mrs. Burleson's idea about the situation in Congress. I understood that the information she had

was not from a clerk in Congress, but from a man quite high up, and that there was some scandal about the flag; that there was a question of commercialization; and he advised the Daughters of the American Revolution to keep out of the scandal until the thing was settled.

MISS RICHARDS: That was the reason we did not bring this forward.

MRS. WAIT: May I ask a question? I want to know whether the Daughters are going to be asked merely to have this an unofficial flag, which later on, if the motion goes through, would probably go to Congress as the Daughters flag? I consulted one of our own Congressmen before that resolution was drawn up. I had talked with Mrs. Burleson and consented to withdraw the motion which I had made and which had been amended by the War Service Relief Committee, with the understanding that the committee promised this thing was not to be brought up. Now we hear another resolution presenting the same idea with the exception that it proposes an unofficial flag for the Daughters and not for the country. Why should we adopt an unofficial flag? The Congressman I mentioned assured me if this was taken up it would receive favorable consideration. I am perfectly willing to withdraw it altogether and wait until the men's service flag question is settled, but not to have the Daughters adopt an unofficial flag. Let it be official when we do it. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The point I want brought forth is this: If we are to have a flag—an official flag—we want it to come officially from our War Relief Service Committee, and not from an individual. (Applause). The point Mrs. Wait makes is this: If you are going to have it, it is the War Relief Service Committee's idea that it should be of this special design. The committee has amended the former resolution and has incorporated part of the War Relief Service Committee's recommendation. The point is: If you are going to have a flag, let it come from the resolution of the War Relief Service Committee and not from an individual. I think that is the point Mrs. Wait wanted to make.

MRS. BERRY: I move we accept the War Relief Service Committee's resolution.

MRS. WAIT: When the motion was offered Tuesday afternoon, offered officially by the War Relief Service Committee, we debated some time on the service flag for women in service at home and those in foreign fields. That motion was amended as to color of the stars, blue for women working at home and red for women working on foreign soil, and I supposed that had gone to your committee. The War Relief Service Committee resolution should take precedence of any other foreign service flag.

MISS RICHARDS: As Chairman of the Resolution Committee, permit me to say that, if it is quite parliamentary for me to do so, it would be perfectly agreeable to me, as Chairman, to move that Mrs. Wait's resolution be accepted in spite of what has been said, in spite of the congressional matter—at this time.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: What we think is best is to have Mrs. Wait's resolution by consent offered as a substitute for this one; and then amend Mrs. Wait's resolution to suit the occasion.

MRS. BOSLEY: I move Mrs. Wait's resolution be substituted for the one presented.

MISS FLETCHER: I want to speak to these two resolutions. In Mrs. Wait's

motion, the idea is that this service flag shall be for women in foreign service. Inasmuch as there are a large number of women in our organization who are under Government supervision—for instance, as nurses serving in camps in this country, who are under orders to go wherever ordered—it seems to me there is a little discrimination—not intentional at all—against those women. I would like to have the motion—if Mrs. Wait thinks well of it—amended in some way so as to take in all women who are under orders.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will read Mrs. Wait's motion; then we will get ready to amend it. We have the original motion of Mrs. Wait before us.

MRS. ROOME: A parliamentary inquiry. Can you amend after you have substituted?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have not voted to substitute. We have brought it before the house; now it is going to be read and amended if you wish.

MISS RICHARDS: As submitted, it was as follows: "Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have on their honor roll, serving their country and mankind in the war in Europe and Asia, the names of 63 patriotic members; and Whereas, There is no distinctive flag to commemorate the active war service of American women in foreign fields; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at our Twenty-seventh Congress assembled, petition the Congress of the United States to adopt an official service flag, the use of which shall denote war service abroad of American women. We would suggest that this flag be similar in design to that used to denote war service of men, except that the border should be blue." That is what we are going to substitute, Madam President General. Before we amend, we substitute.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think it is too late.

MISS RICHARDS: May I offer an amendment, then?

MRS. TALBOTT: As I understand from information given out by the Council of National Defense, and which was received through our Bulletin, this flag which is being used has been copyrighted by a private individual and over that flag the United States Congress has no control. Won't it create a little bit of confusion to have one flag for the men and one for women? Would it not be wiser to have one flag issued by the United States Congress for men and women in service?

MISS RICHARDS: With different colored stars for men and women? How would you know which is which? The committee made one or two verbal changes which I think Mrs. Wait would not object to. The clause, "We would suggest that this flag be similar," we changed to read, "Such flag, if adopted, to be similar." We changed those few words. (Reading) "That such flag, if adopted, be similar in design to that used to denote the war service of men except that the border should be blue." The committee, in discussing that, thought that the stars also should be blue, so added the words, "and stars should be blue."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is there any objection to that?

MRS. WAIT: No objection. I wish Mrs. Scott was here to speak for her committee—after the discussion had come on the motion as offered by the Publicity Director, the committee wished to amend that motion by adding that the stars should be blue for women in the service of the country on home soil, and red for

women in the service of the country on foreign soil. I will therefore, in the name of the War Relief Service Committee, offer that amendment. That probably should be colonial blue. The stars to be blue for women in the service of their country on home soil; red for women in the service of their country on foreign soil.

The amendment was seconded.

Mrs. WAIT: The idea of having stars for women in the service of the country on foreign soil was not in any way to minimize the service of women who were ready to go to foreign soil; but for the first time in the history of the world the women of this nation have been able to give up self, home and country to go to foreign lands to place themselves, if necessary, shoulder to shoulder with the men in foreign lands in danger; and it was the thought of the maker of that motion that we have some sort of flag that should show the United States—show to all people what the American women were ready to do for the flag. (Applause).

Mrs. COOK: Madam President General, as to the stars of blue for women in service at home, I was wondering what line of service that would include.

Mrs. WAIT: I do not mean Publicity Director service.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you mean clerks, Red Cross nurses, or what?

Mrs. BERRY: Do you mean the nursing service?

Mrs. WAIT: Madam President General, as to the question of nursing service, there is an oath being administered to women in this country for nursing service; and I wish to say that any woman who takes that oath is entitled to a star. (Applause).

Mrs. PATTON: When the service flag was being formed for the State of Maryland the question was asked, Who would be represented on the flag? I happened to pick up an edition of the "Army and Navy Journal" for some time in February which contained an article on this very matter, which I sent to the lady in charge of the flags. It stated specifically that only people in the service of the Army or the Navy could have a star for a flag. Our National Women's Nursing Corps—the women who are in the Army Nursing Corps and wear the Army nurse's insignia. I want to help get this flag, but we cannot have a star for any one not in the Army service or Navy service. We cannot have a star for the secretaries in the Y. W. C. A., for instance. All that was specifically stated in this article. I don't know if there are any women here who take the "Army and Navy Journal," but that is what was stated.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. BERRY: I was simply going to say that so far as the oath of allegiance went, that is administered in pretty much the same form to everybody who enters the Government service. They swear allegiance to the flag and to the Government—anybody who enters the service—against all enemies, foreign and domestic. That oath is administered to everybody in the Government service, whether they are nurses, whether they are men or women doing clerical work, nursing or anything. I happen to know, because I have taken a dozen of those oaths, I think. I have taken them in the field as an Army nurse, and I have taken them at home in civilian service. It is identically the same.

Mrs. McCALL: (*Army and Navy Chapter*) It occurs to me—it comes fully

home to me as an Army woman, that only men who wear the uniform are entitled to a star. All other men who go abroad cannot have a star. Why should women—

MRS. MUSSEY: Madam President General, it is perfectly evident that we have not enough information here to act intelligently. I therefore move, in any way that is correct, in a parliamentary way, that this matter be referred to the Board of Management for immediate attention.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think the only question that you are uncertain about is, what particular service shall be given the honor of having a star placed on the flag.

MRS. MAUPIN: Mrs. Mussey's point is well taken, I think.

MRS. MUSSEY: And I think you will find other complications.

MRS. MAUPIN: As I understand it, Mrs. Wait's motion is to be presented to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: To petition Congress.

MISS RICHARDS: If it passes here we petition Congress.

MRS. MUSSEY: I move that the question be referred to the Board of Management.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you want it to come back, or leave it with the Board of Management?

MRS. MUSSEY: To leave it with the Board of Management, with power to act.

A DELEGATE: I would like to second that motion; and that a star might be given for those who are working at home for the Government as well as those who are abroad. They are ready to go everywhere they are ordered to go, at any moment.

MRS. COOK: May I ask a question? I am so anxious that this conference shall adopt some sort of service flag for the Daughters who are in the service abroad that I know want it badly; and I was anxious to have it done before we adjourn; I want it done by this Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: (After consulting with the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee) The suggestion has been made that the movers of both these resolutions withdraw them and that a new one be formed and brought back for action.

MRS. PATTON: Is that necessary?

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: Mrs. Wait is here, but are any of the others here?

MISS RICHARDS: Now, Madam President General, the next is a resolution that bears upon the points we have been discussing; another proposition to which I ask your attention. It is a recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter. It reads as follows:

Recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. to the Connecticut D. A. R. Conference to meet in Washington during week of Congress.

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution recommend to the N. S. D. A. R., at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, that the State D. A. R. roll of honor pin originated by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, Connecticut, shall become the official roll of honor pin to be conferred

by chapters on any Daughter of the American Revolution, who is herself engaged or any member of whose immediate family is engaged in war service for the United States Government. Service to include armed service and Red Cross nursing at home or abroad, and Young Woman's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association service, only abroad.

Adopted by the Connecticut delegation at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1918 to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress.

ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL,

State Regent.

NELLIE FOSTER NAGEL.

This resolution limits what they must do.

This motion was adopted by the Connecticut delegation at a meeting in Washington on April 16, to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which carried it unanimously and reports it favorably to this body. As Chairman of the Resolution Committee, I move its adoption.

MISS FLETCHER: Who determines the kind of service to use that pin?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is laid down there—armed service, Red Cross Service, Y. W. C. A. Service, Y. M. C. A. Service in Europe. It wouldn't allow any German to use it.

MRS. BERRY: In view of the fact that during the Spanish-American war the nurses at home were entitled to wear a roll of honor pin, I suggest that it be extended to those engaged in home service.

MRS. HALL: The chance that a nurse takes who nurses in the camps in this country is not equal to the chance she takes abroad.

MISS RICHARDS: The committee's understanding—I think Mrs. Minor can speak here, the matter coming from Connecticut—the committee's understanding of the real purpose of originating this pin was to specially honor women who go to Europe. We can do something else for the stay-at-homes; but this pin is distinctly designed for those who go to Europe.

MRS. MINOR: If a woman has a son in service or a husband in service, she wears it upon the shoulder. I want to say that this was presented by a Connecticut chapter—the Ruth Wyllys Chapter—without any thought of commercialism or of making any money on it. The pin costs half a dollar; it costs that Chapter forty-seven cents; they merely ask enough profit to cover the postage. It is a very beautiful design—red, white and blue.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: This resolution—a very brief one—from Mrs. Beasley, Blue Ridge Chapter, Virginia, has been amended. (Reads.)

"RESOLVED, That we, Daughters of the American Revolution, pledge ourselves, as far as possible, to buy nothing of German manufacture during the duration of the war. (Applause.)

Your Committee had a good deal of discussion over this, and it was realized that if there had been some "Whereases" before its summing up, it might have had more weight. Perhaps it has an advantage in being so brief. It does not bind us absolutely, but expresses the idea that as far as possible we should not contribute

to the prosperity of Germany or in any way patronize her wares during the war. This was recommended unanimously. I move its adoption.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: We have now come to No. 25. The two resolutions in my hand were so similar that the committee—not feeling that it was its duty to condense or make over any more than it had to—did a good deal of amending, and retired this resolution (indicating) for this (indicating). It concentrated what the one retired contained in the other; and as the other went further the committee thought it better. The first—retired—was as follows:

“WHEREAS, For the safety and unity of our nation, and for the happiness and prosperity of our people, it is of the utmost importance that the spirit and purpose of our schools should be education of our children as Americans in the highest and truest meaning of the name; therefore, be it

“RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Missouri that no language except the English should be taught in any of the elementary schools which include children up to the age of nine, whether such schools be public or private, denominational or secular. We ask all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to join with us in attempting to secure such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

(Signed) MRS. CORA HERNDON PAINTER,
State Regent, Missouri.

A very excellent resolution except that the next one seemed to include it and said more.

(This resolution not turned over to Recording Secretary General.)

This resolution was endorsed by your committee and is unanimously recommended to the Society, as it takes in all that is said in the other. I therefore move its adoption.

MRS. PAINTER (*Mo.*): I would like to speak to the Daughters; it is about the first motion. I thought it would be impossible for me to come to this meeting, but I laid aside everything and came through rain and snow to bring this motion, which was presented from the chapters of the State, they urging me to come here and present it to the Board meeting. I went before the Board meeting and with interest the Daughters discussed it thoroughly. It passed the Board meeting. It briefly expresses points which I think are very much in its favor. I move the adoption of the first resolution. May I have another moment to put one more fact before this body? It seemed an act of Providence that your Honorary President Presiding came here from Illinois, and with her tender, sweet, feeble voice said “I have a suggestion to make, that the Daughters oppose the teaching of German in our public schools.” I believe you will endorse this idea.

MRS. HOWARD: My chapter discussed this question thoroughly before I left home. We had a magazine written by a German called “Conquest and Treasure.” Many of you have read that book, I suppose. That magazine shows you the importance that the Germans placed upon teaching the German language in our primary and grammar schools. Take a child in infancy and impressions are most lasting. They learn then. Take a child after he has grown to 16 or 17 and place him in a

university and he is able to judge for himself. So we decided in regard to this resolution that it was best to eliminate the German language from the primary and grammar schools but not from the universities. I am opposed to anything that suppresses education. What would our boys do if they should go over the top and not be able to speak the German language? They would be at the mercy of interpreters. Therefore, we thought that in this resolution it was best to eliminate the German language from the primary schools and the grammar schools because there is where you make the greatest impression; and then afterwards let it be elective in universities or large institutions. You will find that future generations will govern that question for themselves.

MRS. ANDERSON: I second the motion.

MRS. ROOME: I move to amend that resolution by striking out the words "other languages" and leaving only "German." May I ask the privilege of saying a few words more—I will be brief. I think it would be a wrong thing to deprive any child of the opportunity of learning other languages than English. English should be the one, but they should be afforded an opportunity if they desire to learn other languages, and some children do—I myself did. They ought to be allowed to learn French, at least, if no other language.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let us see where we are; let me explain the situation. You are talking on the resolution by the committee. We are exactly in the same position as we were about the flag. There are two resolutions. One was brought before the Board and recommended to this Congress and has been brought in; the other was retired by the committee. Either one by a majority vote can be brought before the Congress instead of the other one.

MRS. BERRY: Might I briefly state that I would like to move an amendment to this resolution as expressing everything we want without taking up undue time, and offer Mrs. Roome's substitute—the word "German," for other languages.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let us go back a little. This is "German" in here (indicating resolution).

MRS. BERRY (Continuing): It is: "As the only language which is a menace to our country—"

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now the motion to bring the resolution before the house.

The motion was put and carried.

MRS. PAINTER: I move that it be substituted for the first motion. Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: For the one recommended by the committee?

MRS. PAINTER: Yes.

MISS RICHARDS: As we did not want to have any bad feeling we retired it. Also there was something in the second which has the expression "German language, newspapers and periodicals," and therefore was, of course, an entire substitute.

MRS. PAINTER: Put that in the amendment.

MISS RICHARDS: Very well then. What we want to get is the best; the committee has no preference in the matter.

The committee added this last paragraph to Mrs. Painter's:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we recommend and urge legislation by

the Congress of the United States for the suppression of all German language papers and periodicals in this country.

MRS. PAINTER: Then I move to amend my motion to include all these.

MRS. HALL: The Board considered these very same subjects in its session and they decided at that time that whereas we had the right to come before Congress of the United States and ask for elimination of the study of German in our public schools—public schools, remember, in the elementary schools and grammar schools. The subject was spoken of as to universities and colleges, over which we had no control.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Those are not included in this.

MISS RICHARDS: No, no.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is "German newspapers and periodicals."

MRS. HALL: I think by making it a sweeping one you will find you will get nothing by it, whereas you might get a good deal—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

MISS RICHARDS: Would you like to have the words added, "from the elementary and grammar schools?" Would you like to extend it to the grammar schools also, or want to stop at the age of nine?

MRS. PAINTER: What does the word "elementary" mean?

MISS RICHARDS: You said to the age of nine.

MRS. PAINTER: That was only to indicate that it was an elementary school. I think "up to the eighth grade" would probably cover it.

MISS RICHARDS: Which includes children of the eighth grade.

MRS. PAINTER: Up to the high schools.

A DELEGATE: A question of information. In acting upon this are we not acting at the same time upon the question of periodicals and newspapers? Or are they entirely different?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let us get the wording fixed before you go on with miscellaneous details. We are trying to have it understood with Mrs. Painter. Mrs. Painter has asked that the wording be changed to this: "Children, including the eighth grade."

MRS. PAINTER: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The second one is about German papers and periodicals.

MRS. PAINTER: I move its adoption. Seconded by Mrs. Boynton.

MISS RICHARDS (reads): "BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we recommend and urge legislation by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of all German language papers and periodicals in this country."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You agree to include this? The vote is to incorporate this amendment in Mrs. Painter's motion.

MISS RICHARDS: We have already adopted the first part, which is with regard to elementary schools. The second is, "BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we recommend and urge legislation by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of all German language papers and periodicals in this country." This proposed amendment is a part of Mrs. Howard's resolution.

A DELEGATE: It seems to me, in regard to German newspapers, this resolution is two-edged. It tends to defeat the very thing which we are trying to do. Surely, we want to reach all the foreign-born, particularly those of our enemy. How are we going to do it? We want to reach them and teach them American patriotism and American ideals, and how are we going to do it?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You want to teach them through the German language, do you mean?

A DELEGATE: They do not know anything else.

MRS. LANE: We want to suppress them.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is why we want to teach them English.

A DELEGATE: I speak concerning the petition to Congress to suppress all German publications. I wish to say that that defeats one of the very objects of our Society. We want to reach the foreign-born in our country, particularly those of our enemies. We want to teach them our American ideals and American patriotism, and how are we going to do it? It must be done either through the written word, the printed message, or by word of mouth. We cannot reach them by writing to them, or by the written word, and by suppressing the only printed language which they can understand; we could reach them in no other way. Now Congress and other authorities of our country are supervising the printing of German papers. I recommend that we substitute for petitioning Congress that we suppress all publications in German that we say that we are utterly opposed to any disloyal statement in any language, whether written, printed or spoken.

MRS. WILES: I wish to speak against the last amendment, in regard to suppressing all German publications, because I feel it is a direct blow at the loyal Germans in America, or loyal Americans in this country of German birth or ancestry. I think what we want is that loyal Americans of German birth or ancestry publish in their German periodicals, side by side, the American language and also the German language. That covers just the point that has been made, that there are many Germans in this country who are loyal Americans and cannot yet read the English language. We want to reach them, and this resolution, in my opinion, is too drastic. We should not have it in this form. I have been trying to speak of another point, which bears upon this, for some time, and that is, I think we should not forbid the teaching of all foreign languages in the schools. We know perfectly well what we mean is the German language. I am unutterably opposed to teaching any German in the schools, elementary, public, private—elementary or secondary—in this country.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Pardon me; we passed that. You must speak to the German publication one.

MRS. WILES: We were speaking about all foreign languages in elementary schools, and I am speaking against that. I think we should not cut out teaching French, but confine it to German. I began the study of French before I was nine years old.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Confine your debate to the amendment, please.

MRS. WILES: You mean the amendment in regard to what?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: German periodicals.

MRS. WILES: I have said what I wished to say in regard to that.

MISS FLETCHER: I want to remind the ladies who are here now of a few words you said in your address at the opening of the Congress. When we go to Germany we ask for bread as "brodt." When Germans come to this country I think that it is outrageous they are not forced to learn our language.

MRS. HOWARD: A question of information. If only English is taught in our primary and grammar schools, will not the (German) children be able to read English newspapers a little further on?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are talking about present conditions.

MRS. BERRY: I think the periodicals published by Germans and German societies would be altogether in their own language.

MISS FLETCHER: I move the previous question.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: By that all debate is stopped and you vote on the amendment.

MRS. ROOME: I have not heard it read.

The amendment was reread.

The amendment was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is now on the adoption of the motion to substitute this as amended.

MRS. WILES: I move to strike out "foreign languages" and substitute "German language." Seconded.

MRS. ANDERSON: I think it is a very great mistake to stab at our Allies, and if children are ever to learn to speak a language well they must begin as children. Why eliminate French and Italian and leave only English—

MRS. PAINTER: It does not say that.

The motion was read as amended.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The point is well taken; it does not eliminate any language except German.

MRS. PAINTER: I accept the amendment to put in the word "German."

The motion as amended was again read.

The motion as amended was carried.

MRS. PAINTER: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is on the adoption of the substitution—the motion to substitute as amended. It came in as a substitute to yours (Mrs. Painter's).

MRS. PAINTER: Yes.

The resolution as finally amended was carried.

WHEREAS, For the safety and unity of our nation and for the happiness and prosperity of our people, it is of the utmost importance that the spirit and purpose of our schools should be the education of our children *as Americans* in the highest and truest meaning of the name; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Missouri that the German language shall not be taught in any of the *elementary schools*, which include children to and including the eighth grade, whether such schools be public or private, denominational or secular. We ask all members

of the Daughters of the American Revolution to join with us in attempting to secure such legislation as may be necessary to that end. Be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend and urge legislation by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of all German language papers and periodicals in this country.

(MRS. W. R.) CORA HERNDON PAINTER,
State Regent, Missouri.

MRS. A. R. HOWARD,
William Findley Chapter.

MRS. MINOR: Madam President General, I would like to make one explanation in regard to the Connecticut honor pin which was brought forward by the Connecticut Daughters. There seems to be a wrong impression about it. They meant the pin for men in armed service at home and abroad; also for women in the Red Cross at home and abroad; but for women working in the Y. M. C. A., or the Y. W. C. A., only abroad, because they felt they were in danger, and the women working at home were out of danger.

MISS RICHARDS: These two resolutions I must insist on submitting. This one, which came from the Board and was adopted by the Resolutions Committee, pertains to certificates of membership to be signed by Mrs. Story. This resolution was prepared by Mrs. Mussey. It reads:

WHEREAS, 10,873 certificates of membership belonging to members who were admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the term of office of Mrs. William Cumming Story as President General, are and have been for a long period of time ready for mailing and awaiting her signature,

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution most respectfully requests Mrs. William Cumming Story, past President General, to authorize a clerk in the employ of the Society to sign her name to the certificate so long withheld for her signature—said signature to be initialed by the clerk selected for this work. If this request is not granted within thirty days, the present President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, shall be authorized and directed by this Twenty-seventh Congress to designate a clerk who shall sign the name, "Daisy Allen Story" to said certificate—said signature to be duly initialed by said clerk.

JANET RICHARDS,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.
ADELE S. BURLERSON,
RETA A. YAWGER,
LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
EVA GROSS FOWLER,
MABEL RICHARDS FINNEY,
HELEN M. DRAKE,
ANNE ROGERS MINOR.

It proposes to you to authorize her signature to these 10,000 certificates for delivery to the members who are anxiously awaiting their receipt. This says, if Mrs. Story does not answer one more request within 30 days, a clerk shall be authorized to sign her name. That is legal, because she was *de jure* the *de facto* President

at the time the certificates went through. If she declines to sign, they must be signed by a clerk, duly authorized, in order that they may be sent out to the members. I move its adoption. Seconded by Mrs. Hall.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: I will now read this resolution. This is signed by Mrs. Mussey.

WHEREAS, A state of war exists in the United States which may make it inadvisable at some future time to hold a session of the Continental Congress at the National Capital, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, in case of war emergency only, the President General may—by and with the advice of the Executive Committee—have power to hold the Continental Congress in some other place than Washington, D. C.—the time and place of meeting being made to conform to the exigences of existing national conditions.

PROVIDED, That at least thirty days' notice be given by prepaid letter postage to all National Officers, State Regents and Chapter Regents of the time and place selected for the meeting of the Congress.

ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
Our Flag Chapter, D. C.
 JULIA CRACRAFT HUME,
State Regent, Wisconsin.
 MRS. C. B. BRYAN,
 MRS. W. G. SPENCER,
Tennessee.

This was unanimously adopted by our committee, and I move its adoption.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Out of order, I am sorry to say.

MISS RICHARDS: Why?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Because you cannot vote to suspend your own Constitution unless you have a majority vote of your entire organization.

MISS RICHARDS: The Committee was very much in doubt as to the right to pass such a resolution and sent for Mrs. Mussey. She assured us that in time of war, if it would not be safe to have this Congress here and the President forbade it, we ought to authorize the President General, as a war emergency, to change the place of meeting before this year is out or before we had time to amend the Constitution. We understood it was a war emergency measure only.

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, couldn't a quorum meet here and then agree to have the Congress in another place? That would cover that.

MRS. MUSSEY: The point is this: That if a state of war exists, and the President of the United States does not wish us to come to Washington to hold the Congress, that is for us a declaration of martial law, and it suspends even the Constitution of the D. A. R. The object in presenting this resolution is that it will give your President General the power—which she does not hold now—of doing something in an emergency. Of course there might be a question of disposing of the property come up, but I don't think there is any possibility of that. It would be a very bad thing not to meet every year when we have a war, because we are doing so much war work. But this is the National Capital, and when the President of the

United States says he does not wish organizations to meet here, so far as we are concerned, it is declaring martial law. During the Civil War they had martial law here, and if certain things had happened, they would have had martial law here during the Spanish-American war, and there may be such conditions in Washington during the present war that the authorities will not allow any national organization to meet here.

I want to tell you, Madam President General, that your Committee on Hospitality got all the hotel accommodations here for the delegates to this Congress, so that when a great scientific congress wanted to come here this week, they had to wait until the 23rd of April before they could come. They were told that they absolutely could get no accommodations. They will come here next Monday, although this week was the one fixed for their conference.

MRS. LEARY: Madam President General, a question of information. If the President of the United States does not wish the Daughters to assemble here, can not he say so and that would settle it?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think that is a mistake.

MRS. MUSSEY: He has not, but he might.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: But he has not. I will divulge another secret. We had a letter from the Assistant Secretary—not Secretary McAdoo himself—calling attention to our meeting here; and when I wrote and sent him a copy of our Constitution, and told him of our work and its scope, he wrote back, saying, "All right; go ahead."

I want to read the opinion of the Parliamentarian: "The right to suspend an article of the Constitution that does not provide for the suspension is questionable; but, based upon the principle that a Constitution that does not provide for its amendment may be amended by a majority vote of the entire organization, it would seem just to allow the article to be suspended. A resolution similar to the following should be adopted by the Congress:

"RESOLVED, That if, in the opinion of the Board of Management, it is advisable to call the meeting of the Congress at another place, the question shall be referred to the entire organization."

That is how the thing should be done. A vote to be taken by mail, based upon the rule that a majority vote of the entire organization shall be necessary to change the regular meeting place of the Congress.

MRS. ANDERSON: While the Constitution is under process of revision, could this not be embodied?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes; we are going to put it in the new revision.

MRS. BUEL: Madam President General, does not the charter granted to this Society by the United States require that our headquarters, and presumably our place of meeting, shall be in Washington? Does not the charter provide that?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It says the principal office shall be in Washington; it does not say we shall meet there.

MRS. MUSSEY: On the seventh page, it says the meeting shall be held in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is your Constitution; that is what I am saying it is; it is not in your Charter.

MISS RICHARDS: We must act upon it.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I ruled it out of order.

MRS. BOYNTON: It is necessary for me to refer to a resolution which was sent to the Resolution Committee.

MISS RICHARDS: We have not reached that resolution.

MRS. BOYNTON: This was signed by the State Regent of Texas and the State Regent of Arkansas; and I was asked to present it to the Resolutions Committee by the daughter of Mrs. Corra Bacon Foster.

The Official Reader read announcements.

A recess was taken at 6.40 P. M.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION, APRIL 19, 1918.

The session was called to order by the President General at 8:17 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It may be of interest for the assembly tonight to know that the gavel with which I have called you to order is the gavel used at the first gathering when our Society was founded. The stone upon which it was struck is a stone taken from the home of George Washington's ancestors in England. (Applause)

MRS. COOPER: Madam President General: It gives me very great pleasure to present to you tonight a voluntary subscription of the pages of 1918 to the Liberty Loan of \$65. (Applause)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Sixty-five dollars from the pages for the Liberty Loan. (Applause) We will listen to the invocation by Bishop McDowell.

BISHOP McDOWELL: Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may interpret Thee and worthily magnify Thy holy name through Jesus Christ our Lord. Grant unto us Thy Spirit, that all our works may be begun and continued and ended in Thee, that in this life we may please Thee and serve Thee, and in the life to come enjoy Thy fellowship forever.

We thank Thee, oh God our Father—father of our spirits, father of our lives, father of us individually and father of our nation, father of the sons and daughters of men,—we thank Thee for Thy goodness to us and to all men, and we look up into Thy face tonight and remember Thy children everywhere in the world, and ask Thee for the sake of our Elder Brother to bless all Thy children everywhere. We would do what we can, oh God, to multiply the spirit of brotherhood and humanity in the world. We would do what we can to reduce the hate and the bitterness of the world, and we ask Thee tonight to bless all Thy children in all the world.

We thank Thee, oh God, for Thy rich heritage as given to us. We thank Thee for our fathers who have wrought so well for us. We thank Thee for those who have made liberty our possession, and we pray Thee that we may be worthy of the great past of the Republic, and worthy of the great place of the Republic today, and worthy of the great future which Thou dost expect of us. We cannot take life lightly and thoughtlessly and gaily, oh God, in this hour of Thy need and humanity's need; and therefore here in this place, here in this presence, we present ourselves unto Thee, our souls and bodies to be a reasonable, holy and living sacrifice unto Thee; and we ask Thee for the Master's sake to accept us for perfect service in the

world—for service at home, for service abroad, for service in the whole world, that it may be brought to Thee.

God bless the Republic, we pray Thee; bless Thy servant the President of the United States, Congress in session, bless our army and our navy—on land and sea, in the air and in the sea; and God bless our Allies, we pray Thee, and grant to that line, that bruised and hammered line, that it shall not break, it shall not yield—and shall not even bend, oh God, for liberty's sake, for humanity's sake.

God bless us tonight as we look opportunity and privilege and duty—all the interests of humanity—in the face. Bless, we pray Thee, thine handmaidens who belong to this great and illustrious organization, and lead them in the paths of distinguished service for Thy mercy's sake, so that they must be glad that Thou hast had them in the world and they may be glad to have been in the world to serve it.

Hear us in this our evening prayer, we pray; convert the world by Thy Holy Spirit; grant peace, oh God, in our time; grant victory, we pray Thee, to the cause that is right, and show us Thy salvation through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Daughters, having gone through the experience once or twice of being a candidate myself, and knowing how anxious you are to know the result of the election, and knowing that your Chairman of Tellers is ready to report, we will now listen to the report of the Chairman of Tellers. (Applause)

THE CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS: Madam President General, your tellers herewith present the following report:

Number of ballots cast	776
Number blanks	1
Number of legal ballots	774
Number necessary for election	389
Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina.....	691
Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts	671
Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska	668
Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi	653
Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Arkansas	621
Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Virginia	616
Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana	604
Mrs. Parks Fisher, West Virginia	491
Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, District of Columbia.....	239
Illegal votes, voted for too many	2
(Mrs.) HELEN N. JOY,	MRS. W. N. MERRIAM,
(Miss) ELIZABETH S. GILGORE,	(Mrs.) DELIA M. MCGEE,
(Mrs.) PHOEBE FROST COULTER,	(Miss) ISABEL W. GORDON,
MRS. ARTHUR W. MANN,	MRS. SAMUEL AVERY,
MRS. JAMES THOMAS PADGITT,	(Mrs. G. W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
MRS. BLANCHE VINTON STAHL,	MRS. C. V. R. WRIGHT,
(Mrs.) NINA L. FARRELL,	MRS. HARRY B. GAUSS,
MRS. JAMES M. HIGGINSON,	KATHARINE A. NETTLETON,

Vice Chairman.

(Mrs. C. H.) EVA V. M. BISSELL,

Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I have the honor of declaring elected for Vice President General the following named persons: Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska; Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Arkansas; Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Virginia; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana—these seven having received the highest number of votes cast. They are therefore declared elected as the seven Vice Presidents General. (Applause) Madam Chairman, are you perfectly satisfied with the election as conducted?

THE CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS: I am, Madam President General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Are the tellers?

THE CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS: They are—they have so stated.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You are dismissed with thanks. (Applause)

I have a communication to read to you which I know you will all be very glad to hear.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1918.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT GENERAL:

This morning I have received a telegram from the Headquarters of the Belgian Army, informing me that the telegraphic message which Her Majesty Queen Elisabeth had intended to send, through me, to the members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, when I had the honor to address them on Monday last, had been accidentally delayed, through no fault of ours.

This morning's telegram from Count de Jehay, Minister of King Albert's Court, reads as follows:

"Please express Queen Elisabeth's deepest gratitude to the Members of the Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for their generous activity and continued sympathy towards Belgium."

That this generosity and sympathy are real and deep, is admirably proved by the magnificent "Flag Day" donations from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which totalled \$153,887.14 on April 3rd.

I am unavoidably detained this evening, but I understand that my old friend and colleague Honorable John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, will have the honor to address the Daughters of the American Revolution this evening, and I would appreciate very much if you would request Mr. Barrett, on my behalf, to deliver the Queen's message to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as he has always shown himself most sympathetic to our cause and has, moreover, some months ago, visited our front and seen our troops doing their bit for the triumph of the great cause for which all liberty loving nations are now fighting.

Believe me, my dear President General, with highest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

E. DE CARTIER,

Belgian Minister.

You will recall that \$153,887.14 was raised during our formre President General's administration—Mrs. William Cumming Story,—one of the great achievements of her administration. (Applause)

We will now have a group of songs by Mrs. Taylor, from New York City. (Applause)

MRS. TAYLOR: It seems appropriate no doubt at this time when our hearts and minds are over there, that we should take this way of paying tribute to Jeanne d'Arc, who has meant so much to the French people and whose spirit and whose self-sacrifice have endeared her to this Society. (Applause)

Mrs. Taylor sang "Adieu Forests," Tchaikowsky, from Jeanne d'Arc. (Applause)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next person on the program needs no introduction to this audience, either to the Daughters of the American Revolution or our honored guests this evening, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. (Applause)

MRS. SCOTT: Friends, before entering upon the theme which alone fills our minds and hearts, will you pardon just one word in reference to the society which assembles here tonight. It is cause for gratitude, that our material prosperity as an organization, has kept pace with the development of the deeper issues that have marked our growth. I recall with pride the fact that it was my honor and privilege, to finish, to take possession, and to furnish splendidly this marble palace, which the fearlessness of that peerless woman Mrs. Donald McLean had made possible. To her courage and wise foresight in issuing bonds, we are indebted, that tonight we celebrate our Twenty-seventh Annual Congress in these splendid halls.

But beyond any and all material advantage, I am thankful that during the four years of my administration, the high morale was maintained, which was an inheritance from my great predecessors, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. McLean.

It is well for us often to retrace the steps that have made us a power in the land. But today new drafts on our latent possibilities are being drawn, and our hearts turn, not to the past with its memories but to the future with its opportunities, while a voice that thrills our souls, and stirs our hearts with a divine emotion, summons us to fresh service, to nobler achievement in this great enterprise of saving civilization to which we Daughters of the American Revolution, with our government, have pledged our flesh and blood at its best, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

A golfing friend in Augusta, Georgia, said to his caddy one day this winter, "Sam, what do you think of this war?" "War?" says Sam, "I ain't never heard tell of no war." My friend explained all about the fighting and the firing and the killing, and the drowning and the horrible accessories of the conflict. Sam listened attentively and then remarked, "Well, they sho' has a good day for it." Now, whether Sam thought it was a horse race, or a circus, or what not, we know it sho' is a good day for it when, hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, the forces of civilization are banded together to fight to a finish, to fight to victory, to fight to conquest, forces of darkness and savagery, savagery pure and simple, that have been loosed upon the earth.

While we know that portions of the country are vibrant with patriotic enthusiasm, we know that a lying, unrepressed Pro-German propaganda has taken deep root in the land. We know that a cowardly, unrepressed pacifist propaganda has taken deep root in the land. We know that Congress has not passed a bill that

gives the Attorney General power to confront traitors with a firing squad. We know that an inexplicable apathy, and a deadening sense of security grips numbers of our people, people who are not yet aroused to the seriousness of the situation that confronts us, who remain practically indifferent as this, the most fateful hour in history strikes. We know the mighty incentive which consciously or unconsciously inspires the men who stand behind those gray walls of cannon—the cannon of the Allies—French soldiers, English soldiers, Belgian soldiers, and Italian soldiers, who, for more than three years have been dying over there by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, keeping the Huns from our shores, fighting our battles, clearing the way for liberty of future generations. We know that if we do not send food over there to keep their soldiers strong for battle, and if we do not send our soldiers to help them fight, the bloody tide of war will surge over these shores of ours, converting America into the German gehenna.

Think for a moment of the mastery of the Huns. There is no devilry of savage or demons that is not awaiting the fate of American women if the Huns win. It is high time that all our people were fully awakened to the fact that this is our war, not a war far off somewhere in the trenches or the shrapnel pits of France, or on the plains of Mesopotamia, but our war—for America to win not only for Democracy and the freedom of nations, but for our own very existence. The only business this country has in hand today is the defeat of Germany. Defeat Germany or the German lash will cut America to the bone. Imagine a victorious Berlin giving orders to Washington; imagine America reduced to the status of a conquered province, our beautiful land turned into a slave pen—shambles, the fate of Germany's conquered provinces. Do you recall the insolence of "one ship a week to Falmouth," "one American ship a week to be permitted by suffrance of the kaiser to sail from our shores, if navigated through waters dictated by Germany, and striped with bars to identify it"?

Ladies, let us not deceive ourselves in this war. It is not so much that we are helping our Allies as that the Allies are helping us. Imagine America treading the wine press alone. To France we owe unpayable debts. France, when Washington wrote, "We are at the end of our tether," came to the rescue with Lafayette, with Rochambeau, with ships and men and money, helping to *place* America upon the map of nations. Today, France, one million of her men slaughtered, her young manhood slain, her middle-aged manhood slain, and now her boys called to the colors. France giving her precious soil, a scarred battlefield, for the mightiest struggle the world has known of right against might—France, today, with her depleted but serried ranks—France breathing the spirit of her general who reported to Joffre, "My right wing is broken, my center is crushed, my left wing is shattered—Charge!"—France, undaunted, still fights to keep America upon the map of nations.

Mark, also, that "quivering English line of human flesh" on the western battle front, and that English fleet holding the Teutons in check, and say, is it any wonder that today this nation of one hundred million citizens is moved by a profound and common impulse which is deeper than partisanship, deeper than personal ambition, deeper than any of the surface passions or prejudices, which "in piping time of peace" guide our lives along the sodden ruts of routine and conventionality. For

the time being, the blood of men dead, dying, and yet to die, that a free America and a free world may live, is washing away all that is superficial, selfish, and sordid in our natures. Nations, as well as individuals, are passing through a baptism of blood and fire. The spirit of the people is the making of the nation in war as in peace.

As to our American women, we have been thoroughly mobilized technically, that is, we have been catalogued and listed, intelligently and comprehensively registered by various patriotic, national, State, and local organizations. The registration of our Daughters of the American Revolution pledged for war relief service in any and every possible capacity, is a searching and far-reaching dedication to our country's needs, covenanted without reserve to our government, to the end that in our cities and villages, our rural districts and homes, our D. A. R. women shall be prepared for any strain or emergency we may be called on to meet. Our moral and material interests are being mobilized. Our children are being mobilized into food gardeners. Today our industries have been mobilized, science has been pressed into the highest patriotic service. Great economic and financial interests have been mobilized for the war. A great army of knitters has been mobilized. Our indomitable Y. W. C. A. has been mobilized, with its superb system of hostess houses, recreation and convalescent and rest rooms, its housing campaign, its tireless work of protecting women, and its blessed agencies for saving young girls from becoming derelicts at the very threshold of life. In addition to our army in camps and trenches, and our sea forces, there is a great army of food producers in the furrows, and new avenues of help are opening every day, as this world war cloud darkens the horizon.

Among true Americans, the feeling has been aroused, what can I do, how can I, *personally*, make my contribution to this great struggle for Democracy and the freedom of nations? The roar of cannon, as British, French, and our own splendid soldiers stem the wave of Hun savagery rolling over France is a bugle call to us, each in her own place, to do her part, to help in the defeat of Germany, a defeat which means as much to us as to any nation in Europe.

All the heroes will not wear uniforms in this war. There is a trench not only for every man, but for every woman in America, whether on the farm, in the home, or in business, and there is just as much need for heroes in these trenches as for heroes in the field. Next to fighting, and producing the things fighting men must have to win battles, nothing is more important now than to produce food for the nation and for the Allies, and this work has as distinctive place as a part of the "munitions of war" as the moulding of bullets or shells.

England has about 300,000 women engaged in agricultural work, recruited from all classes of society, and the English Minister of Agriculture has called attention to the fact that but for her land army of women, Great Britain would have been disastrously menaced by famine.

The world is facing famine, and the world looks to America to save it. And yet we are told at this most critical moment, when the normal production of the country is inadequate to meet the world's needs, drafting of farm hands and high wages given by war industries threatens to lower production far below the normal. The bread ration of the French soldiers has been reduced from 25 to 21 ounces,

and the bread card for the civilian population in a much greater proportion. In England, a still more drastic reduction has been resorted to. Could a more pathetic or stirring appeal come to us to help re-establish normal conditions of life in these stricken lands?

As we drive past our wonderful farming lands, these halcyon days under the glory of the summer sunset, or the glamor of the evening star, watching great fields ripening for the harvest, the symbolism of these marvelous aspects of nature, comes home to the soul, speaking in a voice inarticulate, but more eloquent than any articulate speech, telling of the peace and prosperity of quiet homes, still undisturbed by the ravages of war.

As we note the villages that dot the land, with their waterworks and pavements, their trolley cars, their dragged and oiled roads, their rural free delivery and parcel post, their autos and telephones, we thank God that so far we have been spared the horrors that scourge our Allies over seas, and pledge ourselves to maintain to the utmost the men who march through our streets to the troop ships—so blithely sailing for France—advance guards of that great host—and we will help our Allies to crush Prussianism and the savagery it represents from the face of the earth, leaving no relic of barbarism, beastliness unparalleled, which, obliterating civilization, menaces the life of our nation, menaces every interest that humanity has struggled for through the ages. To this end food, we are told by our President and Mr. Hoover, is the vital problem. Perhaps there is no more crucial demand for sacrifice just now, if sacrifice it may be called, than that contained in pleas made by the President and Mr. Hoover, men who know what they are talking about when they tell us our wheat flour, sugar, fats and our transportable meats must go to our soldiers and sailors and to our Allies, or the fate of this war is in jeopardy. Lord Rhonda, the British Food Director, has cabled Mr. Hoover that unless needed wheat is sent he will not be responsible for saying that the Allies will hold out.

A noted traveler and lecturer in a recent interview with the English premier was told by him that food is the great desideratum, the supreme need of the Allies. Imperative as is the demand for men, munitions and money, this question of wheat conservation, of food conservation, of increased production, strikes at the very roots of our national power; and our officials at Washington, men who are devoting their brains and energy to problems connected with the winning of this war, have decided, in the way men have had since the time of Adam, to lay the responsibility largely upon the women. They turn to us and say we are going to do everything we can, but our efforts will be of no avail unless you women do this one thing, and that is, see to it that every atom of food that is not actually needed here and that is available for transportation is conserved, that not one bit is wasted. The fact is, we need a voice like a trumpet to echo the call for an army of wheat conservers, an army of food conservers, an army of food producers, in order to bring our mobilized army of women to full war strength, and put every American home on a war basis. As has been said by a high Government official, "the work the Red Cross is doing and will continue to do during this war is of incalculable value, but the suffering and horror it can alleviate is not a tithe of that which can be relieved and prevented by the woman's army of food conservers of America, of food producers of America,

when once that army is organized and imbued with the resistless determination to do its utmost to help feed the world in this, the most tragic hour of human history." In this great rescue work, in this life-saving work, to which the women of America are summoned, everything depends upon the personal response made by us, upon our ability and readiness to catch the vision of need, and upon our determination to do our full part in responding to that need in order to bring this war to an early and triumphant close. Are we going to gormandize while our Allies who are fighting our war cry out to us for food to hold the line until we come to the rescue?

Mr. Hoover tells us that 450,000,000 bushels of wheat must go to the Allies. One hundred and ten millions Canada can supply. The surplus we must spare by economy or substitutes from our own domestic use, and these substitutes we have found out are not only well-nigh innumerable, but palatable. Our Allies need every kernel of wheat in the United States and Canada, and they need it before any new crop can be harvested.

Our billion bushels of growing wheat will feed America and the Allies next year, but that is not available and will not be available for months.

Volumes have been written as to the causes of this war. Diplomats will probably quibble and wrangle over this question to the end of time. That which concerns us primarily to-day is, not Potsdam plotting against the liberty of nations, not Potsdam's conspiring for world dominion, but that which does chiefly concern us to-day is that two millions of our young men are drafted; later, perhaps, other millions will be drafted to fight against Germany, lest they and their descendants may be forced to fight for Germany. Germany, with 200,000,000 conquered people writhing under her iron heel; Germany, with many times a greater area of conquered territory to-day than the entire area of the German Empire previous to 1914; Germany, with 3,000,000 of prisoners forced to work in her mills and factories and fields in order to relieve that many men for the German army. Do you recall the kaiser's favorite books? "I like best," he says, "to read about Charlemagne, Attila, Julius Caesar, Theodoric, and Alexander. Each of these great men undertook to embrace the world under one empire, which he should rule. They failed. I will conquer and embrace the world under one empire, which I will rule." And you may depend upon it that the German high command, having bankrupted the rest of the world, has an eye upon America for that fifty or one hundred billions indemnity they boast they can collect from us.

Friends, let us not deceive ourselves. Germany is not on the verge of revolution. Germany is not on the verge of starvation. Germany is not out of fats or copper. Her armies are not bled white of man power, with morale broken. Veterans swarm from the eastern front for the big drive now on in their last desperate throw for victory. Oh, let us not whimper over taxes and bond issues, though taxes double, and though bond issues and Red Cross calls recur indefinitely, but let us come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. And let us realize that at this particular junction it means less to us that Russia, Servia, Roumania, or, indeed, the entire Balkan territory shall become republics than that we shall maintain by force of arms our own form of government intact, secure from any possible super-savage rule of triumphant militarism. Only by winning this war before our own

population is also decimated of its men can we hope to be able to help weaker nations hold their own. Germany is not merely making war on the people of other lands. The struggle is between ideals of government. The high command declares that the combat is for Teuton or Anglo-Saxon dominance. We know the struggle is between barbarism and civilization, between autocracy and democracy. Translated into plain English, that means for us between freedom and slavery, between free America and national annihilation. I can imagine no greater stimulus to our most unselfish endeavor than the inspiring vision of a world saved for a new and higher civilization by America, the last hope of humanity. Sentries we now are on the watch towers. As the sound calls, "Watchmen, what of the night?" our cry rings out, "The day cometh, the day when women and children, when hospitals and hospital ships, when nuns and physicians, and priests and nurses are no longer targets for bombs and torpedoes, victims of beastliness unprintable. The red Indian, with his tomahawk, his scalps at his belt, has no parallel save in Armenia, in Serbia, in Belgium, in northern France, in Poland, and, if Germany should win, in America. Goethe said, "The Prussians are born brutes, and education makes them only more brutal."

"The Germany of poetry and song, of literature, art, science and education, is no more." In its place has arisen a mighty force, dedicated to the doctrine of frightfulness, of terrorism, a maniacal obsession that might makes right, that international outlawry, international anarchy, be the rule in place of international law and justice.

It is not alone where shells shriek and poisoned gases and liquid fire fill the air, where ships and men are sent to the bottom unwarned and with wolfish ferocity, that this war is to be fought.

There are trenches we women must fight from, trenches of sacrifice not only of luxury, but sacrifice sooner or later of some of the common comforts of life to which we have been accustomed. There are trenches of opportunity all around us. Fight, that the home fires be kept burning, not only for our soldiers in the field, but for the little ones still gathering at our hearths; for our youth and maidens in school, college and university. Youth, to be trained and educated to take the place and assume the responsibilities of the generation that will soon pass from the scene. Fight, that the great moral issues of this war be not lost sight of, lest in the effort to save the wrecks of civilization "noblesse oblige" perish from the earth. That the spiritual significance of this war be not lost sight of, we women must fight the fight of faith, "not to let God go," in the midst of this maelstrom of destruction, keeping pure and bright faith, faith that alone can sustain the heart, with the will to believe, while the forces of evil are loosed and forging to the front, influences more potent than any calculable material service we may be called on to render, and let us not forget, or fail to teach our children, that "on the walls of Athens and Rome, on the walls of Jerusalem and Tyre, on the walls of Nineveh and Babylon, is written the irrevocable judgment of the ages where there is no vision of God the people perish."

After all, that which most vitally concerns us now is that these boys of ours, in camps, on troop ships, in destroyers, on submarine chasers, facing horrible deaths

from submarines, these boys facing the Huns in Flanders, are our rampart against the fate of France and Belgium and Servia; that as sure as to-morrow's sun these boys of ours in khaki, fighting side by side with our Allies, are to win for us victory!

Of these precious boys it has been well said: "These boys are rich with a wealth, in comparison with which the treasures of the Rand are as dust and ashes. Life offers them unlimited credit; youth, with its years to draw upon; health, with its glow and power; hope, with its lure; dreams, with their unledgered treasures; love, that is the crown of all. The very wine of life is theirs, as in a cup, yet they put the cup aside; they have everything, yet they offer all. Do we realize that? All! We who stay at home, though we were to sacrifice to the utmost, though we were to lay not merely 10 or 20 or even 100 per cent of our material wealth upon the altar of our country, can never hope to give as much as the humblest private in khaki, who gives his blood to stain the sacred soil of Flanders or Champagne. For he has sacrificed his youth upon the altar of freedom.

Ladies, let us never forget, it is the heartbeat back at home, expressing itself in prayer and self-denial, in gifts and remembrances, in books and clippings, in all homely manifestations of interest, wafted to the front, which will make it easier for these boys of ours to face the hell of battle, or torpedoes, without flinching; easier for them to rise to the plane of an heroic self-forgetfulness that keeps its rendezvous with death "with a divinely irrational nonchalance."

(Great applause.)

MRS. MORGAN: Madam President General, I move that this most beautiful address be printed in the magazine in its entirety, as an expression of the appreciation of the continued interest in the affairs of our Daughters of the American Revolution, by this finest type of American gentlewoman.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Morgan, please offer that resolution tomorrow, we are to do no business tonight.

The Marine Band played "Spirit of '76." (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure that the Hon. Mr. Barrett needs no introduction to this audience; but I wish the Daughters of the American Revolution to give him a hearty welcome to show him our appreciation for the great honor and pleasure we had in spending the evening in his beautiful "home," last Tuesday evening. (Applause.) (The audience rose in Mr. Barrett's honor.)

MR. BARRETT: Madam President General, Fellow-guests, my Nearest and Dearest Neighbors, Members of this Organization (applause): Before I say anything of my thought-out remarks, I want to pay homage to Mrs. Scott, whom I have had the honor of knowing many years, for this statesmanlike address of hers—a great document, a great utterance. (Applause.) We read in the papers this morning that Congress was thinking of rebuking George Creel, of the Bureau of Information, because he had made a disrespectful remark to a Congressman. I think he could gain—regain his lost ground with Congress if his Bureau of Information would publish 100,000 copies of Mrs. Scott's speech and would distribute it all over the world. (Applause.)

My neighbors, may I congratulate you upon the great success of this meeting

that you have held and are holding this week? Madam President General, may I congratulate you, as my chief sister? (Laughter.) As your older brother, I am so glad to know you. (Laughter.)

You have made a great record for yourself. (Tremendous applause.) Whether I have heard comment in yonder Capitol, or in the Metropolitan Club, or in the hotels, I have heard everywhere the word, "Well those women down there this time are getting down to business, anyway." (Laughter and applause.)

(Turning to Mrs. Lockwood, who was seated just behind him): "Mrs. Lockwood, this is a great honor, to know that I am backed up by you." (Laughter.)

MRS. LOCKWOOD: We will back you up.

MR. BARRETT (resuming): I do not know as I can say that I am your older brother, but you have always been an inspiration to every one here. (Laughter and applause.)

Now I am not going to make any set speech; I am going to leave that to my dear friend, Maj. Gen. George Barnett. (Applause.) The only thing that I regret to know is that he has not brought his handsome wife with him here to help him out. (Applause.) May I also take advantage of this occasion to say that a great world of credit is due to this splendid band of beautiful young pages who have so well assisted you—and assisted me the other night. (Laughter and applause.)

Now I am going to tell you something that may make you a little sorry that you have tried to be kind to me. When it was first brought to my attention that it might be desired by your President General and your committee that the Pan-American Building should be used for that great reception, I was a little bit coy. (Laughter.) You know I—I very seldom have a chance for a flirtation. (Laughter.) But I felt I would be safe with my sisters. (Laughter.) But I did it with a purpose. It was within my power as the Director-General of the Pan-American Union to have immediately said that the building is yours, but I wanted a far greater honor to come to you. For me to have said yes would have been no honor to you; but if I could get the entire group of republics in the Western Hemisphere to say "Yes, this building is yours," it would be an honor. (Applause.) And so, instead of saying "It is yours," at the next meeting of our Governing Board with Mr. Lansing presiding—and there sat upon either side, right and left, all the ambassadors and ministers of our sister American republics—I arose and simply said that if the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union saw fit I hoped they would permit me to say to Madam Guernsey, the President General of our neighbors, that we were so fond of you, we had been so inspired by the neighborhood and your presence, that we most gladly gave you the use of our building for that reception. There was a unanimous vote without discussion, and the Western Hemisphere tendered you the use of the building. (Applause.) And it was my pleasure to inform the representatives of the United States newspaper agencies that are connected with the capitals of all of our twenty sister American republics that this action had been taken, and I hoped it would be published there, so that the women of all of our sister republics could approve what they had done, so to speak, in co-operation for the welfare of this mighty organization.

Now I do not like to inject a sad note into a gathering of this kind, but you

know this is such a life that we live that it is only fair that I should mention this incident. You will pardon me because of its great sadness. After that receiving line, headed by your great President, had formed, supported by Madam Jusserand and the ladies of the cabinet, the first Ambassador or Minister of our sister republics to arrive in the building was Senor Don Santiago Aldunate, the great ambassador of Chile, accompanied by his beautiful and charming wife. They enjoyed the occasion; they were, I believe, greatly pleased; they were happy to be in there, and finally they went away. I said good-bye to Senor Aldunate, and he said: "Mr. Barrett, I am indeed happy that I voted to give the use of this building for such a splendid organization as this." And he said: "I will be down to see you tomorrow morning about 10 o'clock for a little business." The next morning, Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock arrived and the ambassador had not come. Almost at that moment he had fallen almost dead upon the sidewalk here in front of the Corcoran Art Gallery, was picked up by a marine, carried to Emergency Hospital, and expired at 6.30 that evening, dead of apoplexy. Today a beautiful occasion was celebrated in yonder capital of the Western Hemisphere. If you had been with me at 11.30 this morning you would have seen filing into the Governing Board room of the home of the Pan-American Union the highest representative of twenty-one American republics, headed by the Secretary of State. You would have seen there that great mahogany table which you saw there the other night, with twenty-one chairs about it; and there on the left of the Secretary of State you would have seen the chair carrying the name of Chile and the government arms with a great band of suggestive crepe about it; and then these ministers and ambassadors, representing two hundred millions of people, a united group of nations, a united Western Hemisphere, filed into their chairs, and in a few moments Mr. Lansing arose, and in one of the most exquisite appeals of a great statesman to his fellow-statesmen, in the language of a mighty colleague taken by the call of God without warning, he paid homage to that man. And he in turn was followed by that brilliant ambassador of Brazil, Senor Domicio Da Gama; and the Minister of Bolivia, Senor Don Ignacio Calderon; the Minister of Ecuador, Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, and others, after which appropriate resolutions were adopted. And on Monday we shall lay him away.

Now I just mention that because we over yonder are in sorrow. You have noticed that yesterday and today our flags have been half-masted; we have invoked your sympathy in your great hour of celebration. We have lost one of the most brilliant statesmen of foreign lands that has ever come to Washington, and the first one that came that night to do honor to your reception, Madam. I mention that in order that you may know the lights and shades of life as it comes.

I have no formal prepared speech. Late this afternoon I took for a ride one of the great commanding military figures of this country—an old friend of mine—and just as we were coming back I said to him: "General, I have a great responsibility tonight. I am called upon to say a few words to my neighbors, the Daughters of the American Revolution. Cannot you tell me something about this great situation upon the western front; cannot you give me some word that I can carry to these brave women, these representative women to that gathering, the

most representative of any gathering of women that assembles in this mighty land of ours? He thought a moment, and he said: "Mr. Barrett, if you will not use my name, you can say this—that I express the opinion of everybody, from the Commander-in-Chief down, that the tide has turned in this German offensive, and a great recovery of ground has started. (Applause—and the audience rose.) I said good-bye to him and started to walk back to the Pan-American Union building, and on the way, I met one of the most distinguished of our United States Senators, a man whose name is known all over this country almost as a household word. We stopped and chatted, and I referred to the fact that tonight the Daughters of the American Revolution had to undergo the painful experience of having a word from me. And I said: "Look here, Senator, I am going to tell you something if you will promise me that you will not use his name—General So-and-so has just told me this. Now cannot you supplement that from your great prospective and study of the situation? He said: "Yes, Barrett; you can say to those women that if the statement of that general proves to be true I believe that every mother, that every sister, that every wife, every daughter and sweetheart can rejoice that within a year our American boys, the Belgian boys, the French, the Italian, the Serbian boys, will have taken the measure of our enemy, the Huns." (Applause.)

Now may I say just a word to you, because I do not want you to have enjoyed the Pan-American building the other evening and just simply go away with an impression, without any appreciation of its significance. I do not want you to minimize the importance of your neighbor. It is a beautiful structure in which to hold a reception. (Applause.) And I might say never more beautiful has it been than it was on Tuesday night; but I want you to realize that that building would never have been located there if this building had not been located here. (Applause.) When it was "put up"—if I may use the slang phrase—to me to select the site for that building, nearly twelve years ago, I went all over this town; every real estate man, it seemed to me, took me hither and thither, until one morning I wandered down this way, alone. Your building was not then completed, but I had a vision of its future. Yonder to the south was a great enclosure as it originally lay, with nothing now left but the old Van Ness mansion, and that not much more than a mere ruin. And I thought of the future, and I said: "Why would not it be most fitting that right here we should erect the capitol building of the Western Hemisphere, where we shall have the environment of the most patriotic organization in the world?" (Applause.)

We built it, and there it stands. What I want you women to realize is this—that that building is the most unique building of the world. Why? Because it has no duplicate anywhere in the world. There are other capitols of nations, but this is the only capitol building of a great group of nations. It is just as much the capitol building (as far as international relations will permit) of the Western Hemisphere, as yonder building is the Capitol building of the States of the United States. It is the only building in the world that houses a great international organization that works day and night, so to speak, for the development of commerce, fellowship, good feeling, intercourse and universal peace. It is the only

building in the world where by international agreement, on the first Wednesday of each month throughout the entire year assemble the plenipotentiaries of a group of nations in order to promote welfare and peace among them. And, Madam President General, I assure you with profound pride that since the cornerstone of that building was laid ten years ago there has not been a war between any two American republics, and around that Governing Board's table I have seen six wars upon the Western Hemisphere prevented by the action of those ambassadors and ministers. (Applause.)

And I want to say to you something more significant than that. It was my privilege to take Mr. Balfour when he came over here at the head of that British mission, all around that building and into that room, and it was my pleasure to take the great Joffre—the savior, I might say, of civilization and Christianity, the hero of the battle of the Marne (applause), and the heads of the other missions that came here from our Allies into that room. And I tell you I shall never forget the moment when one of them said to me: "Mr. Director, I feel absolutely sure that if there had existed in London or Berlin, in Paris or Vienna, a Pan-European, that is, an all-European, Union, with a council chamber like this, where the ambassadors and ministers of all Europe would have been gathering every month, shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow, to discuss their affairs and transact their business, this terrible war that is now embroiling the world would never have taken place." (Applause.)

Now this evening, ladies, your President General read the message of the Queen of Belgium, a wonderful message, and brought in a letter from a wonderful man, Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Minister, who addressed you the other evening, a man whom we all love here in Washington. I cannot, therefore, bring you any message from the Queen of Belgium; but will you pardon me if I bring you a message from another queen—the queen of my heart? She is 84 years old; she has not a long time left, but one of her greatest honors is that she has many, many years been a member of this great organization. Wherever I have been she has been my guide and my philosopher, my great adviser. She has directed me in every undertaking, and she said to say to you tonight that above all things she wished that her strength would permit her to be here, but if there was anything that she was proud of in her life it was that she was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

And now I wish—I am not going to do it, but I wish I could tell you all that is in my heart tonight about the women of England and the women of France, as I saw them when I spent over a month on the firing line from Switzerland to the English Channel. The marvelous courage and fearlessness, the wonderful cheer, the uncomplaining acceptance of the terrible situation—all these things show more clearly than I could tell you the splendid spirit of the women of these countries. But their spirit is not superior to that of the women of America, and I feel like congratulating the women of this country upon what they are doing to this same splendid end. But I have not time for all I would like to say on this subject—it is getting late.

However, I would just like to tell you of an incident that I believe will draw

you a little bit closer to a man that we perhaps do not think enough of, a great man, a wonderful man. I want you women to hear what I am going to tell you—and then you are going to love Pershing as you have perhaps never loved him before. (Applause.) I do not like to tell this because it makes me so sad, but I want you to realize the fire and hell that man had to go through before he was selected for this tremendous responsibility—the greatest and most terrible sorrow that can come into a man's life. Many of you know of it. It was my privilege when I was in San Francisco attending the great Exposition there to have been the guest one day at luncheon of Mrs Pershing, the daughter of Senator Warren, of Wyoming, a woman that all women loved, an exquisite mother with glorious children. Few women have I known—and I had known her many years—that I admired more than her; and there at that luncheon table we talked of Pershing down there in the arid desert near El Paso, and of how sorry we were that he could not be there with us. That night hell broke loose in a little space and burned the home of Pershing, and carried away to heaven that wife and one of the children. And the next morning down in El Paso came the news that the dearest of all to him had gone, and all the world mourned—yet little knowing that perhaps in making that sacrifice of this woman it had steeled the man to the greatest responsibility that America has ever placed upon any general in its history. (Applause.)

So when you are thinking of your husbands and your sons and your brothers, and your nephews and cousins, and your sweethearts who are over there with him, think of the great heart of the man that has suffered that experience. Let us tonight have a sympathy for Pershing and his men that possibly we have never had before.

And now my final word is this: I am an international officer; I am not in politics. I am appointed by the twenty-one presidents of America, and not by the President of the United States. I am not under any obligations to him specifically, but I am above all things an American—and no international office can ever take away from me my American citizenship and loyalty. (Applause.) And in my closing word I speak to you not as an international officer, but I speak to you simply as an American, and I want to say to you women, as I have said to audiences of women all over this country, in previous and in present Liberty Loan campaigns and in Red Cross campaigns, that no matter how much you may differ in your political opinions with those in charge of our affairs, no matter how much you may criticize this and that action of the Administration, this war can never be won, we can never conquer the Hun and the enemy, unless we have everywhere—that is, in every person—absolute loyalty to our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States. (Great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I have the great honor and pleasure of introducing to you this evening Major General George Barnett, head of our Marine Corps, who will speak to us (Applause.) (Congress rising.)

GEN. BARNETT: Madam President General, Guests and Ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution: A few weeks ago I was honored with an invitation to deliver an address here tonight, on the subject of the Marine Corps. I felt that

I was little prepared for anything of that kind, and I would have declined except for the fact that after spending forty years of my life in one service, if I could not say a few words about that branch of the service, then, in my opinion it would be high time for the President of the United States to select another Commandant of the Marine Corps. But I was not ready for that just yet awhile, and so I decided to come here to-night. I did have another reason also—because I have been brought up all my life in the service, and I have learned in that time that the best way to get along is to do my duty. And I consider it not only a pleasure to be present but an absolute duty. I felt that any officer in the United States Government invited to address this Society could not with decency decline (Applause.) He could not decline, not only because it is his duty to be here, but because if he knows anything as he should know it he could not help being imbued with the idea that it was up to him to do anything he could, in any way whatever, to foster patriotism, which is the object—and really the sole object—of the organization and the upkeeping of this Society. (Applause.)

I was told that I was to say something about the Marine Corps. The only reason by any possible chance for selecting the Marine Corps as one of the branches of the service to be spoken of here to-night was possibly because at the same time that your forefathers were making the organization of this Society, possibly my predecessors in office were doing the same thing for the Marine Corps. For the Marine Corps was the first military organization in this country—founded and to continue until this day in its original organization. It was founded first on June 8, 1775. It was then a very small organization. It has grown from that time on and ever since the men of the Marine Corps have taken part in all the military affairs that the Navy of this country has taken part in. The Marine Corps from that time on has been an integral part of the Navy. The men are stationed on all battleships and all cruisers of the Navy. They are stationed as guards at all of the navy-yards and arsenals. The law provides that no person but the President of the United States may detach any part or the whole of the Marine Corps for service with the army. In the present crisis, as in all the other wars that are worth being called wars, the President has taken advantage of that authority granted him and has detached part of the Marine Corps for service with the army.

You heard a few minutes ago my friend John Barrett tell you an interesting story here about talking with a general of the army and a Senator of the United States and he learned from them that the tide had turned. They did not tell you why—they probably had been, like I was this afternoon, down in the galleries of the House of Representatives. As I told you, the Marine Corps had been growing from time to time, and it was a pretty good-sized boy before; but the House of Representatives had passed on the Navy bill, and realizing the important part of the United States marines, they paid a signal compliment to the Marine Corps and they trebled its size—the boys for the front. (Applause.) Yes, the tide has turned!

To get down to the serious part of it, the Marine Corps has taken part in all of the affairs, as I have said, that the Navy of the United States has been in.

And in all of our great battles of the Revolution the ships had marines on board, and in the Indian wars, in Florida, and in the Mexican War, in the Tripolitan War, in the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, and this war—the marines were the first ones to plant the American flag on foreign soil. (Applause.) In the Tripolitan War for putting down the pirates on the coast of Africa, the marines under their brave captain, with only 600 at first—under Captain Durn from that staunch old boat went forth for the conflict bearing the flag—the first American flag that ever flew on foreign soil. (Applause.) Afterwards we formed part of General Scott's army and marched over from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, Mexico, and then under Maj. Turney's command carried forward the flag. It was the first important engagement of that war—and up to the heights of Chapultepec the flag went, and that was the first American flag inside of the City of Mexico during the Mexican War. (Applause.)

I could go on spending hours and tell you what the Navy has gained through the valor and the fighting and all the brave deeds of the Marine Corps. I do not wish to bore you with that, but I wish to tell you that to-day I can say, without boasting at all, that I believe no other branch of the service can claim a wider distribution of recruits from every State of this Union. I know that I have in the Marine Corps to-day thousands of young men representative of the very best families in this country, from every State in the Union; and I want to say to you, as the Commandant of the Corps, and I want you to take it back to your several States, no matter what town or what county you come from, I want you to take it from me that, barring a few rare exceptions it has never been said of a marine that he shirked his duty, and every Commandant of the Marine Corps has been on good terms with the enlisted men, with a view to proper drilling and discipline, and taken an interest in everything that he did in life. This will be illustrated as well as any other way by one fact, which is this: When this war came on it became necessary to increase all branches of the service, and the Marine Corps along with all other branches was to be increased, and yet unfortunately from the unexpected urgency of the situation it was manifestly impossible to get all of our officers from among men who had been appropriately educated at the academy for it, the same as those who had spent four years learning their profession. Therefore we could not count on getting many officers from there, and we had to go to civil life. In going to civil life I wrote to the President of what I learned from the Bureau of Education was the best college in every State in the United States. Then I telegraphed to the president of that college to send me, the names of twelve young men from that college whom we could probably make into second lieutenants. That was based on about forty States, and it would give me, as you will see 480 at first of the finest material that we could get in the Corps in the world, for a starter; because they have four years back of them of college education, and what might be said more than that in a way they had the indorsement of the president of that institution, saying that of the graduates that he had those twelve young men were the best fitted to attempt the responsibilities of officers in the service. They did not literally know as to that perhaps, but the Corps has become popularized and the best young men in the country flocked to the ranks. I had

hundreds of our best young men, graduates of the colleges, enlist in the Corps—so much so that on June 4 of last year I issued an order that every commission of second lieutenant—no matter what the needs of the Corps were—every commission should come from the ranks. (Applause.)

It was the pride of the French army during Napoleon's time that he had said that every French soldier carried in his knapsack the baton of a French marshal. We do not have marshals in this country, but we do have second lieutenants, and I can say that every non-commissioned officer, if he makes good in the Marine Corps, the commission of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps is awaiting him, provided he has brains and grit enough to take it. (Applause.)

I know that it was, previous to this war, the feeling throughout this country that the officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps did not have much to do—they only had to dress up in a uniform and require the enlisted men to salute them. (Laughter.) I would like to say that there was never any greater fallacy in this world. I can say that during all my career the men have never been abused, they have received good treatment, and when it has come to a matter of punishment for delinquencies they have certainly received proper consideration and not had any worse time of it, and usually not near as bad, as if they had been in civil life and had done the same thing. (Applause.)

Just to show you a little further the feeling that is in the service, and how this is different from the feeling that some have outside, let me give you a little instance. During the time, the week or two previous to Thanksgiving Day this past year, the papers of the country took up and helped along a very nice idea, of inviting men in the service to dinner, and a very prominent woman here invited a number of marines to take dinner with her and her husband on Thanksgiving Day. The day before Thanksgiving I was called to the telephone, and I said "Who is it?" A lady—I could mention her name, but I do not, I know her husband well, one of the prominent men of this city—she said: "General, will you help me out of a terrible mess?" I said: "I will if I can. What is it all about—are you in trouble?" She said: "Yes, I am. I've invited six enlisted men to dinner at my house to-morrow, and during the afternoon I also met three officers and invited them to dinner, too. When I told my husband, he said: "Now you've spoiled the whole thing; officers and enlisted men cannot sit down to dinner together." So I said: "Madam, I will tell you one thing and you may tell it to your husband and I do not think he will have anything more to say." And I said that in honor of the articles I had seen in the papers I had invited fourteen enlisted men to dinner at my house, and with them would be my wife and my two daughters, and four personal friends of theirs—and a captain of the Marine Corps and his wife. "I think probably that will be a sufficient answer for your husband." (Applause.)

The object of this Society of course is to foster the patriotic spirit. In my opinion there is no finer object of any society on earth, because without that idea kept to the highest pitch there can be no country worth calling a country. (Applause.) I have no patience with the pacifists—none whatever. (Applause.) I do not think—I was going to say I did not think they had a right to live: I will grant them a right to live, but I will not grant them a right to live in any country

where the good people of that country are sufficiently charitable or indulgent to keep up a sufficient government to give protection to the life, property and happiness of those people who are false enough to be pacifists. (Applause.) I do not want you to understand at all that just because I have been wrapped up in the military service I am a militaristic fellow—not at all. I am just as far from that as anyone in this audience. When I say that I am not militaristic, I, of course, mean in the German sense of militaristic. In the war I feel that I am perfectly justified in seeing such a militarism as I will speak of to-night—the assertion of rights which any military man is bound to respect, that is what I consider the militarism we really need—not the German idea or in that extreme sense. That is the one country where militarism is corrupted to barbarism, but in our land it is and always has been a militarism subordinated to love of country, militarism has by our constitution been and always will be subservient to the civil. Therefore, no undue militarism can ever be applied in this country—we do not want it.

But we do want sufficient militarism to know that we will never be caught again like we were this time, unprepared (applause); and therefore to-day I would like a militarism sufficient to see that every young man in the country by the time he reaches the age of 21 years will be able to render that service to his Government without which power he is not much good to either God or men, because he cannot defend himself and, he cannot defend his Government. That is what I want, and that is all the militarism I want.

I likewise am very much in favor—in order to get this proper kind of preparedness I am in favor of universal training. (Applause.) When I say universal training, I mean universal training to this extent: I claim that if every boy in this country when he reaches a suitable age could have one of two things—either four years' college course at one of the best colleges in the country, or three years' college course at that same college or university and one year of military training—I will say without reserve that after three years' college course and one year's military training he will be a better man for himself, to his family, to his wife, and for his country. (Applause.)

I am practicing what I preach now, because exactly that same condition concerns me. I have a son, and when he finished his third year at Princeton, he asked my advice, and I gave him the same advice that I have spoken of now—and he has followed it. And so I believe that for the rest of his life, no matter how long he lives, he will be an infinitely better man than he would have been if he had not followed that advice and had no military training. And at any rate it is certain that if he is called and is in shape to go and can furnish some help to his country, and if he lives for twenty years after this time, he won't have to explain why he didn't go. (Applause.) That's all.

I do not know whether you happen to remember or not, but it is a matter of history that for thirty years after our Civil War there was not a man in this country elected to any important public office without having a pretty decent record regarding the war, and a good many men were kept pretty busy explaining away their absence from the service of the country. And after this war there will not be a man who did not take some good part but will have to explain why not.

Now I do not mean by that necessarily going to the front, for there are many kinds of necessary war service, and with the work necessary on this side we are not all able to go and among those there are many who would go to the front to give their lives if necessary. There are other "soldiers" who manufacture the ammunition at home; there are others who work on the farm, and of course it is necessary for those "soldiers" to remain. Then there are other "soldiers" like you, who embody the patriotism of this country and send your sons off to war with a light heart; and there are those who raise the money necessary for a soldier, to keep him at the front.

Thank God, in this country the old Civil War will not be repeated in this way, that a man might buy a substitute; but I rejoice in this—that every man and woman and every boy or girl, in the time of this war, who can afford to, can and should buy a Liberty Bond, and thereby help to keep our soldiers there, and if she or he cannot go, that is the kind of substitute he can send. (Applause.)

And what I spoke of a few moments ago—reasonable service to the people of the land in a military way for proper defense, not the way of having men ground down by the iron heel and made to work it in an unreasonable way—this is illustrated in my son's experience. He came down from Princeton a boy 21 years old with a future for himself. He came down from Princeton and enlisted in the Marine Corps—he came and reported for duty to the various officers when he enlisted. I cannot take the time to give you a full idea of what kind of Marine Corps officers we have, but they are surely splendid men. They may be a trifle brusque sometimes, but they are—in my opinion they are the sort that start people right in life.

When my son started into the Corps he donned his uniform as a private and was informed that he must go and report to the first sergeant for orders or assignment. Sam James, this sergeant, was a gruff old fellow who had been 25 years in the service of the Corps, and he was a good one—and I have loved him ever since that day. Because when he saw my son among these boys, after he had taken them out in order to make up the necessary enlistment papers, get their names, and so on—when he got down as far as my boy, well, for once in his life he utterly forgot himself, because he said: "I am General Barnett's son." And the old sergeant blurted out: "Well, I don't give a damn whose son you are—what's your name?" (Laughter and applause.) The only thing in that story was to show that that boy was taught by that sergeant right off the bat from that time on that it didn't make any difference where he came from, it was where he was going that was the essential thing. (Applause.) He was going with the rest wherever he was ordered—that's all. And it did not make any difference at all whose son he was. (Laughter.)

You all remember that for a couple of years before we went into the war there was a great cry throughout the country concerning a little popular cheap jingle that went, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier." I want to read a certain part of that, and *an answer to it*, to you here this evening.

"Oh, mothers, will you longer give your sons
To feed the awful hunger of the guns?
What is the worth of all these battle-drums
If from the field your loved one never comes—
If all your share is some forgotten grave?
I did not raise my boy to be a soldier."

As a reply to this, Dr. James L. Hughes wrote a poem entitled "THE UNSELFISH MOTHER'S ANSWER." This answer has greater significance by reason of the fact that his own son was killed in action some time after these lines were written. His poem is as follows:

God gave my son in trust to me;
Christ died for him, and he should be
A man for Christ. He is his own
And God's and man's, not mine alone.
He was not mine to "give." He gave
Himself that he might help to save
All that a Christian might revere,
All that enlightened men hold dear.

To feed the guns! O torpid soul!
Awake and *see life as a whole*.
When freedom, honor, justice, right,
With heart aflame and soul alight,
He bravely went for God to fight
Against base savages whose pride
The laws of God and man defied,
Who slew the mother and her child,
Who maidens sweet and pure defiled.
He did *not* go "to feed the guns";
He went to save from ruthless Huns
His home and country, and to be
A guardian of democracy.

"What if he does not come?" you say.
Ah, well, my sky would be more gray,
But through the clouds the sun would shine,
And vital memories be mine.

God's test of manhood is, I know,
Not "Will he come?" but "*DID HE GO?*"
My son well knew that he might die,
And yet he went with purpose high
To fight for peace and overthrow

The plans of Christ's relentless foe.
 He dreaded not the battlefield;
 He went to make fierce vandals yield.
 If he comes not again to me,
 I shall be sad, but not that he
 Went like a man—a hero true—
 His part unselfishly to do;
 My heart will feel exultant pride
 That for humanity he died.

"Forgotten grave!" This selfish plea
 Awakes no deep response in me;
 For though his grave I may not see,
 My boy will ne'er forgotten be.
 My *real* son can never die:
 'Tis but his body that may lie
 In foreign land; and I shall keep
 Remembrance fond forever, deep
 Within my heart, of my true son,
 Because of triumphs that he won.
 It matters not where anyone
 May be and sleep when work is done;
 It matters not where *some* men live;
 If my dear son his life must give,
 Hosannas I will sing for him
 E'en though my eyes with tears be dim.
 And when this war is over, when
 His gallant comrades come again,
 I'll *cheer them* as they're marching by,
 Rejoicing that *they* did not die.
 And when *his* vacant place I see,
 My heart will bound with joy that he
 Was mine so long—my fair young son—
 And cheer for him whose work is done.

(Great applause.)

Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb, of the Marine Band, rendered a cornet solo, "The Volunteer" (Simons). (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next number will be songs by Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Margaret Taylor sang (a) "Dear Lad O' Mine" (Gena Branscombe) and received generous applause.

MRS. TAYLOR: These words, I think perhaps it is not generally known were written by President Lincoln's secretary at the time of the Civil War.

She also sang "When the Boys Come Home" (Oley Speaks). (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell. (Applause.)

BISHOP MITCHELL: Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my unpleasant task to attempt to talk to an audience already surfeited with good things—and with some of us it is past our bedtime. (Laughter.)

I think it exceedingly appropriate that a patriotic body like this might pause for a few moments before we close and recall some of the remarkable steps this nation has taken in comparatively recent years. This is a little baby nation compared with the old nations of the Old World. Nations, like individuals, are born, and they die, and men die; but we are just a little nation in years. And I want to bring to your attention how we have developed gradually, how we have come to our present time.

That was a fine bit of advice that our fathers gave us, that we should live to ourselves, and look after ourselves, attend to our own business; and for more than a century we did it. We became a very selfish people. We thought of ourselves; we thought it almost unpatriotic to go to Europe before we had seen our own country. I saw on the door of a freight car the other day these words, "SEE AMERICA FIRST." That has been our cry. We were warned to spend our money at home and not go to Europe and spend our money over there. We were advised to keep to ourselves—we became the hermit nation. We had our own little land given us by the hand of God, and we were told to go to it and make the best we could out of it, and that is what we have done—tried to make the most we could. We went at it, attending to our own business, felling our forests, tilling our farms, tunneling our mountains, bridging our rivers and building our cities, laying our lines of steel from sea to sea—till we became the richest nation in the world. And we were always attending to our own affairs and looking after ourselves. I suppose that is a good thing for a baby nation to do.

Not long ago, visiting one of the homes in my parish in the West, a little boy came and sat on my knee, a little chap five or six years of age, and he said to me, "I've got a conundrum." And I said to him, "What is it, Philip?" And he said, "I've got a conundrum: A little pig with his two front feet in a trough, eating; what's he doing?" "Well, give it up; no, let me see now," I said; "a little pig with his two front feet in a trough, eating; what is he doing?" Conundrum! I said, "I give it up." He says: "He is making a hog of himself." (Laughter and applause.) And that was literally what he was doing. By the way, did you ever see a baby pass the bottle around? (Laughter.) I never did. He holds on to his own little bottle, as he should; he needs it for home consumption. (Laughter.) Conundrum: What is he doing? Making a man of himself—making a man of himself. Now here was a little baby nation, and the father of this nation advised it to attend strictly to its own business and grow wealthy doing it—and what was done? We did get rich, and we attended to our own affairs, and we forgot the world that lay beyond. We became the hermit nation. We came to be a people who were regarded as living to ourselves and caring only for making money, and the other civilized nations called us the people whose god was the almighty dollar. And we could not answer it. We were selfish. People appealed to us for help, and we were admonished to attend to our own—to use a figure

that is suggested to me just now—to attend to our own knitting. (Laughter.) And we did it.

There was little Cuba, so near to our own shores that the lengthening shadows of the Florida pines all but kissed the island's rim—reaching out her arms to the opposite shore and pleading with the stronger brother to set them free from the tyrannical yoke of Spain—but we turned a deaf ear to their cry. But you say, "You forget; we did free Cuba." Yes, I know we did—not very much to our credit after all, when you consider how we came to do it. One day they blew up our battleship in the harbor of Havana—and it cost ten millions of dollars—and they hit us "where we lived," in the pocketbook; and then the tocsin rang from Maine to California, "REMEMBER THE MAINE—Remember the Maine," and we started our boys marching to Cuba. And you know what happened.

Some day, 100 years from now, a bright boy in this country will ask the teacher in the American history class "How did it happen that when we had that war to free Cuba, that George Dewey put his fleet over in Manila Bay and we sank all those Spanish ships—what did they have to do with it?" Every boy in town knows now. We had to go to war with Spain to free Cuba, and the thing to do was to hit her in her most vulnerable point. And when that came to an issue, while we spanned the earth with our warships they were rushed over the sea, and the next morning when the people of Hongkong stepped out of their doors it was to see no longer the familiar sight of the American fleet riding to their anchors. They could only tell by the long gray streaks of smoke on the horizon the direction the fleet had gone. And then, one early spring morning before breakfast George Dewey had sent every Spanish ship down to Davy Jones' locker. (Applause.) And our flag went up to the masthead at Manila.

Talk about having a baby left on your front doorstep! That morning the United States found anywhere from ten to seventeen millions of our "little brown brothers" laid right at its back door. What are you going to do with them? Too many of them to drown! Now you know and I know that just at this juncture it is a matter of history that there were statesmen in this national capital who declared: "See what has happened! See what has happened!! We are launching out into world politics, and the first thing we know we will become a militaristic people. For here we are now all mixed up in world politics. We ought to quit and come away from there and get out of such a muddle just as quickly as we can."

I will tell you one thing that did happen—that people waked up and came to learn the Spanish language, and thus to have a linguistic bond to bind them together that they did not have before. And the first thing we knew they were going to school there and learning the same things our girls and boys were learning here at home; for we have the finest school system in the world in the Philippine Islands—and it is a system that maybe here at home we might learn something from. (Applause.)

Oh, yes, these near-statesmen, these "anti-imperialism" people said again and again, "Why, what has happened—we're getting mixed up in world politics." And then Congress fought it out and threshed it out, on the basis of friendship and the basis of utility, and finally what happened next? Why, it was finally decided

that, although we didn't really want them, we would pay Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands—that is, to deliver over the Philippines and the Filipinos to us. And then they were saying, some of them, that "the dog-gone niggers cost us \$20,000,000." That was an unprecedented calamity. Think of America spending any money for anything and not expecting to get a return! (Laughter.) We never had done that before. We had the reputation of simply spending where we expected to get a return. And so that grew—why, that word "imperialism" used to be like a red rag in the face of an angry bull—like a scarecrow in a cornfield of hungry crows.

By the way, did you ever read Artemus Ward's scarecrow story? You know he said he had a scarecrow that was so very suggestive and so calculated to touch the consciences of the feathered marauders that when he put it out in the field and the crows saw it, they became so ashamed of their evil deeds that they at once flew off and brought back the corn they had stolen four years ago. (Laughter.) You know I told that story at one of my conferences in the Northwest, and when I came home I had a letter from a very pious brother who belonged to that conference and also belonged to that peculiarly earnest type, and he said: "My dear Bishop: When I was at conference I heard you tell that scarecrow story, and I beg to ask you that you never tell it again"—(laughter)—"because," said he, "even if it is true (laughter) nobody would believe it." (Laughter.) And then he added, "And if it isn't true you should not tell it." (Laughter.) Wasn't that the richest thing!

Oh, I am sure, and I have said it before, that in these latter times we were not so far back, for we have lived 1,000 years since the 9th of August, 1914. In those days of the long ago it seemed to be the settled policy of this country that we were to attend to our own business and stay inside of our own frontiers. Let the old world wag as it will, we thought, we will be glad to stay on our own premises. But the day that America became interested in a poor group of folk less favored than ourselves and lifted our flag above their shores, and promised to defend and protect them and play the part of a big brother to them at any cost—that day the little baby nation began to get growing pains and become a growing nation.

Not long afterward something happened. Some years ago, when I was taking my dragoman with me to Beyreuth, a fine big upstanding Syrian, a splendid fellow with a good deal of intelligence and a fair talking command of the English language (a Druce, by the way, in religion—the first one I had ever met)—he approached and indicated that he had something to communicate. He said: "Sahib Mitchell, I tell you one thing what I told you not before." I said, "What is it, Teakid?" And he said, "Doctor, I know your—you have wonderful country." So I said, "Go ahead, Teakid, what is it?" He said, "I know your great American." I said, "Of course, I am an American; tell me something I did not know—I already know that." Then he said: "I tell you what you know not before. You are an American; but the sheiks through the villages as they pass they do not know your country. They know England—they know the Union Jack. They see the English come from Alexandria to Cairo, and they know English—they are afraid

of England. And Doctor—I beg your pardon——” Well, what is it, Teakid?” “I told you one thing what I told you not before.” “Well,” I said, “what is it—what is the point, or what has happened?” So he said, “I know, Sahib Mitchell, that you are a great American, but I fear me sometimes you might have troubles with the sheiks, and so—I told you—that I pass the word to the villages you been a British—from England.” “What,” said I, “have you been passing me off for a ‘blawsted’ Britisher!” And, sure enough, he had. All the time I was bursting with American pride, he, for my protection against the sheiks, was passing me off for a Britisher! (Laughter.)

Let me see—1895; that was something like twenty years ago. Say, friends, something has happened since then! Since then Rear Admiral Schley and his men have been at Santiago, and Theodore Roosevelt has been up San Juan Hill. (Applause.) Since that there has been the Boxer uprising in China—that terrible, unfortunate thing—in which they determined to drive out from the land every “foreign devil,” as they called him, and they gave each native Christian the opportunity either to deny his Lord or die. Talk about the motives—and heathen becoming Christians for material gain! I call you to witness that in such a day as that, when the streams in the “flowery kingdom” ran red with human blood, after so many murders had been committed, those native Christians who could have saved their lives by recanting stood true—and that instance of bravery and moral stamina was really honored by every good Chinaman during those days. “You cannot count on one of them to deny his Lord.” The Christians would not yield; and so they said, “We will rout all foreigners—we will have nothing to do with them.”

Friends, have you recalled why the Boxers rose up against the foreigners? It is a matter of history. It was because of the unspeakable, miserably weak, cruel, damnable work of Germans in China that caused the Chinese uprising. (Applause.) And on that account they thought all foreigners were “pitched with the same stick,” and they said, “We will have nothing to do with them.” And you remember how, when they came to Peking, the foreigners—the English, the French, the Germans and the Americans—fled to the English compound, where the buildings came in like a college quadrangle, for protection, and the English missionary took charge. Then there came on the Boxers, and the English made their preparations of defense, barricaded and blocked the passages; but the Boxers hurled great stones against it, they hurled their missiles, they hurled “stinkpots” to suffocate them, and they tried to break through. I had friends in that compound; and I was reading anxiously in the papers every morning of their dangerous position—that Peking had been surrounded in the night, and every one had left and had to flee for refuge to that compound, and we realized the terrible situation.

And then one night a friendly Christian Chinaman threw a note over into the compound, carrying the announcement that the Marines had landed at the closed port of Tientsin with orders to come in double-quick to Peking to the rescue, and they felt strengthened. But the Boxers heard it, too, and they redoubled their vicious attacks against the stronghold and all but gained their object before relief came. I have heard the missionary tell how little groups of men and women would get together there and speculate about the situation, wondering whether

the Boxers or the Marines would get there first. He told me how the German said: "You see, the German soldier is used to long, hard marches over the land, and so he will get here quick, and the German flag will come over the rampart first—you see." And the little Frenchman would say, with a shrug: "No, sirree. Ze Frenchman may not be so solid, maybe, like that, but he quick on hees feet, and you see ze zouave of France wiz ze tricolor, he come over first." (Applause.) And the Englishman said: "You can't put a company of Marines anywhere on shore, you know, and tell them to go to the relief of women and children, beleaguered women and children, and not have the thing rushed. You'll see—the Union Jack will come over the rampart first." (Applause.) And the American, not given to boasting—(laughter)—did not say much. But by and by they heard them come. There! They are rushing on, they are driving back the angry hordes, they are surrounding the place and attacking the Boxers! We can see the smoke—they break through, they begin to scale the walls! Now you can see them! There! And they are coming over—standing against the foe, breaking their way along, over, through. Ah, over they come now—the Americans! Our boys, our Marines over there—first over are the Americans, with Old Glory and the Stars and Stripes!! (Applause.) And the flag of the United States was over the ramparts first.

And then you know there came the settlement—and how the nations that were involved required this and that sum for indemnity; and when at last the last dollar of indemnity was paid to an American for loss of property, or even of life, John Hay—ah me, there is a name to conjure with—(applause)—John Hay said to William McKinley: "I have been paid the last dollar of our claims, the settlement is made, and they have given us too much—we have \$11,000,000 left over. Of course, there is only one thing that we are to do with this." "Yes," said President McKinley, "of course, there is but one thing to do, and that is to hand it back to the person or persons to whom it belongs. It belongs to China; give it back to her." And the flowery kingdom, for the first time in its long history of 4,000 years, stood up and looked an honest nation in the face. (Applause.) And that money was so sacred that they set it apart, as you know, and the annual interest accruing from the fund has been used to educate the very brightest of the Chinese youth in American colleges.

I was telling this story last autumn in Madison, Wisconsin, and while I was telling it I was reminded that some one said that after China became a republic and took up her own affairs practically, there would be no more of these indemnities students coming to the United States. But even while I was telling it, up there in one of the great halls of the State university, there were between three and four hundred Chinese young men and women who had landed recently at a western port and they were holding their annual reunion before scattering out through the country to the various colleges and universities. Well, there are still going to be others, and they will keep on coming, for China holds that money as a sacred fund. And the day that America did that thing she grew a foot. Oh, she began to grow in those days!

I am only doing justice to the truth when I say that I want you to compare

the treatment of China by America with the treatment by Germany of China at that time. I say to you, to you, my friends, that the way Germany treated China in exactions of indemnities—(interrupted himself). You know they do not like to be called Huns, I am told. But do you remember that where it occurred that the kaiser, speaking to his soldiers on the way out to “punish” the Chinese, he said: “Make yourselves as Huns to them.” He said it, and he gave them a name—and I think it is an insult to the Huns. (Applause.) And he further said: “So relate yourselves to these Chinamen that hereafter no Chinaman will ever dare look a German soldier in the face.” And I say to you that the record of the way Germany related herself to China on that occasion ought to be written in blood. Yes, German “kultur” wrote in the Orient there one of the blackest chapters in international history.

Now that is the mere history. I am not going to comment on it more than to mention the fact that it is history; and I am telling you that when we took that stand, as I have stated it, American began to grow.

And then shortly afterward we heard of the Japanese war—the Russo-Japanese war came on, and when that mighty struggle came on, America felt as never her people felt before. The civilized world stood aghast, and as they looked on they said, “Is this Christian warfare? Is this the twentieth century?” But when you undertook to stop it, or considered that matter, there was not a crowned head in Europe, there was not a king or all the rest of them that felt he had a chance of negotiating in such a warfare—there was not a crowned head in Europe that dared step in and attempt to stop that cruel warfare. But we had a man in the White House, who reached out his long, strong arm across the seas and continents to Tokyo, Japan, and he laid hold of Count Kamura, the premier of the country, and he just took hold of him and lifted him up bodily and set him down in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. A. (Applause.) Then he reached his arm across the Atlantic and Europe to St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, and he laid hold of Count Sergius Witte, the mightiest statesman of the Russian Empire, a mighty giant both in form and in brain. It seems to me he was the biggest thing I ever saw in pants. (Laughter.) I saw him as he passed down the streets of Portsmouth one day, and it seemed to me as he went by that Pikes Peak passed along—(laughter)—giant in form; and he took hold of Sergius Witte and he lifted him up bodily and set him down in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. A. And then, as Artemus Ward said, “metaphististically speaking,” he took hold of one in one hand and the other in the other, and knocked their heads together and told them to sign a treaty of peace—and they signed a treaty of peace. And that day America took its stand among the world powers. (Applause.) That day U. S. took off his bib and quit playing the baby act, and we have been at the real kind of business ever since, and I never was so proud of being an American as I am tonight. (Applause.)

I was in Europe when hell broke loose. (Applause.) Pardon me, Bishop McDowell, if you can suggest to me a stronger term than that I will use it next time. • (Laughter.)

BISHOP McDOWELL: You should apologize to hell. (Laughter.)

BISHOP MITCHELL: I was going to say, you know General Sherman said that war is hell. What did General Sherman know about war—war as it is now being carried on in that long battle-line in Flanders tonight? What did he know about war? Hardly a skirmish compared with what is now going on yonder across the sea! What did he know about war, indeed? And what, on the other hand, did he know, or do we know, about hell—or do some know really more about hell than anything. (Laughter and applause.) And I say to you that the literary, ornate, highly figurative language in Holy Writ that attempts to describe the terrors of the lost is utterly inadequate to describe what is going on in Europe tonight. And when I said that I was in Europe when hell broke out—pardon me, Madam President General—I here may say I ought to apologize to hell. (Laughter.) I tell you, brethren and sisters, I repeat it—I was there when hell broke loose. And when I got back, thank God, and three thousand miles of sea rolled between us and Europe, we were plenty near enough. Thank God, we were out of the war. If they wanted to kill the Old World they could do it—it was not our affair.

That is the way we used to talk. We did not see it; we could not understand it. But as the war progressed and we began to get a new access of vision and a new perspective, we began to see our relationship to it as we did not see it before. Oh, if our foresight were only as good as our "hindsight" we would have the kaiser skinned long ago—but we did not know it. (Applause.) And so we congratulated ourselves that we were not in it.

Sometimes we might have said: "Well, now who is responsible for this thing?" Say now, my fellow-citizens, did you ever think of it? We are largely to blame for this whole war—I do not know but what we started the whole business. Mr. Yoko Shi Kai, first president of the new Chinese Republic, told Dr. Lowrey, "You missionaries are responsible for this Republic." "You mean to say that?" said Dr. Lowrey; "but the statement seems a strange one. It is not a fair inference, it seems to me, for this company of missionaries; for we have kept out of Chinese politics, and even gone out of our way, so to speak, to take no part in the politics." "Nevertheless," said Mr. Yoko Shi Kai, "as I said, you missionaries are responsible for this republic in China." "Why," he said, "do you suppose you could come here to China and talk about the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and seed down this country with your American ideals and idealisms, and establish all these wonderful institutions—do you suppose that you could go up and down this empire preaching as you have done, and not turn this old empire upside down? Why, Dr. Lowrey, you missionaries did the whole business." And Dr. Lowrey said, "If that is what you mean, Mr. President, I must plead guilty." The real truth was indeed that it was the missionaries in China that created the new republic.

And you will appreciate it when I say that that very largely is the way it was in Europe. Do you suppose that your forefathers and mine could come to these western shores and here set up this new republic, the only real republic, pure republican democracy, the world had ever known—a government of the people, by the people and for the people, who should lift on high the torch of liberty—and the world not see it? France saw it and became a republic. Switzerland

saw it, the little Alpine government amid the eternal snows—God bless her tonight. She maintains her neutrality while all about her she sees the conflict. God keep her and preserve her. (Applause.) And little Belgium, too. Then came Turkey and Persia. Portugal a republic—and China a republic. And poor, poor Russia, God pity her in her struggle for the light, striving for liberty, shuddering from their traitors and their czars, and groping in the semi-darkness with her faltering, weak steps! God pity her, and God lift her up into the light of liberty.

Tonight 1,300,000,000 of the human race are arrayed on the very side of the principles for which this government was founded, and over against them the remnant of those in Central Europe who are fighting for autocracy and the dead, idiotic figment of the "divine right of kings"—and that is the meaning of that battle-line in Flanders tonight. And they are fighting for the very principles for which our fathers were willing to lay down their lives. We did not understand it, and all the time we were smugly saying to ourselves, "It is not our funeral." There stood old England—God bless her. (Applause.) There was England; the kaiser had referred to her army as "that little insignificant army." Of course, it was insignificant, comparatively speaking, and scant enough, anybody knew, to cope with the large forces on the continent. She kept up her navy for the defense, but never intended to have an army other than to act as a sufficient guard. But I call you to witness that when that raging bull forgot all decency and the laws of civilized society, and for his military advancement crossed the frontiers of Belgium and went raging toward the heart of France and at Paris, "that little contemptible army" flung itself across the British Channel, took that raging bull that was on its way to Paris, grappled with it in the field, and held on and held on and held on—retreating, they tell us—yes, retreating, but not far, only from Mons to Montdidier or the Mauvre—but holding them back still, holding them back. And at last Joffre came up at the Marne and hammered the bull back. (Applause.) God bless England. God bless our noble ally, France. (Great applause.)

Oh, La Belle France, La Belle France! We never understood her. We had visited the boulevards and cafes of her capital, and we had gotten wrong notions because of the gayety we had happened to see by nightfall. We did not know France, and we owe her a thousand apologies. I call you to witness that during these awful years that have tested the endurance of the people to the limit, with the frightful hordes of Teuton savages driving on their hail of lead and fire and hell, France has stood on the battle-line and has declared to Germany, "You shall not pass." She has kept her word, and tonight everyone that can fight under the tricolor in France is right there holding that line—coming up to join England in there in that awful sector on that field of carnage, and holding them. And they, France and England, tonight are at bay with their backs against the wall while fighting for liberty, and for humanity. God bless our Allies! (Tremendous applause.)

I saw a boy in khaki on the train coming up from Camp Meade this afternoon, and I took him by the hand and I laid my hand on his shoulder, and I said: "My dear boy, I wish to God there were 5,000,000 fellows like you on the firing-line

this afternoon in Flanders." And he said, "So do I; you bet your life, so do I." (Applause.) We have nothing to brag about, but, thank God, America has at last come to her majority and she is taking her place in the world as a world power—our flag with the Union Jack and the tricolor of France and the colors of our other noble Allies—Italy and Belgium. God bless Belgium—that noble little land! Ah, was there ever a finer, gamier people than that on earth! Think of the kaiser saying to King Albert as he stood amid the ruins of his government and his land: "You have lost all—you have lost all." "No," said Albert, "I have not lost my soul." (Great applause.)

I wonder if you know about that visit that was made by Von Papen—that skunk that we fired out of this country. (Laughter and applause.) You know one day Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay was upstairs looking out of his window and he saw the German embassy motor-car coming up the drive. He went down the stairs, and just as he went down the stairway, in the middle of the stairway at Sagamore Hill, he stepped Von Papen from the Imperial German Embassy, with all his things on. (Laughter.) And as he stepped up to Mr. Roosevelt cracked his heels together and saluted, and Mr. Roosevelt said, "I know they do this in Germany, and I know how to crack my heels together, so I cracked them." (Laughter.) And then Von Papen said to Theodore Roosevelt: "I come from my royal master, Emperor William of Germany, to remind you, sir, of the happy days you spent with him at Potsdam reviewing the troops, and in hunting. And now, as war has come to the Empire, I am requested to remind you of those happy relations with him, and express the hope that you may see your way clear now to cast the weight of your great influence as the ex-President of the United States on the side of the Central Powers. You are expected, sir, by your old friend, our Emperor, to use your influence for Germany." Mr. Roosevelt clicked his heels together and he said: "You may inform your royal master, Emperor William of Germany, that I have myself ever pleasant memories of the times I spent with him at Potsdam, and in hunting, but I wish you also to inform your royal master that I have also very delightful memories of the days I have spent with my good friend, King Albert of Belgium." (Great applause.)

(After applause had subsided.) Ah, that's fine! I like Teddy. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, friends, I am going to stop. (Applause.) I am going to stop now in just a moment. I want to say that the time has come when America has taken her stand—no appeals from any nation are necessary now, friend or foe. We have gone on record—at last we saw it, at last we have seen our relationship to this great struggle, at last we saw where we must stand; and the time has come when every man who proposes to enjoy the protection of this flag must be loyal to this government or get out. (Great applause.) I wish I was the United States—you would see what I would do. (Laughter) I would make it from this time forward and forevermore an unpardonable sin and an unpardonable crime for any newspaper to be printed in the United States in any other language than the United States language. (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

The time has come, the time has come when we must know where men stand.

It is no time for any hedging on this question. (Applause.) Are you for us or against us? That is the question. And as never before in the history of this land have we united our people, and never before in our history have we been so ready to do and die for our land for what it stands. A few years ago we were talked of as a selfish people, laying ourselves prone in adoration before the almighty dollar. I call you to witness the transformation! Not since the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy, has there been found a people anywhere on God's green earth that has made such an extraordinary, perfectly marvelous sacrifice—not so much to defend ourselves but in order that we may maintain those who are fighting our battles and standing for the very principles upon which our government is founded. We have at last poured out our billions, never expecting to get any of it back. I never was so proud as when I have read in the papers that we have made another loan to our Allies of two or three billions of dollars; and the time has come when we are for Red Cross, and for Y. M. C. A., and for Liberty Loans, and for all the maintenance of our fighting line. We are willing at last, and nobody is complaining. I tell you, when I hear anyone say this is a rich man's war I want to report him to the Government. (Applause.) He is—he is—he is a traitor. Every man of us, with much or little, is willing to lay down his last dollar, and every one of us with red blood in our veins is willing to lay ourselves out and give our last drop of blood that humanity may live, humanity may be saved. (Applause.) And the time has come when we are holding back nothing, and this nation—known as engrossed in selfishness—is now the astonishment of the world for its altruism and unselfishness, willing to give and give that freedom may live.

And I want to record my belief, no matter how that line may waver in Flanders tonight—whether we hear tomorrow morning that it has given a little and then gained a little, or how the news is, I believe that that line will not break. Did ever a line composed of British and American and French soldiers break? (Applause.) It never was tried before—and it cannot be done! (Applause.) Even though—even though by some strange catastrophe impossible to believe, France's great army should break down and Haig's great army should be broken to pieces and England be driven from the continent back to her island, we still live, and by the grace of God we are going to keep on fighting if it takes a century. We will never yield to that tyrant. (Applause.)

I was talking to a mother the other day, and she said, "I have given my three sons for freedom, and," she said, "rather than become a slave under that German brute I would throw myself in the sea. I would rather die than live a slave under Germany." (Applause.)

That is the spirit of America today. God grant that the line will stiffen all the way, and that soon we shall hear the cheering news that the Hun has been hurled back and that the Allies have come once more into possession of their own, and that that military brute is on his knees begging for mercy. (Great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mr. Swayne will now sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mr. Noah H. Swayne, 2d, the audience rising and joining in the chorus.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The benediction will be pronounced by Bishop McDowell.

BISHOP McDOWELL: And now may the blessing of God, our Father, the communion of the Holy Spirit, and the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ rest upon us—and upon us all, and upon all the children of God in all the world. Amen.

A recess was taken at 11.15 o'clock P. M., until the following afternoon, the trip to Mt. Vernon being scheduled for the forenoon.

SATURDAY, AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 20, 1918.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.35 P. M.

The Chaplain General read from the Scriptures two chapters of the Book of Revelations, 21 and 23, and offered the following prayer:

Dear Heavenly Father: Behold, we are on the threshold of concluding our deliberations of the week and we come to you again this day.

Dear Father, we thank Thee for thy kindness and for Thy direction; for all that has been accomplished during this Congress, and we believe it is of value in Thine eyes to our beloved country. We believe we have proceeded along right lines.

Dear Father, we thank Thee for everything in our organization. We know that nothing can be perfect here below, that we are far from perfect, yet we wish to make our life service, with Thy gracious assistance, as perfect as it is possible to be.

Dear Father, according to the narration of the vision which we have just read, it is possible for us to choose companionship with Thee during our lives. We return thanksgiving for all the many benefits and blessings and pray Thee to enlighten us to the end that we may perform even further service. We ask this in the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who hath taught us to pray.

The Congress united in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: In spite of the rain, a goodly number of the Daughters journeyed to Mount Vernon this morning. There were about 200 went down, I think, and I feel sure we all felt fully repaid for our visit to that sacred shrine. I am very sorry that many of you did not go.

The Official Reader read several announcements and letters from the Belgian Minister, the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, and S. A. R.

MRS. MORGAN: I have a resolution—or motion to make, and I will be very pleased to know at what time I may make this motion.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: After the reading of the minutes.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous day.

MRS. MAUPIN: May I be permitted to ask a question of information. Have not all the certificates sent to Mrs. Story been signed?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I wish to say this: That at the February meeting a resolution was passed by the Board to send a letter to the former President General asking her to come to the Hall and sign the certificates; that if she elected to

do so, a clerk would be at her disposal to assist her while she signed these certificates. She had at that time 550 certificates in her possession which had been sent to her last October. (It had been her habit to take home with her these certificates.) There were two large cases made which held about 550 certificates each, and she would take home 550 at a time, sign them and send them back by express, and when they were returned a second case was sent her. When she went out of office, she had 550 of these certificates at her home in New York in one of the cases. These were held until some time in October after she went out of office. They were returned in October after repeated urging in writing for them all through the summer months. At that time she was sent the other case of 550. These never came back. When we sent the letter to her containing the request from the February Board, no response was ever received from her whatever; and the only way we knew the letter was received, was that we sent the letter by registered mail and the return card came back to us. We then waited; still no response. Before the February Board word was received that the 550 sent her in October had been returned. We waited and they did not come. We inquired at the express office and made a good deal of trouble with the Express Company and they said the certificates were never sent. A letter was then sent to Mrs. Story saying if those certificates had been sent to us they had not been received. No reply to this letter was received. Wednesday morning of this week we received the long-delayed package. Today Mrs. Leary presents the following telegram: "I have signed all the certificates the Society has sent me. I requested them to send me more, but those have not been sent. (Signed) Daisy Allen Story." We did not of course send any more, because the February Board ordered that she should come to Washington and sign them. We received these on Wednesday, of this week although we had been told that they had been sent us in February. That is a plain, concise statement of the affair. Yesterday you passed an order that Mrs. Story be given an opportunity to sign those. If it was not done in thirty days, the President General was to have some clerk do it. Now, it is not right that these certificates be taken out of this house. Lots of time we have had to renew the certificates because they have been soiled or damaged in transit. Now, no one has desired more to have these certificates signed than the present administration. We have done everything in our power, and we have been flooded with hundreds of letters. We had 250 postal cards written and sent out, and those all left our office one month in answer to complaints about the certificates.

MRS. MAUPIN: Did we not give Mrs. Donald McLean two years in which to sign papers?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I know nothing about the former administration. Those are supposed to be signed. You might as well understand this: You have a law which says that they must be signed by the President General and countersigned by the Recording Secretary General and the Registrar. In the early days it was very easy to sign the few by hand and several Presidents General did that; and I think, as Mrs. Maupin may remember, that in Mrs. McLean's time she went out of office with some 6,000 behind; but she worked away at them—coming to the Hall off and on, and I think it took her, as near as I remember, two years to sign them.

MRS. MAUPIN: I think so; I am not positive.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: When Mrs. Scott became President General, she said she would not sign these certificates by hand—it was too much trouble. They came in at the rate of a thousand a month and she could not do it. So the Board said a fac simile of her signature would do and a statute which is on record was passed and the certificates were engraved with the proper signatures. All through Mrs. Scott's administration that is the way it was done. When Mrs. Story became President General, she said for "sentiment's sake" she wished to sign the certificates, and for a while did sign them—kept it up for a year. Then they began to accumulate. I think the last year of her administration over 8,000 came in. I can testify myself that when you are first made President General you feel a good deal of pride about signing your name on the certificates as President General, but it becomes monotonous when you have about fifteen or sixteen thousand of these to sign; and it is hard to imagine, with Mrs. Story's heavy duties—if she had it like I have—where she ever found time to put her name on them. But the plate was made without her signature being engraved and therefore they had to be signed by hand. I wrote her several letters, requesting her to allow me to have a fac simile of her signature made and we would run them on the plate again. She refused and so we could not use her name without her permission. I asked our lawyer if I could sign them, and he said I could not, because they were dated and if I placed my name upon them I would be putting it with the signatures of other officers who were not in office when I was—when the date was not the same—and that while some might not question it, others would, and advised me to burn them or destroy them. When I found out that to make new ones would mean an expenditure to the Society of \$10,000, we thought it would be better to try to get her signature on them in some other way. That is a plain, unvarnished statement of the case. (Applause)

MRS. MAUPIN: May I ask how many were made?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There are 10,873 unsigned certificates, less 550; that would be 10,323, the 550 certificates which were sent to Mrs. Story last October having been received in the building on Wednesday of this week.

MISS RICHARDS: May I call attention to the fact that the resolution as adopted yesterday by the house was sufficiently elastic to cover the emergency completely, because as it reads—some may have forgotten it—it is as follows:

"This Congress respectfully requests Mrs. Story to authorize a clerk in the employ of the Society to sign her name to certificates; such signature to be initialed by the clerk"; and Mrs. Story has 30 days after this Congress in which to authorize the clerk to sign. We think that is very elastic and covers the situation without any injustice to any one.

MRS. MAUPIN: May I just say that I think we value so much the autographs of our Presidents General, that every one of us who have a paper would like to know that the President General signed it, if possible. I believe every woman who has sent a paper on to this organization would like, if it were possible, to have the name of the President General presiding at that time on her paper.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The incident is now closed. The next order of business is the adoption of the minutes.

MRS. WILES: May they not be adopted with a vote of thanks? I think the minutes are remarkably good of these sessions.

The minutes were adopted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I promised Mrs. Morgan recognition. We passed a motion that all resolutions presented on the floor shall be sent to the Committee on Resolutions. If you desire to have them acted upon now, the house will have to suspend the rules and allow them to be presented direct.

MRS. MORGAN: This is in the form of a motion. I believe all members of an organization may make a motion on the floor. (Reads)

"I move that the splendid and inspiring address delivered last night, April 19, 1918, by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our ex-President General and Honorary President General, be printed in full in our Magazine as an evidence of the high appreciation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the continued and generous interest shown in the work of the Society by this lady, who represents in her person and in her life the finest type of American gentlewoman.

(Signed) MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON,
MRS. WM. P. MERCER,
MRS. ANNE M. BAHNSEN.

I would like to express my very high appreciation of the beautiful evening we had. I don't know when I ever heard one more favorably commented on, or know of one more enjoyed. I want especially to express my high appreciation and my enjoyment of the address of the Bishop. In the interest of all our people, I would like to inquire if it would be possible to lure him to Savannah, that we might hear that address down there.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I can give you the information that he spent several months in the cantonments, in the South, this winter.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

MRS. SMITH: While we are suspending the rules, I have something I want to bring before the house. "Whereas, our co-worker and beloved member, Mrs. Corra Bacon Foster—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think that resolution is in the committee.

MISS RICHARDS: A point of order, Madam President General. If you will permit your Committee on Resolutions to complete its work, you will then be in a position to take up any miscellaneous business not included in the resolutions; but any resolution brought in now which may have already been before the committee could very soon be acted upon. Or would you rather take up this business?

MRS. DOW: I have a resolution which I presented to the Committee on Resolutions, and they sent it back to me, saying that as it was personal, it would be more complimentary to the body if presented from the floor.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Then wait till we get through with the committee and then we will have it.

MRS. MORGAN: I have here, Madam President General, a resolution which is suggested by Mrs. Frank Vanderlip of the National Wartime Dress Committee. She is not a member of this Congress. I take great pleasure in acting for her.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We only suspended the rules for one resolution. There is one motion?

MRS. MORGAN: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is all right.

MRS. MORGAN: What shall I do?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Read it and send it to the Resolutions Committee.

MRS. MORGAN:

Resolution suggested by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip of the National Wartime Dress Committee.

WHEREAS, The experience in European countries at war indicates that the general use of mourning costumes by women tends to depress the spirit of populations at war, and

WHEREAS, Our government needs the labor and materials that can be conserved from all unnecessary uses, and

WHEREAS, Women who have given relatives for the defense of our country and have lost them should have a badge of honor to indicate their sacrifice,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved: that the Congress of the D. A. R. endorse the general use of a sleeve band instead of conventional mourning costumes,—this sleeve band to be of black with a gray star for each man who has given his life for Democracy.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I will not entertain another motion or put forward a new resolution until we have finished with these resolutions. (Applause)

Any one familiar with the rules of this Congress knew there was a time and place for all these resolutions.

MISS RICHARDS: The last resolution submitted yesterday was relative to changing the time and place of the Congress in case of war emergency. As presented by your committee, it was declared out of order by the Chair, because it conflicted with our present Constitution. We have since had handed us by our own Parliamentarian a resolution to the same effect, which is in such form as not to conflict with our laws and which your committee will substitute for the other.

"Resolved, That if, in the opinion of the Board of Management, it is deemed advisable to change the place of meeting of the next regular meeting of the Continental Congress D. A. R., the Board of Management shall be authorized to submit the question on the proposed change of place to the entire organization; the vote to be taken by mail and based upon the rule for representation. A majority vote of the entire organization shall be necessary to change the place of meeting."

I have not had time to submit it to the entire Committee on Resolutions but submit it as Chairman of the committee without asking the members of the committee, but this one is parliamentary and legal and the other was not. I move its adoption.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the resolution. Is there any question?

MRS. MAUPIN: May that be read again?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: As I expressed to you yesterday, that means, for in-

stance, you would send word to your State Regent. What chapter do you belong to?

MRS. MAUPIN: Fort Nelson.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: How many votes?

MRS. MAUPIN: Only one.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Then your chapter would send in its vote to your State Regent, yes or no. Then she would send all the votes from that State; and if the majority of votes coming in from each State showed that the change was favored, we would change it; which would be just the same as if every delegate coming to our Congress had the right to cast her vote. Do you understand that? It would be really a larger vote than if they came to Congress, because every chapter would have a right to send in a yes or no vote and the majority would rule. It is a serious thing to suspend an article of the Constitution. It may seem trivial to change the place of meeting, but you have just as much right to instruct the President General to cast the vote for President General, or how many shall represent, as it is to change the place of meeting under your Constitution. Now, that is the reason. If we find war conditions continue, we could take plenty of time to hear from you. But we have been assured if the war continues—and we hope it may not—but if it does, that the housing problem here will be greatly relieved very soon because they will have to erect buildings for the clerks, and that frees the hotels again as they have been formerly; and so that is the reason we take this way of doing it. We do not want to commence to waive our Constitution, whatever we do. When we have a new one next year, we can provide in that for just such an emergency.

MRS. LOCKWOOD: Madam President General, I would like to call attention to your Charter, which came from the Congress of the United States. It tells you what you can do.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think you will all remember—Mrs. Squires.

MRS. SQUIRES: I simply wanted to ask the re-reading of the resolution.

The resolution was re-read.

MRS. LANE: I suppose there is a time-limit to sign that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Of course the Board will have to take up the details.

MRS. SQUIRES: But I mean the notices would be sent out to that effect.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think we understand that, and that is the way we can do it.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next comes by way of request on the part of the mover of the resolution about Italy. You remember I stated it (Italy resolution) was accompanied by a letter stating the reasons why the resolution was offered. The lady has put those reasons into a little paragraph under the "Whereases." If the Congress will give its kind permission to file the "Whereases" ahead of the resolution, it will not be necessary for me to read them to you.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is there any objection to filing these "Whereases" which led up to the resolution?

A DELEGATE: I would like to hear them. It is very interesting to hear about the conditions in Italy.

MISS RICHARDS: If you would like to hear them, I am perfectly willing to read them. I only wished to save you time.

WHEREAS, We are under greater obligations to our ally, Italy, than is generally known,

FIRST: For her declaration of neutrality so early in the war that French troops could be released from guarding the Italian border and sent north to stem the German rush on Paris and help secure the victory of the Marne;

SECOND: Because after years of wearing war with Turkey she rallied as soon as possible, and at a very critical time declared herself as an ally against the Central Powers;

THIRD: Because she has so multiplied her war activities as to supply for her allies the great bombing aeroplanes that are doing such execution on the Western front, and has equipped her army with large and efficient guns and munitions of war up to the limit of her supplies of raw material;

AND WHEREAS: Italy is now suffering from enemy invasion, from hunger, from lack of supplies of every sort, and her energy and power of endurance are being dangerously weakened;

THEREFORE—Be it resolved, etc.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have accepted the resolution, and these are added—if there is no objection.

The preamble to the resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution is offered by Mrs. Wiles. This resolution was embodied in one of the resolutions of the National Officers that your committee thought—in spite of the fact that it had been accepted once already—it would do no harm to file with the resolutions, as it was in brief form; and hence we recommended it.

“Resolved, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution regard it as a desecration of the flag that traitors should be forced to kiss it, and they utterly condemn such mistaken action.”

Mrs. Wiles offered it, and it was seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen and Mrs. Hanley. The committee passed it and I recommend its adoption.

MRS. MORGAN: Was not that adopted?

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: That is not the same resolution as the one previously adopted? I understood it was to be given in, in order to be filed with the resolutions.

MISS RICHARDS: The committee requested that the house should act upon it a second time; that was the opinion of the Committee. They prefer to have it filed with the resolutions.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: Here is another resolution that pertains to action we already had and has another matter in it. You may retire it if you wish.

WHEREAS, The German kaiser has financed newspapers in the United States to conduct a propaganda favorable to the nefarious schemes of Germany; has systematically stirred up anti-American sentiment in Mexico; has used the leaders of the German-American Alliance to influence that powerful organization against

the interests of our people; has, by bribing public officials, sought to corrupt public opinion and spread sedition amongst us; and,

WHEREAS, The kaiser has openly boasted that there are in the United States twenty million German subjects, who are still loyal to the German crown and the Fatherland; and,

WHEREAS, In school communities where Germans control the schools the German language is being taught exclusively or is given preference and German newspapers are keeping alive the spirit of fidelity to German autocracy, resulting in weakening our national spirit, fostering a hostile propaganda and undermining the patriotism of the American people,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we call upon the President and the Congress and Legislatures of the several States to enact such laws as may be necessary to prohibit the publication and circulation of any periodicals in the languages of the various countries with which we are at war and to prohibit the teaching of any such languages in the primary grades of our schools, and to require all public records and notices to be written in the English language.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
State Regent of Texas.

(Mrs. H. L.) M. W. HODGKINS,
Ex-Rec. Sec. Gen. Ex. S. R. for D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT.

May I call the attention of the organization to the fact that this includes recommendations not included in the one that we already presented of a similar kind, because it calls upon the President, Congress and the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to take more extended action than the other. The other was an expression of sentiment. We recommend this one in addition because it was more explicit; it went further; and the committee did not see its way clear to making over a great mass of resolutions incorporating in one all others. You see the rock we struck yesterday when we tried to do that by taking a clause out of one resolution and putting it in another in order to adopt one and not so many. The ladies did not like that. So your committee saw no alternative save offering you the two resolutions; and as they are different in purpose, we recommend this one unanimously and I therefore move its adoption.

MRS. MORGAN: Madam President General, may I rise for a question of information? May I ask if the teaching of German is restricted to—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That was passed yesterday—up to the 9th grade. It simply says it shall not be taught in primary grades.

MRS. SMITH: May I answer that question? This resolution is for all the countries we are at war with; these countries we are at war with and no others. It, of course, meant to force their children to study English in primary grades. Of course, if we do, we keep these foreign languages from our own children, but our own children are not likely to take up any foreign language until they pass the primary grades; and if we force the foreign children to study English in primary grades, we are giving them a foundation for English when they are little, and it does not interfere with our teaching any language we want to our own children.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You are talking to the resolution passed yesterday when we decided to cut out German?

MRS. SMITH: I am talking to my own resolution which Miss Richards just read, which does not state "German," but "Languages of the countries with which we are at war." It does not confine itself to the German language. One may by his own study—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is the way they put it and then they voted it down.

MRS. SMITH: Did it state "all foreign languages?"

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do you wish to consider this resolution independent of the one you passed yesterday?

MRS. HALL: Madam President General, a question—

MRS. SMITH: Madam President General—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Wait a minute; Mrs. Hall is asking a question of information.

MRS. HALL: Has not the German-American Alliance already disbanded in all towns? So is it necessary to incorporate that?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I don't know whether it has disbanded or not.

MRS. HALL: Yes, it has.

MRS. SMITH: The resolution passed yesterday deals only with the German language. This resolution deals with the languages of all countries with which we are at war.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is there anyone else wishes to talk to this?

MRS. SPENCER: While I believe the German language should not now be taught in our schools to our young people, I very much hate to have the languages of the Allies stricken out.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: She wants you to take out not only German, but Bulgarian. Miss Pierce is recognized.

MISS GRACE M. PIERCE: Madam President General, I just wanted to ask if it would not be well in the resolution instead of the words "English language"—we know that the English language is the language of the American people—but would it not be just as well to substitute there "the language of the American people" instead of the words "the English language—" (Applause.) Our children in the public schools are there in training for American citizenship at the expense of American taxpayers, under the protection of the American flag. In New York State we have the law that no district school or no public school of the lower grades can draw its State money unless they float the American flag over the school. (Applause.) I would like to suggest for consideration the substitution of the words "the language of the American people."

MISS RICHARDS: The committee has no objection to that substitution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have no objection to that, Mrs. Smith?

MRS. SMITH: It is perfectly satisfactory to me.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: And there is no objection on the part of the house?

The resolution was reread, the words the "language of the American people" being substituted for the "English language."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have taken out the words "English language" and have complied with the request of Miss Grace M. Pierce by changing it to the "language of the American people."

MRS. JONAS (*D. C.*): I am an alternate.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Can you vote to-day—for whom?

MRS. JONAS: For Mrs. Greenawalt.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Then you are in order.

MRS. JONAS: This is my first experience, and I did not quite understand the resolution; but I was going to suggest the absolute elimination of the words "German language" and the substitution of the words "instruction in French, Italian or other languages," but absolute elimination of German.

MRS. HALL: May I call your attention to the fact that when Benjamin Franklin was accredited to France he spoke in the language of the United States? There are twenty-one American countries and I really think that should be remembered in considering this resolution.

MISS FLETCHER: I was going to make the statement that the language of the American people is the English language, and it seems to me that this might be construed as a little salve—though entirely unintentional—to the German people if we absolutely eliminated the word "English" from that resolution.

MRS. SPENCER: Do not all the Americans speak the same language?

MRS. SQUIRES: Should not this resolution be divided into two parts? Are we not considering too much at once? Are we not considering the first part?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There is only one. There are a lot of "whereases," but it comes down to one resolution—one "resolve."

MRS. SQUIRES: It seems to me it talks of the English language, and then whether we are going to teach German.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: "German" is not in this one. We passed that one yesterday. The question is on the adoption of an amendment where we substitute the words "the language of the American people," I think, for "English language."

COUNTESS MACKIN: If foreigners become American citizens, they do not necessarily speak the American language. They might do so and go on continuing to speak their own language. Because they become American citizens—

MRS. HARRIS: Is it really necessary for us to discuss these measures when they are being taken up all over the country in prominent educational circles by prominent educators?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I should judge so from the way you are talking. (Laughter.)

MRS. HARRIS: I should like to retain the words "English language" in that resolution and eliminate "primary schools."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: "Primary schools" has nothing to do with it. The amendment is whether you shall say "American people" instead of "English language"—"language of the American people."

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: It will be utterly impossible, Madam President General, to keep a record of this debate if the speakers do not announce their names.

MRS. CALDER (*R. I.*): Is it not misleading to say "language of the American people" when all the people of South America speak Spanish? We have the English language in the United States.

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, might I suggest—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I haven't recognized you, Mrs. Berry; I have recognized the lady farther back (Mrs. Tarvin).

MRS. TARVIN: We could not say "American language," because all the Central and South American people speak Spanish. We do not say "American Legation;" it is considered incorrect; it is the "Legation of the United States of America."

MRS. BERRY: I simply wanted to suggest putting an end to a seemingly endless discussion by substituting the words "national language of the United States," and that would settle all questions.

MRS. MOSS: I move the previous question. Seconded by Mrs. Boynton.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You know, that stops debate on this amendment.

MISS RICHARDS: I am not satisfied with the wording.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question before you now is the amendment, and that amendment is to put in the words "language of the American people" and strike out "English language," saying "language of the American people."

The motion was put and lost.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now you are back to the original resolution. The question now before you is the adoption of the resolution as read.

MRS. MAUPIN: Can that be amended again?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Certainly.

MRS. MAUPIN: Then I offer an amendment that we say the "language of the United States of America." Seconded by Mrs. Anderson.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The amendment is to strike out "English language" and insert "language of the United States of America." Are you ready for the question? Mrs. Roome.

MRS. ROOME: What is the sense of this? The English language has always been the language of all English people (applause), and why, now, should we—you cannot legislate on the question of what a language shall be. It has been settled for centuries—and even for more than a century in this country. The English language is the language of America.

MRS. MINOR: I move the previous question. Seconded.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question before you now, as amended the third time, is on the amendment to strike out the word "English" and to insert "language of the United States of America."

The amendment was lost.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You are now back to the original motion. (Laughter.)

MRS. STERNBERG: Madam President General, I have not much to say except we are a little excited. If we just stop to think, the English language is the only language recognized as ours in any of our colleges. No other language is recognized in the world for us except English. We cannot say "language of the United States,"

because all languages are spoken here. There are some twenty-odd languages spoken here and quite frequently taught in our colleges, and why we should object to using the word "English" I cannot understand.

Mrs. COULTER: I think our school citizen is the one to please. It is often necessary to have many books printed both in English and some other language; otherwise they cannot carry on the work.

The resolution as originally drawn was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution your committee has amended by a change of wording in several instances, as we thought would strengthen the resolution. As it was merely a change of wording here and there, it would take a great deal of time to go into each little word as it was changed, so we hope if the mover of the resolution is here she will agree to our reading of it. If she recognizes any particular change she objects to she will speak of it, I suppose. It is offered by Mrs. Frances Browne Chase, of Atlanta, Ga.

WHEREAS, Two German prisoners confined at Fort McPherson, at Atlanta, Ga., died recently and were interred in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., and the funeral services were conducted with much pomp and display; and

WHEREAS, The Germans were wrapped in the flag of their country and a salute was fired over the graves by American soldiers; and

WHEREAS, The National Cemeteries of the United States are reserved for the burial of the soldiers and sailors of America, it is not, in our opinion, proper or fit that the resting place provided for our heroic dead should be used to bury the enemies of our country, and especially our German foes, who have displayed so great disregard for human rights and have visited upon innocent women and children such gross and brutal atrocities;

WHEREAS, Public demonstrations made over the graves of the enemies of America is not a fit and proper object lesson for loyal American citizens, and especially as the firing of salutes by American soldiers over such graves tends to hold up to the world that the Germans are heroes; and

WHEREAS, Since Christianity demands that these prisoners be given decent burial in some place distinct from that of our National Cemeteries; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled in Washington, D. C., protest against the use of the National Cemeteries of America for the burial of alien enemies, particularly Germans, and they hereby strongly urge the United States Government that such practice be discontinued, and that all customary military honors on such occasions be eliminated; be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Your committee unanimously recommends the resolution as it stands and I move its adoption. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: The next resolution is:

WHEREAS, The majority of the thoughtful women of America realize that the elementary schools are not giving to the children the practical training which the changed industrial conditions demand, and, whereas, there is need of more

thorough academic work, of training the hand, and of molding the character that patriotism and true American ideals may be inculcated;

WHEREAS, The National Conference for Elementary Education has been organized for the purpose of bringing into affiliation organizations representing more than a million women, and whereas, a definite plan of action will be determined upon by representatives of these organizations;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled endorses the National Conference for Elementary Education and will co-operate with said Conference in such way as, in the judgment of the President General and the Board, may be found to be desirable.

This was offered by the daughter of Mrs. Marie Graves Bonham, who was allowed to appear before the committee under the rules. It was moved by Mrs. Finney and seconded by Mrs. Hunter. I move its adoption. It asks merely that we endorse the work of another organization which is called the National Conference for Elementary Education—the education of childhood along those lines so desirable—and asks us to co-operate with such Conference in any way that, in the judgment of the President General and the Board, may be found desirable. As it amounts to nothing definite and leaves such co-operation and recognition to the President General and the Board, the committee thought it desirable merely to endorse it in this way—that such organization is in existence for the training of childhood—by adopting this very non-committal resolution. I therefore move its adoption.

The resolution was adopted.

MISS RICHARDS: I have one more thing here before we come to the last, which is longest and will take most debate. The committee desired to refer this resolution which I hold back to the maker for further explanation. It is neither rejected nor recommended, but it is not clear. It will be read and, if the mover is in the house, I will ask her to take it and, if desired, make it over in more definite form.

"I move that this organization proceed at once to gather the fruits of victory." The mover is Mrs. Norvell, of Texas, and, if present, if she will take the resolution and put it in better shape, the committee will be glad to consider it. We did not know exactly what its purport was.

MRS. NORVELL: My understanding, Madam President General, was that we may have a basis for forming a just policy of righteousness and peace; and, of course, must understand our international relations with all that would lead up to it. I have begun a scrap-book; I began it in the very beginning of this war, cutting out the accounts of the honor medals that are being given to our soldiers in France; and everything I can find, I am beginning to collect and paste them in this book, so that at the closing of this war—that was my idea for our library—at the closing of this war we would have something to go on if each and everyone undertook to have a collection. It was just the same way with our revolutionary soldiers. If we had kept all the records of that war, we would have had a clear record of the Revolutionary War, instead of having to hunt matters up. I think the published records that are coming out every day would be of great value to this end.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Norvell, we have a very efficient committee on International Relations, and the chair thinks it would be very fine if you would refer this to them.

MRS. NORVELL: That was my idea.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Then I suggest that you send it on to them, as they have the power to act—if there is no objection.

MRS. MORGAN: I think, if the Chairman may read this resolution—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have not gotten through yet; Miss Richards has the last one that has been considered by the committee, and then after that these others will come up for consideration.

MRS. MORGAN: Will you be kind enough to let mine take precedence? I forgot to sign it—I must sign it—add my name to the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You may sign beforehand; I will have the page bring it to you.

MISS RICHARDS: These resolutions are rather long and complicated; at least it may seem so; but your committee has culled out from them what we considered important. I will say that it was moved by Mrs. Minor, a member of the committee, that we approve the general purport of these, laying special emphasis upon three recommendations which will be mentioned as we go along. Our committee considered them in this way. May I say, Madam President General, that these resolutions came to us from another organization; the last one from the Organization for the Elementary Education of Children; and this one (indicating) comes to us from a sister organization—not affiliated, for we have no affiliated organizations—but from the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of the United States. This organization has given a great deal of thought along these lines and is also trying to have all larger organizations like our own ratify this in order that they may gather up all the ratifications of all organizations interested in these matters and present them with fuller comment. They expect to get the ratification of the Biennial when it meets on the first of May, and doubtless they will, because, in the opinion of the committee, they make their recommendations very efficient. I will read them all to you and then I shall tell you what your committee culled out of it.

RESOLVED, That the following group of resolutions proposed by the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae presented to the annual meeting of the Council of the Association held in Chicago, April 13, 1918, having been unanimously passed, be presented for ratification to all the national organizations of women which hold annual conventions or board meetings before the first of June, and that they then be presented in person to the President of the United States by a representative of each of the organizations which have ratified them, together with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, with the following preamble, if ratified by the several organizations:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, on behalf of our respective organizations, representing 10,000,000 women citizens of the United States, respectfully present the following

resolutions duly passed by our organizations in convention assembled or through their constitutionally authorized bodies:

WHEREAS, We believe that we can fulfil our obligations as women citizens of the United States to do our utmost to win the war only if we are given the opportunity to serve in such direct co-operation with the Government as has made possible the magnificent war work of British women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully urge upon the President and Congress of the United States their immediate consideration of the following requests:

First. That on all Government boards and commissions controlling the work of women or affecting their interests, one or more adequately equipped women shall be associated with the central direction and administration in positions of authority and responsibility.

Second. That wherever great bodies of women are employed in war work the conditions under which they work and live shall be under the immediate supervision and control of women officials with adequate authority.

Third. That in order to secure the highest efficiency at the present time, we respectfully urge that women be appointed to the following positions:

(a) Assistant Federal Food Administrator (attention is called to the fact that the British Ministry of Food has two women co-directors).

(b) Assistant Director of Housing who shall deal with the housing of women workers.

(c) Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor who shall deal with all questions of the employment, work and living conditions of women in war industries and women on the land.

(d) Member of the War Council of the American Red Cross and also Deputy Commissioner in the Red Cross work abroad.

Fourth. That as we believe that the time has now come when specially trained women of proved executive ability should be appointed to all *government positions of authority*, we request that the organizations of women represented in this petition, acting through the undersigned, or through other representatives duly appointed by their respective organizations, be permitted in co-operation with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, to make recommendations for the above and other positions.

Further, WHEREAS, As women we are profoundly concerned with all questions touching the care and welfare of men, women and children at home and abroad and in particular the health of our own men at the front or in training camps and of our own children and families at home; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, .

Fifth. That the women physicians of the United States who are able and eager to serve their country be utilized for military service as soon as they are needed, and that in preparation therefor immediate executive orders be issued, or, if necessary, immediate congressional action be taken to make it possible without further delay wherever desired:

(a) To enlist women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United

States Army under the same conditions of pay, retirement, insurance and military rank as are now in operation for men physicians.

(b) To use such women physicians when enlisted to the utmost extent of their power to serve, the greater number of them being unmarried and thus peculiarly fitted for service as a mobile medical corps to be sent wherever needed.

(c) To make use of women physicians in the contract service of the United States Army, in the training camps or at the front, whenever they are individually qualified or desired for special service, for example, as psychologists, alienists, dietitians, bacteriologists, anaesthetists, secretaries, or in any other position for which medical training or experience is necessary.

Sixth. That a Nurses Corps of the medical department of the United States Army be established to be known as the Army Nurses Corps, consisting of women nurses whose military services shall be recognized by appropriate military rank, promotion, retirement, etc., as provided for in the bill (H. R. —) now before Congress, thus according our American nurses the same honorable position that is given to the nurses of Great Britain and Canada.

Seventh. That a distinction be made between the service of professional and non-professional women to the end that the restrictions be removed which now prevent the use at the front of women physicians, nurses, and other highly-trained women whose fathers, sons, or brothers are serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the Red Cross abroad, and in special cases of women physicians of unusual qualifications whose husbands are engaged in such service.

Eighth. That in view of the invaluable service now being rendered by over 60,000 voluntary nurses' aides in British hospitals, immediate legislation be initiated in the several States, either through the Council of National Defense and its Woman's Committee acting in co-operation with the State Councils of Defense, or in any other way deemed advisable, making provision for the establishment of women's Health Aid and Assistant Health Aid Corps, and for the training of the same by intensive nurses training courses in designated hospitals of six months' duration, or in the case of assistants of three months' duration; and that the certified graduates of these courses be used to supplement and assist and wherever possible replace nurses, thus freeing the latter for the vitally important military service which will shortly be demanded of them.

Ninth. That, if a new department of the executive branch of the Government be created to be known as the Department of Public Health, a woman shall be appointed as one of the Assistant Secretaries in order to utilize to the fullest extent the valuable service that can be rendered by women in connection with the health of the community.

We beg to submit that in making these requests we are actuated by the earnest desire to serve our country to the utmost extent of our power; that we are confident that if the Government of the United States grants us the same tools for work which have been so generously placed in the hands of women by the governments of Great Britain and her Dominions, we can pledge ourselves and the women whom we represent to put effectively behind the Government the full power which we possess; that we are prepared to make every sacrifice that women can make to

enable our country to carry on this great war to the victorious end that shall lay the foundations of a permanent and enforced international peace.

MISS RICHARDS (continuing): That is the end of it. May I now read a little more? This resolution was recommended by Mrs. Yawger, and the Resolutions Committee unanimously adopted it with this recommendation to the house:

"Moved (by Mrs. Minor), That the committee approves the general purport of these resolutions, laying special emphasis upon the recommendations relative to the status of women physicians and women nurses and the appointment of women upon specified commissions."

We thought by making this motion and passing it on to the house to act—as it is the gist of the whole matter—we could act upon the subject more readily. Of course, if we are going to adopt every single clause, we may be here for two days more; but if the house approves the general purport of the resolutions and is willing to accept the recommendation that we stand committed to doing so much for our women physicians and nurses, as they are already doing so successfully in Great Britain and in all her Dominions, we would have gone on record as ratifying something desirable to make women's service more efficient during the war, and I therefore move the adoption of the resolutions as condensed by your committee.

I will read the resolution as condensed and recommended by the committee:

First. That on all Government boards and commissions controlling the work of women or affecting their interests, one or more adequately equipped women shall be associated with the central direction and administration in positions of authority and responsibility.

Second. That wherever great bodies of women are employed in war work the conditions under which they work and live shall be under the immediate supervision and control of women officials with adequate authority.

Third. That in order to secure the highest efficiency at the present time we respectfully urge that women be appointed to the following positions:

(a) Assistant Federal Food Administrator. (Attention is called to the fact that the British Ministry of Food has two women co-directors.)

(b) Assistant Director of Housing who shall deal with the housing of women workers.

(c) Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor who shall deal with all questions of the employment, work and living conditions of women in war industries and women on the land.

(d) Member of the War Council of the American Red Cross and also Deputy Commissioner in the Red Cross work abroad.

Fourth. That as we believe that the time has now come when specially trained women of proved executive ability should be appointed to all Government positions of authority, we request that the organizations of women represented in this petition, acting through the undersigned, or through other representatives duly appointed by their respective organizations, be permitted in co-operation with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, to make recommendations for the above and other positions.

Further, WHEREAS, As women we are profoundly concerned with all questions touching the care and welfare of men, women and children at home, abroad, and in particular the health of our own men at the front or in training camps and of our own children and families at home; therefore, be it

RESOLVED,

Fifth. That the women physicians of the United States who are able and eager to serve their country be utilized for military service as soon as they are needed, and that in preparation therefor immediate executive orders be issued, or, if necessary, immediate congressional action be taken to make it possible without further delay wherever desired:

(a) To enlist women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army under the same conditions of pay, retirement, insurance and military rank as are now in operation for men physicians.

(b) To use such women physicians when enlisted to the utmost extent of their power to serve, the greater number of them being unmarried and thus peculiarly fitted for service as a mobile medical corps to be sent wherever needed.

(c) To make use of women physicians in the contract service of the United States Army, in the training camps or at the front, whenever they are individually qualified or desired for special service, for example, as psychologists, alienists, dietitians, bacteriologists, anaesthetists, secretaries, or in any other position for which medical training or experience is necessary.

Sixth. That a Nurses Corps of the medical department of the United States Army be established to be known as the Army Nurses Corps, consisting of women nurses whose military services shall be recognized by appropriate military rank, promotion, retirement, etc., as provided for in the bill (H. R. —) now before Congress, thus according our American nurses the same honorable position that is given to the nurses of Great Britain and Canada.

Seventh. That a distinction be made between the service of professional and non-professional women to the end that the restrictions be removed which now prevent the use at the front of women physicians, nurses, and other highly-trained women whose fathers, sons, or brothers are serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the Red Cross abroad, and in special cases of women physicians of unusual qualifications whose husbands are engaged in such service.

Eighth. That in view of the invaluable service now being rendered by over 60,000 voluntary nurses' aides in British hospitals, immediate legislation be initiated in the several States, either through the Council of National Defense and its Woman's Committee acting in co-operation with the State Councils of Defense, or in any other way deemed advisable, making provision for the establishment of women's Health Aid and Assistant Health Aid Corps, and for the training of the same by intensive nurses' training courses in designated hospitals of six months' duration, or in the case of assistants of three months' duration; and that the certified graduates of these courses be used to supplement and assist and wherever possible replace nurses, thus freeing the latter for the vitally important military service which will shortly be demanded of them.

Your committee recommends these for adoption.

Seconded by Mrs. Buel and by the State Regents of Kentucky, Missouri, California and New York.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This is a motion that Mrs. Morgan sent up awhile ago. We found that it was too late to go through the committee and, if there is no objection to suspending the rules, we will consider it now, so we can take it up and dispose of it.

The motion is as follows:

WHEREAS, The experience in European countries at war indicates that the general use of mourning costumes by women tends to depress the spirit of populations at war, and

WHEREAS, Our Government needs the labor and materials that can be conserved from all unnecessary uses, and

WHEREAS, Women who have given relatives for the defense of our country and have lost them should have a badge of honor to indicate their sacrifice; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the general use of a sleeve band instead of conventional mourning costumes—this sleeve band to be of black with a grey star for each man who has given his life for Democracy.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Is there a second to the motion?

MRS. MINOR: I second the motion.

MRS. BERRY: A question of information. Would that apply only to those who had lost relatives in the war?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Just in the war.

MRS. BRYAN: I think a matter of that sort should be left to individuals.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is just a suggestion.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, I will say as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee that while this resolution did not pass through the committee it has my approval, and, as Mrs. Minor has seconded it, another member of the committee, I feel we can accept it without further debate.

The ayes and noes were called for.

The motion appeared to be lost.

Mrs. Howard, of Texas, called for a division of the vote.

MRS. BERRY: A question of information. I do not understand the question about wearing mourning. Of course, if the sleeve band applies only—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You wear this instead of mourning.

MRS. BERRY: It is not definite on this point. Does it decry the custom of wearing mourning for any losses during the war or only for wearing mourning for those lost in service?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: For those lost in service. The resolution was suggested by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip. I will read it again. She is a member of the National War Times Dress Committee.

The resolution was reread.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote—ayes, 118; noes, 85.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, may I state that all the resolutions of your committee which have been approved have been presented. I have in this envelope (indicating) the resolutions we moved to table. I have had a number of inquiries from ladies asking what had become of their resolutions. They were tabled by the committee and are in this envelope, and we await the instructions of the chair as to what we shall do with them.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The chair instructs that those resolutions which were tabled by the committee will remain in the envelope. There was a motion that was referred back for further consideration—that was the motion on a service flag. We will consider that. Mrs. Wait, will you come to the platform? To those who were present when the motion came up it is, of course, unnecessary to explain what it means.

MRS. HOWARD (*Tex.*): While Mrs. Wait is going to the platform—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Your President General is trying to explain this motion.

MRS. HOWARD: I do not understand—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I know you do not, and that is the reason the explanation is needed. In presenting this motion we got mixed up on those two flags, and it was finally withdrawn, with the consent of the house, and sent back to the mover, with instructions to return with a new motion to-day. Mrs. Wait comes back with a new resolution to present in regard to a service flag. For the benefit of those who were not here I will say that the flag was intended as a service flag for women in the service, and the main question we were debating on was, what should constitute service—whether foreign or home service; or if you did any little thing or some big definite thing. We got into this discussion. Mrs. Wait now comes in with a new one that will give you all a chance to discuss it again.

MRS. WAIT: I move the adoption of the following motion:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have on their honor roll, serving their country and mankind in this war, in Europe and Asia, the names of seventy-three patriotic members; and

WHEREAS, There is no distinctive flag to commemorate the active war service of American women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States to adopt an official service flag, the use of which shall denote war service as trained nurse, physician or surgeon, or as worker in civilian relief, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the motor corps, canteen and cafeteria service abroad, and request that such flag be in design on a white field with a border of colonial blue; the stars in the field to be blue for women in home war service and red for women in war service on foreign soil.

Seconded by Mrs. Harris.

MRS. HOWARD: I second the motion, too.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Does anyone wish to speak to this?

MRS. TALBOTT: Madam President General, a question of information. Do I

understand from this request that Congress will authorize a flag for women in service or for men and women?

MRS. SPENCER: Does it include Red Cross workers in America?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Here is another case where if I had a duplicate copy I could answer.

MRS. WAIT: Before "trained nurse" was meant to be inserted "Red Cross." These were written very hurriedly, the last copy being made this noon. With this insert it will read, "the use of which shall denote war service as Red Cross or trained nurse, physician or surgeon; or as worker in civilian relief, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and motor corps, canteen and cafeteria service abroad." There is a semicolon after the words "Red Cross or trained nurse, physician or surgeon; or as a worker in civilian relief," consequently that phrase is one modified by "abroad." We have said "home service," therefore it applies to the first phrase.

A DELEGATE: A question of information. Does this apply only to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the preamble would lead one to suppose? Could a member of our own—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Talbott was promised the floor. It says "American women," and I take it that applies to all American women, not just the Daughters.

MRS. TALBOTT: Thank you, Madam President General. Let me say, first, that I am heartily in favor of this resolution; but, in my opinion, it does not go far enough in that it appears to me we are asking Congress to authorize a flag, a badge of service for women which in reality corresponds to the badge worn by men, and this badge Congress has absolutely no control over that flag. It was copyrighted by a private individual. As far as I understand, it has even no control over service. It is being displayed for sons, for nephews and grandsons of collateral lines; no one can dispute it; Congress has no control; it is in the hands of a private individual. If you succeed in getting it before Congress, talk for a service flag for men and women.

MRS. WAIT: May I answer that? In view of the fact that because there was not this kind of resolution, a commercial firm was enabled to get a copyright on the design that has already been mentioned for a woman's service flag. This was one of the reasons for this resolution—to protect the women's service flag. No firm—if we pass it—could then copyright it, because the design is ours.

A DELEGATE: Does that mean only women of the D. A. R.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: No; the D. A. R. are to ask for this service flag. If we ask Congress for it right now, no one can copyright this—that gives the right to us.

MISS CURRY: Does this include Red Cross nurses only or all qualified workers?

MRS. WAIT: We said "trained nurses." That was objected to, and we were very glad to accept the amendment Red Cross nurses. I think Red Cross nurses are trained nurses; that is for you to decide. Red Cross nurses are nurses, I believe, recognized and are the only ones accepted by the United States Government.

MISS RICHARDS: They are the only ones now accepted.

MRS. ROOME: I only want to ask if this does not conflict with the patent of the service flag now in existence?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: No; it is not like it; it is entirely different.

MRS. ROOME: That is all right.

MRS. McCANNON (*Mich.*): I would like to suggest that as they mention the Y. M. C. A., that the Knights of Columbus have worked in the cantonments, and I would prefer that they were included in all organizations of that kind or omit the others. There are many Knights of Columbus working in the hospitals.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Does Mrs. Wait agree to that? If there is no objection on the part of the house, that is included.

MRS. WAIT: I am willing to include that.

MRS. FISKE: This question of a service flag for women has been abused in many ways. Is there any way we could protect it?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are now asking to go before Congress and ask for it, and when we frame that bill and ask for it we will then have to incorporate it into law—do such things as are necessary to protect it. We must have this permission to go forward before we can make rules to protect it.

MRS. REEVES (*Vt.*): As I was the one to introduce the other part of that resolution, I would like to say a few words. My original idea on the subject was that all women who give service should be represented on this service flag for women; and, as Mrs. Wait said, this was written hurriedly, and it may be through no fault of theirs that they omitted some women who are doing the same class of work which we do not think of right now. But that resolution ought to be gone over very carefully, so as not to make this mistake and designate some and leave out others. I suggest that it be done over very carefully to eliminate any such mistake, so that all women—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Have you any amendment to suggest?

MRS. REEVES: No, Madam (continuing), that all women who are giving their time to service be recognized in this way.

The resolution was reread as amended.

A DELEGATE: I was just going to make a suggestion which might be used as an amendment. Everyone in the United States is giving service in some way. If you want to make it a special honor to anyone, it seems to me it would be very simple to make it distinct and say "Government service." Everyone is doing war work in some branch of the Government, and it seems to me if we are to have this flag the stars should not be put in unless they are abroad; and so many women are doing work we would have no space on the flag unless we made it giving service to the Government abroad, and there is a record of every woman doing service in that way. It seems to me that this would cover the ground.

MRS. MAUPIN: I was just thinking that I didn't hear the word "navy." I wondered if that was intentionally left out.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Do women work in the navy.

MRS. WAIT: We would be delighted to have the word "yoewomen" inserted. We have yoewomen in the navy, persons sworn into the service of the United States Government.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,

have on their honor roll serving their country and mankind in the war in Europe and Asia the names of seventy-three patriotic members; and

WHEREAS, There is no distinctive flag to commemorate the active war service of American women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States to adopt an official service flag, the use of which shall denote war service for women as yeoman, Red Cross or trained nurse, physician or surgeon; or as worker in civilian relief, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., motor corps and canteen and cafeteria service abroad; and request that such flag be in design a white field with border of colonial blue, the stars in the field to be blue for women in home war service and red for women in war service on foreign soil.

MRS. COOK (D. C.): In that resolution I did not hear "Daughters of Isabella." I read the other day that they are doing such wonderful work on the other side.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Smith has a motion to offer. This motion came in too late to bring it before the committee, and with the unanimous consent of the house we will now consider it.

MRS. SMITH: "WHEREAS, Our co-worker and beloved member, Mrs. Corra Bacon Foster, has been called to the higher life; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That her fine and unselfish service will keep her memory always fragrant; and

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to her daughter, Miss Violet Bacon Foster."

(Signed) MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
State Regent, Texas.

MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

MRS. DOW: I have a resolution which I presented to the committee, and it was returned to me with the suggestion that I condense it somewhat and present it from the floor:

"WHEREAS, Our honored daughter, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia, has announced her intention of withdrawing from active work in our organization, in order to devote her time more fully to the education of the Southern mountaineers; and

"WHEREAS, We learn this decision with profound regret; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress do most heartily and cordially express our appreciation of the faithful and efficient service she has rendered this Society since its inception. Particularly would we commend the arduous labor and wise and able consideration which, year in and year out, she has given to the task of amending and revising our National Constitution and By-Laws. In Mrs. Morgan's loyalty, devotion to duty, and never-failing courtesy she has exemplified a high ideal of American womanhood. We trust she will continue to honor the Congress with her presence, and we bid her Godspeed in the blessed work to which she is hereafter to devote the full measure of her exceptional ability."

MRS. PURCELL: I second that.

Seconded by Mrs. Hanger also.

The resolution was adopted.

MRS. MOSS (*Mo.*): Madam President General, I would like to move a rising vote of thanks to our splendid Committee on Resolutions for their untiring labors, and thanks, indeed, for having a Miss Richards. Numerously seconded. (Applause.) (The Congress arose.)

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: State it.

MISS RICHARDS: I would be less than human if not pleased by that rising vote. I do not consider I deserved it, because it is always my pleasure to serve the Congress of the Daughters to the very best of my ability. But I should like, under this special privilege, to thank the President General for giving me such an admirable committee. We were a committee of nine, and, with one exception, all were present at every committee meeting. (Applause.) There was only one member who could not be present, and her excuse was valid. So you may know that we gave our very best attention and many hours at a time—sitting once in a continued session of six hours—to the consideration of these resolutions with a most honest desire to serve you faithfully and justly, and I am so glad the resolution included the whole committee. I thank my committee.

MRS. HOWARD (*Tex.*): Madam President General, after our committee has worked so hard and labored so diligently on these resolutions don't you think it would be better if this organization would take more pains to watch for the resolution time and stay for these? I consider this one of the most important duties coming before this body. When the time came for the committee to report I don't think there were hardly a hundred people in this house.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes; there were a hundred, because we counted them.

MRS. HOWARD: I do not know whether this is a question of order—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You will have to state it and let me say.

MRS. HOWARD: I think that those resolutions should have come up earlier, and then we could have given them more attention. Now, the results this morning show that the ladies all wanted to talk on these subjects, and it is important that they have the results to take back home to their chapters, and we ought always to try to be here when the committee's time comes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I would like to say that we have found out that during the Congress we should have a few resolutions presented each day; and the coming year—that is one of our own suggestions, and I will explain now at this time—the committee will be appointed early and these resolutions prepared, and we will try each day during the sessions to bring in a few, so you can act on them as they are presented and not wait till later on. (Applause.) You want to understand that a body of newly elected officers have to feel their way and we had to follow in the old way in a good many places, because we found once in awhile, when we tried to do something new, that you would hold up your hands and say, "We never did it that way; you cannot do it." But we found out that we can do

it, and we know we have made a number of improvements in the manner of doing it. We will be only too glad to have any suggestions you may make, and one of them we have fully decided we will put into practice during different parts of the day—we will take each of those resolutions at a time, so you may not become so wearied. A long-continued discussion like we have had becomes nerve-wrecking, and if we have the resolutions to be put each day, interspersed with something that does not need such close attention, and let the evenings be free for recreation, it will be a great improvement. We thought we had planned a very nice program, and I think we did; but the trouble was that they did not stick to their promises to us—the speakers we invited. When we invited them to come we stipulated a time limit of five minutes, or in some cases we said, "Ten minutes is all we can give you." And then, if you noticed, your Chairman resignedly sat here and watched the clock hands mark five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five minutes, when the speaker had promised faithfully to take but five minutes. One resolve we have made is that next year we will not ask anybody to speak unless we can give them all the time they want, for people never stop when the five-minute limit comes. But I want to commend this Congress and the audiences we had for the magnificent way they have stayed through all our evenings, and I am sure every one who did stay was repaid every night for every moment she gave.

The Official Reader made several announcements.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Miss Richards has one other resolution to offer.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, my attention has been called to a motion which was overlooked because nothing was sent in in writing. We regret to have overlooked it, because your Chairman would think it a most fitting policy to have had a resolution relative to the death of one of our active members come before the committee, which death has taken place so recently. The resolution concerns a well-beloved and highly-valued member, Mrs. Dunning, of Massachusetts. My attention has just been called to a little note which has come to me, and I should like to ask permission of this Congress to form a resolution in a fitting way a little later on, as I have not the time to write it now. I therefore move—

MRS. FOSTER: Madam President General, I have one to read—

MISS RICHARDS: Then I ask that it be presented now.

MRS. FOSTER:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Father to remove from our midst a most estimable woman and valuable member of this Society and Chairman of a National Committee, one who was steady and strong and ever ready to further the best interests of our Society; and

WHEREAS, We wish to recognize her many years of devoted services; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Society has suffered an irreparable loss in the recent death of one of its most efficient members, Mrs. James G. Dunning; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Congress expresses its deepest sympathy, and that a copy of this resolution be sent her family.

MRS. FOSTER: I move the adoption of this resolution, and that this Congress stand out of respect to Mrs. Dunning.

MISS RICHARDS: I second the motion.

The resolution was adopted. (The Massachusetts delegation standing.)

A DELEGATE: May I offer the suggestion that before we meet again in this building we have a sounding board located over the platform?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is another thing we have discovered ourselves. There is one of two things that will have to be done: Either we cannot use this platform without a sounding board or we might extend it out here (indicating). It seems when you stand back under this it spoils the voice, but if you got far enough out your voice carries all right. It would be necessary just to extend the place where the speaker would stand. We could do that.

MRS. MORGAN: Madam President General, has there been a resolution offered upon the death of the Ambassador of Chile? I wish to make the motion that the Board draw one up at its meeting on Monday.

Seconded by Mrs. Jones.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Morgan has offered the suggestion that this body authorize the Board of Management to draw up a proper resolution—you know, that is going to take some time—on the death of the Ambassador of Chile, the Board sending a copy of the resolution to the bereaved family and a copy to the Hon. John Barrett.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The other night—and Wednesday morning—I spoke about the election of State Regent and Vice Regent, when the matter of the Texas election was up. I wish to explain it again. When you have a State election of your regent and vice regent you must at once send notice to the Organizing Secretary General's office with a sworn statement signed by the officer presiding and by your Recording Secretary. Some States elect every year; some only once in two and some only once in three years. If you have no election, please send the statement in, "We have no election this year."

Now, in the case of Texas, I do not know whether it was sent in or not; whether it did not come or if they did not know it was here. Which was it?

MRS. SMITH (*of Texas*): I did not send in a sworn statement, but I sent in a notice of the election of officers at the same time that I sent in my report to the Magazine, which was either in December or January, I cannot recall which.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: So when they told me the other night, we called her (Texas State Regent) forward, and I supposed she was confirmed. The Organizing Secretary General has now sent me notice of it, and in order that there will not be any possible mistake we will announce that Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, of Beaumont, Texas, was elected State Regent of Texas, and Mrs. Louis J. Wortham, of Fort Worth, State Vice Regent. Therefore, we declare that these hold the offices of State Regent and Vice State Regent of Texas for the period of their election. (Applause.)

A DELEGATE: I think that is perfectly sufficient for the delegation from Texas to know that they have a State Regent and a Vice State Regent. (Laughter.)

MRS. WAIT: Michigan has \$113 more for the Third Liberty Loan. She hopes that a great many chapters will have a great deal more.

MRS. GEBHARDT (*Iowa*): I report on the following chapters as contributors to the Third Liberty Loan: Mary Ball Washington, \$30; Hannah Caldwell, \$50; Keokuk, \$34; Abigail Adams, \$234; Isham Randolph, \$19; Rose Standish, \$15; Ashley, \$50.

MRS. COOK (*D. C.*): Independence Bell Chapter has seventeen members, and each one has contributed \$1. I wish to give \$5 for Independence Bell Chapter, in honor of my brother-in-law, Dr. St. James Buford Graham, of Atlanta, Ga., who rescued thirteen lives from the barque Mary E. Chapman in February, 1893, while an officer at Savannah, Ga. He was awarded a gold medal from the United States Government, one from the Canadian Government, and two weeks ago was awarded the Gold Cross of Honor; only three of these have ever been given in the United States: Dr. Graham has one, General Joffre has one, and some other gentleman has one.

MRS. HUME: I wish to give \$10, given by Mrs. Wight in memory of her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Slemmons Lowry; also \$5 from Mrs. D. S. Adams, of John Ball Chapter.

MRS. HALL: I would like to give \$5 each, as a tribute to two beloved friends, for the loan. This is a personal gift.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Unless you give money, the pledges must be sent in by Sunday. Either redeem the pledge or give the promise in writing. We would have to wait till clear into June, when we get those.

MRS. HALL: I will give \$30 from a member of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware. That is conditional. It was to go for the training camp if the State of Delaware can raise the rest, making \$96 in all; or if not, the donor will designate it for some other purpose.

MRS. BAHNSEN: Daniel Chapman Chapter, Ill., \$6; Mrs. John A. Logan, Chicago Chapter, \$10.

MRS. FOSTER: Mrs. Bullard, of Savannah, \$25 in honor of nephew, Horace P. Millar, a volunteer in the Navy, and \$25 in memory of her ancestors; Mrs. Wood, \$10 in honor of her three sons.

MRS. GEORGE WILSON SMITH (*N. Y.*): I will give \$5 to the Liberty Loan Fund in memory of Pocahontas, the first heroine of America. I give it complimentary to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson (Edith Bolling), a lineal descendant of Pocahontas.

MRS. SMITH (*Texas*): I have an additional gift from the Frances Herber Chapter at Austin, Texas, which Mrs. A. S. Burleson handed in yesterday. She had a letter from the regent, stating that they would add \$18 more to what they had already sent in, which makes \$56 that that chapter has sent in. There are seventy-eight members, and Mrs. Burleson asks me to add \$22, making a quota of \$1 per member for seventy-eight members.

MRS. HANGER: I have \$5 report from the Havana Chapter. This comes to me as Vice Director of the Eastern Division. Cuba is under that division and they have today sent their check for \$5, coming from their one chapter in Cuba. (Applause.)

THE OFFICIAL READER: "Shreveport Chapter subscribed \$60 to the Liberty Bond and has over \$50,000 in bonds. Annie Bell Hodges Graham."

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Treasurer General has a statement to make.

THE TREASURER GENERAL: Madam President General, "Beverly Chapter of Virginia subscribes the full quota." We do not know how much that means. They may have given some already and we will have to check it back. We also have a dispatch from another chapter giving \$30. It is impossible to give you the amount of all these pledges, because some of them are very indefinite. For instance, a chapter will say, "We will give enough to make up our full quota," and they have already given part of it. That amount has to be checked up with the Treasurer's book in order to know how much it means. But I will tell you this: one hour ago I had in my hands, to invest in the Third Liberty Loan, \$32,207. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is cash, without pledges.

MRS. BERRY: I have a resolution to offer. (Reads:) "Whereas, our neighbor, Mr. John Barrett, has shown great courtesy and hospitality and has brought us a greeting from his mother, who is a member of this organization, I move that we in return send a greeting to the mother of Mr. Barrett and convey to her our appreciation of the interest taken in our Society by both Mrs. Barrett and her son, Mr. John Barrett. Seconded by Miss Richards.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: This is for the purpose of sending Mrs. Barrett greetings? And her son?

MRS. BERRY: And appreciation. It is properly worded as it is there.

The resolution was adopted.

MRS. SMITH: The request has come to me from a chapter to know what degree of relationship a soldier must bear to be placed on the honor roll of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and you will remember I asked that question in the Board meeting and you suggested that it would have to come up before this Congress. I think a great many people want to know that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I cannot answer that question officially; but is there anyone here that definitely knows? There may be someone present who can give you some information, but, like myself, cannot give it authoritatively. Is there anyone in the room who can tell us how close the relationship has to be to wear one of those service pins? I see many of you wearing the pin, or if you wear a flag—for instance this flag (indicating)—how close has this relation got to be? Has there been any definite relationship established?

MRS. BRYAN: No definite relationship has been established. I think it is left to the different communities. For instance, in our chapter we have twenty-eight stars on our service flag and we decided unanimously that no names should go on that flag—no star—except for sons and grandsons of the members, because we felt if we put all our relations on that flag, we would have to have a flag as large as the whole end of this hall, for I, personally, have eight nephews in the Army. So we decided we would simply have stars for sons and grandsons. So I think this matter is left to the different organizations, but I know positively this—that no relationship has been established.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That has been my understanding, but I did not know.

MRS. COOK: This question came to me from one of the Pennsylvania chapters;

and to make sure, I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy and also to Washington, and the answer came that no definite position had been taken in regard to relationship as used on this service flag. It has not been specified whether it would be a son, nephew, or son-in-law or anything of that kind.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You can see why that has not been done, because the flag is not made official.

MRS. LANE: We discussed it in our chapter and decided, of course, as Mrs. Bryan has said, that it applies to the locality in which you reside, and we decided that sons, grandsons, brothers, and husbands would be the ones we would put on our service flag.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: See how large that makes it.

MRS. LANE: Yes; that is plenty large enough. But, of course, if you had an adopted son that would count as your own son.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, you have the information. There has been no definite relationship established and the chapters have been doing as they see fit; so there is no use in discussing it any further, for each one of you has a different view.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Granted.

MISS RICHARDS: As most of the business is now dispatched, I should like to exercise that personal privilege to extend an invitation to any of the Daughters who may be in the city next Thursday to attend a card party to be given in the apartment house in which I live, Washington being my home. The card party is to be given at the "Wyoming," by the Mary Washington Chapter, for the purpose of raising money, at the rate of \$1 a table, for war service work. If any of you can attend and take a table, I think you will have a pleasant afternoon. It is on the afternoon of next Thursday, from 2 o'clock throughout the afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Hanger has some information in regard to those entering the National Service School.

MRS. HANGER: I have a list from the National Service School of the names of twenty-one students—students who have been entered for the full course. The money which has made the sending of those students possible has been realized from redeemed pledges. Through the efforts of each State Regent and her co-operation, it has been possible to send these students, notwithstanding the short time. They are as follows: Michigan, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; New Hampshire, 1; the District, 2 (one from the District through a scholarship given through Mrs. Smith); Ohio, 3; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1; Illinois, 2, making twenty-one in all.

The National Service School has asked me to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that if you would send eleven more, making thirty-two, we would then have a Daughters of the American Revolution company—what is known as a four-squad company, the smallest possible number for a company formation. A squad is composed of eight; and the thirty-two would make a small company. They tell me that they are glad to take enrollments up to 12 o'clock, Monday,

April 22, and that they can also supply the uniforms. They also ask me to say that the second term opens on the 12th of May, which is a twenty-day term; and that if you send thirty-two women or students at that time for the training, you can then have another Daughters of the American Revolution company. In case the enrollment for this camp does not reach thirty-two, the students already enrolled will be divided into squads and they will be simply known throughout the encampment as D. A. R. students.

MRS. COOK: Pennsylvania hopes to have another student, a telegram having been sent this morning.

MRS. SMITH: I want to ask Mrs. Hanger if she called Texas in that list, because we have certainly been represented there.

MRS. HANGER: Texas I did not call, as this list was given to me by Miss Poe, who is the secretary of the National Service School. It has not been compiled from the records here, but was given to me by Miss Poe on my way to the Hall this morning. I know that Texas is enrolled, but it was evidently too late for this list; however, not too late for the encampment, and I know Texas is to be represented.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That will make two more.

MRS. PAINTER: Missouri has one, I am sure.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That makes three more entered with the National Service School.

MRS. PAINTER: Missouri has two students. I know the money has been sent in.

MRS. HANGER: We cannot dispose of the money until we know from whom it comes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That is five.

MRS. HANGER: That is fine.

MISS RICHARDS: Madam President General, I wish to offer a rising vote of thanks to the Honorable John Barrett, for so graciously putting at our disposal the beautiful ballroom of the Pan-American Building, for our reception to our President General last Tuesday evening.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am sure you are in favor of that.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote.

MRS. HANGER: I also have an invitation from the National Service School for any Daughters who are in Washington on Monday, the 22d. They cordially invite you to come to their opening at 5 o'clock to the encampment on the Conduit Road. I am quite sure you will not find it a hard proposition to find the way, for all women in Washington know where it is. It is reached by street car and, of course, by machine.

MRS. JOY (*Mich.*): Before we leave the subject of the National Service School, I think I can tell you how to reach it very easily. The Cabin John car will take you to the gateway. I wanted to give that for everyone's information, as I happen to be one of the officers of that school.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I am glad to know you are there, Mrs. Joy.

MRS. MINOR: Madam President General, may I make an explanation about the Daughters of the American Revolution roll-of-honor pin adopted yesterday by this Congress?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes.

MRS. MINOR: This (indicating) is a rough cut of the pin adopted yesterday. This is the real pin (displaying pin). I wish it might be passed around that all could see it, and see the beautiful design it is. This pin was introduced yesterday by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. It was originated by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn., and this chapter wants to give some information as to how you can get it. This pin is to be given to any woman who has any near relative—I think the resolution reads, "The member of whose immediate family is in the armed service of the United States Government, or in Red Cross work at home or abroad; and the member of whose immediate family is also engaged in Young Women's Christian Association work, or Young Men's Christian Association work abroad." The price of the pin will be 50 cents each. The pins are to be obtained through the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn., and the name of the person to whom your order should be sent will be announced through the Magazine. However, if you wish to send it before the notice can be put in the Magazine, Miss Florence Crofut, Regent, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, is the one to send it to. Remittance must accompany order; and no orders will be recognized except where sent by the regent of chapter where the person applies. That is to keep anyone who is not deserving of the pin from having it. Your chapter regent will vouch for anyone of you; then you can send to Miss Crofut and get this pin. It is hoped that orders to fill these needs be made by individuals rather than large orders, as I see a little note down here (indicating) which says it would make less complicated bookkeeping and so forth. They also sent me a note saying, "Now that the pin has been adopted by this Congress, Ruth Wyllys Chapter stands ready to finance the trade-marking and the sale of the pin." I want to say that this chapter has no desire to benefit in any way by this pin. It pays for the pin some forty-odd cents, and only asks 50 cents; and outside of the money for postage, if there is any money left, it will be sent to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I thank you. Now, Madam President General, may I make a motion?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You may.

MRS. MINOR: I move that the minutes of this afternoon session be accepted by the National Board of Management next Monday when it meets.

Seconded by Mrs. Hall.

MRS. BRYAN: A question of information. Can that be done?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It always has been. It is impossible to get this afternoon's meeting in print before we adjourn.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I also wish to make the announcement that the Board will meet on Monday at 10 o'clock in the Board room. The Board consists of the Vice Presidents General, of which we elected seven new ones, and all State Regents and National Officers. All the new State Regents are expected to be there as well as the old ones; and in any case, when the State Regent is not present, the State Vice Regent is expected to take her place. When the notices are sent out for a meeting of the Board of Management, either for its regular or special meet-

ings, if a State Regent is not able to attend that Board meeting, she should notify her State Vice Regent, giving her an opportunity to come if she can. During the past year I have said to several State Vice Regents, "Why did not you come to the Board meeting?" They said that they did not know they could come. I said, "Your State Regent was not there and you had the right to come." They said, "That is the first time we knew it." If the State Regent does not attend the Board meeting, the State Vice Regent may. She has not only the right, but it is her duty to come to it. If it is impossible for the State Regent to come all the time, where it is a case of these far-off States, do like a number of States do—interchange with your State Vice Regent; and if they have a Vice President General, they interchange with her, and you can do that. Try, if possible, to have someone from your State at each Board meeting, because it keeps you in closer touch with the work going on and gives you an incentive to get your chapters to work better for the Society. We have had exceptionally large meetings. I think we have had some record Board meetings during this year, because we have only had four business Board meetings during the year. So all you new State Regents—and, of course, the old ones—know that we expect to see you Monday.

MRS. BERRY: In speaking of the Board, I would like to ask a question about the extent of the power of the Board in ruling. We chapter regents were informed during this Congress that the Board was going to make a ruling that the chapter regent would have to be a resident of the State in which the chapter was.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have no authority to make such a ruling. Wait till the Board gives you such a ruling. Don't take hearsay; we hear a lot of things that are not true.

MRS. BERRY: This statement was made to us by the Organizing Secretary General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think you are mistaken. The Organizing Secretary General thought that would be a good ruling in the new Constitution; not to have the Board make it.

MRS. BERRY: As I understood it—

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Well, there is no use in discussing that, because we won't do that.

MRS. BERRY: Well, that is what I understood, that the Board could not make such a ruling.

MRS. HALL: Madam President General, as retiring State Regent, I would like to say something to this Congress which I said before at the last meeting: That we have had a splendid meeting and it has been largely due to our splendid President General. (Applause.) She has been so fair and just that we have accomplished much more than in any other way we could possibly have done. I want to tender to her, in your presence, my admiration and my thanks.

MISS ROGERS: There is something we missed this year that we had for many years, but this year we didn't have it. That is, that terrible noise that the elevator made; that remarkable noise that used to disturb us so. Therefore, I make the following motion:

"I move that the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress of the National Society

of the Daughters of the American Revolution extend to the Otis Elevator Company sincere thanks and appreciation for their great generosity and courtesy in presenting to the National Society and installing a new engine or motor for the elevator of Continental Hall, thereby relieving us of the objectionable noise which formerly disturbed the meetings held in the auditorium.

This is seconded by the present Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, Miss Grace M. Pierce.

MISS RICHARDS: I would like to second that.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I wish to say that at our Board meeting I spoke of this; and I also wish to say that it was through Miss Rogers, when she was Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, that this was taken up, and it was almost ready to be installed when the present administration came in. And it was through Miss Rogers' efforts while Chairman that the Otis Elevator Company consented to replace the old motor with this new one; and I am sure that we are more than anxious to accept this resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, I would like to add that we extend thanks to Miss Rogers; she worked very hard.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We will be only too glad to do that. I would like to have the house thank Miss Rogers.

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: While thanking, I think the time has come for a formal vote of thanks for those who have served faithfully all over the house during this Congress.

First, a vote of thanks to the House Committee and her able assistants for making such beautiful arrangements for us, Mrs. St. Clair and her assistants.

MRS. BERRY: I second that.

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: Another vote of thanks to the Bugler. It is our custom always that the Bugler come here; and he surely comes and calls us together at every session.

Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Bugler wishes me to announce that it was through no fault of his that he was not here on Monday morning and Monday afternoon, because when he accepted the engagement to serve us, he thought that the time set for the formal opening this year would be at night instead of in the afternoon, and thought he would not be called upon at all until the evening; so that is the reason why he was not with us at the opening session.

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: I should like also to offer a vote of thanks to the pages—the young ladies who have been so picturesque and so faithful in their pretty uniform throughout this Congress. (Applause.)

Seconded.

MRS. COOK: And the Chairman, Mrs. Cooper.

MISS RICHARDS: And the Chairman of the pages, Mrs. Cooper, of Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: A vote of thanks is moved for Mrs. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the pages, and her able assistants.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I would like to thank my own page for her faithful attendance. I know hers is a familiar face to you all, and you are all charmed to see her at my back; but, you see, I had a method in my madness in putting her behind me, so you would watch her instead of watching me. (Laughter.)

MISS RICHARDS: I have one or two other votes of thanks which should be offered.

To the Press: It has been our custom in years past to thank the Press. Sometimes we haven't done it so cordially, because, on their part, they have not done for us as well as they could do. This year, so far as my observation goes, we have received nothing but encomiums; the very best things have been said about us in the papers. I think we deserved them for our business-like methods and the absence of anything that might be called a "scrap" in this entire Congress. I therefore move that we thank the Press for giving us our just dues in this Congress.

Seconded.

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: I believe the President General would also like to extend thanks to Lieutenant Santelmann and the others of the Marine Band for serving us so beautifully.

Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You will remember the Band has received orders that it cannot play at any entertainment except it be of a patriotic nature. So they could come to us on Monday night and last night, but could not appear for us on Tuesday night. So you see the exceptional honor that was accorded to us by allowing us to have the Marine Band.

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: It has been customary to thank the policemen who stand on guard. As the policemen have had nothing to do of an arduous character this year, everything having been so orderly, they need not feel that they have been much overworked; but, as usual, I am sure we are very glad to extend our thanks to the policemen, and I so move.

Seconded.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: May that motion include the usual fee coming to the policemen and firemen?

MISS RICHARDS: Send that, anyway. And I will add—"and that this vote of thanks shall be extended to the policemen and the firemen."

The motion was put and carried.

MISS RICHARDS: There is one more who has served us most faithfully and most beautifully in the line of music, the Accompanist.

The motion was put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: A word from Mrs. Bayly.

MRS. BAYLY: Madam President General and Ladies, this is my 11th year of

service as Accompanist, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to serve you, and I wish to express my appreciation of the many acts of kindness shown to me on the part of the ladies.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I hope at the end of 1920 you will say it is your thirteenth.

MRS. WILES: I would like to extend an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution who may be interested to attend the meetings of the United States Daughters of 1812 next Wednesday and Thursday at the New Willard Hotel, at the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. The meetings are not open to the public, but we shall be very glad to welcome members of historical and patriotic societies.

MRS. BUEL: I did not hear a motion of thanks for a very efficient body of women—have the Tellers been remembered?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think not.

MRS. BUEL: I move a vote of thanks for the Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Bissell, and her able assistants, who with so much efficiency reorganized the election methods in this Congress at the eleventh hour, as the voting machine did not come. It was a very hard piece of work to return to the old ballot system on such short notice, and I would like to make that motion.

Seconded by Mrs. Minor.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I would suggest that we rise in giving that vote.

The motion was put and carried by a rising vote.

MRS. BERRY: We have not remembered the hardest worked people in this Congress—that is, the stenographers taking down the notes.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Berry says the hardest worked people on the platform were the stenographers, and she wants a vote of thanks for them. I am sure we extend that vote.

The motion was put and carried.

MRS. BISSELL (Chairman of the Tellers): I certainly appreciated very much the vote of thanks that the Congress has given me and my assistants, but it is a simple act of justice to say that the Board of Tellers would not have been able to do the work they did do without the wonderfully efficient help of the Credential Committee and its clerks. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: We are going to have a beautiful prayer read to us by the Chaplain General. The prayer is from the Connecticut Daughters. After the close of the prayer we will sing the "Mother's War Hymn." Mrs. Hall is to have these distributed, I think—these song leaflets—and we will sing two verses.

MRS. HODGKINS: I did not think I heard any thanks voted to the Superintendent, who has shown such courtesy.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I included that in our formal resolution at the opening of the Congress. I thought it more dignified to have it brought in that manner as coming from this whole body, the first resolution that went on our books.

MISS ROGERS: Were not all the Doorkeepers volunteers this year?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I think they had a special vote of thanks. They are not paid people; all volunteers.

MRS. BRYAN: Madam President General, a question of information—this is not a vote of thanks.

Are we not required, according to the National By-Laws, to have ladies as Chaplains in our chapters; is that required?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: I don't think the Chaplain is covered by any By-Law.

MRS. BRYAN: We have the National Officer, the Chaplain General provided for in the By-Laws, but there is nothing about Chapter Chaplains. I wanted to ask this because here is a question which has been frequently put to me: "Have we the right to have a minister as our Chaplain, or must we elect a member as Chaplain?"

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You can do as you please.

MRS. BERRY: Madam President General, isn't that covered in the article, that chapters must make their own laws, except where they conflict with the National Constitution?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: "Each chapter shall elect a regent, secretary, registrar, treasurer, and other officers, and a local board of management, at the time of year that suits its convenience."

MRS. BERRY: There is another clause which says that chapters may enact laws so long as they do not interfere with the Constitution and By-Laws.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You can enact your own laws if it doesn't conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws. There is nothing in the Constitution which says you cannot have your Chaplain a man if you wish to.

Now, we will sing the first and last verses of the "Mother's War Hymn," and then remain. Please do not go out while the prayer is being read. Then after the prayer is read, we will make the formal announcement of the close of the Congress.

THE CONGRESS (singing to the air of "Abide With Me"):

God, keep my boy, wherever he may be!
Keep him in health and send him back to me!
Keep him on land, in air and on the sea!
God, keep my boy and send him back to me!

God, keep my boy, who wars for Liberty,
Stand between him and death or injury!
But if it be Thy will his soul to free,
God, keep my boy through all eternity!

The Chaplain General then read the following prayer:

A PRAYER FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

"Oh, God, who ruleth the world and careth for Thy creatures, continue Thy blessing upon our President, Woodrow Wilson.

"Establish him in wisdom, endow him with patience; pour health into his veins and steadfastness into his heart; let his counselors be men of high ideal and clear vision; lengthen his days for the accomplishment of the task Thou has placed in his hand for the world's peace and the world's safety.

"Pour upon the people of this land a spirit of devotion to righteousness, a willingness to accept sacrifice and a unity of desire to hold up his hands, that the rage of the Central Powers be subdued, that the scourge of Prussianism be swept from the earth, for the well-being and happiness of all its people.

"For them, for us, for him, upon whom Thou has laid a hard part of this mighty achievement we would ask Thy continued blessing."

(This prayer came from a member of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, and was transmitted to the Congress by Catherine St. John Guion, of New Canaan, Conn.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: By the authority vested in me as President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I now declare the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress adjourned.

The Congress adjourned sine die at 5.38 p. m.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF GIFTS RECEIVED FOR THE MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION OF CONGRESS, 1918.

Silver butter knife; ring, moonstone, set in enamel and carving of gold; watch fob with the initials of the owner in gold, J. C. Mc. (John Charles McClure); personal gifts of Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Chairman of West Virginia.

Silvered pewter tea set (five pieces), very old, presented by Miss Mattie L. Rives through Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Ala., in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Rives, through Miss Emily Ferguson, State Chairman of Alabama. This was brought to the Museum by Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, State Regent of Alabama.

Sapphire earrings, once the property of Dolly Madison, presented by Mrs. Marian Adele Longfellow and Miss Ellen Theodora Longfellow, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Marian Preble Longfellow, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts.

Pewter platter presented by Mrs. John M. Harvey to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, and transferred to the Museum through Mrs. James F. Anderson, State Chairman of Delaware.

Warming pan presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Old china pie plate from Foster and Longfellow families presented by Mrs. Edward B. Olney, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, D. C.

Old pink and white china sugar bowl presented by Mrs. Mary C. Young.

Pair of shoe buckles presented by Mrs. Frederick A. Giddings.

Silver spoon presented by Mrs. Warren C. King.

Pair of wool carders presented by Miss Mary Stubbs, through Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman of Maine.

Embroidered decorations from Mandarin coat presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, through Mrs. McWilliams Holt, State Chairman of the Orient.

Handkerchief, given through the Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond by Mrs. Henry, first State Regent of Virginia, and one of three appointed in the Organization. Made by Laura Helen Henry, a granddaughter of Patrick Henry.

Piece of satin second-day dress worn by Susannah Wentworth Carr, presented by Miss Nellie Carr, through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

Gavel made from wood from one of the vessels of Benedict Arnold's Lake Champlain fleet, presumably the sloop Enterprise, sunk in 1777, discovered and raised in 1910, presented by Mrs. George H. Ripley, through Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Chairman of Vermont.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL CASH AND PLEDGES RECEIVED—NOT APPEARING IN REPORT.

Cash.

Alabama:

Julia Wiley Brantley, Oliver Wiley Chapter, Troy, for bonds..... \$14.00

Arkansas:

Mrs. J. Kirkwood Tunnah, \$2 for bars and \$1 for son..... 3.00

California:

Mrs. Cora Clements, Berkeley Hills Chapter..... 1.00

Mrs. Renwick, Claremont Chapter, personal gift..... 100.00

Mrs. Keiser, Long Beach Chapter, for bars..... 3.00

Colorado:

Denver Chapter 100.00

Connecticut:

Mrs. Mary H. Ingalls, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, for bond..... 10.00

Lady Fenwick Chapter 59.00

Ruth Hart Chapter..... 100.00

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter..... 87.00

Lucretia Shaw Chapter 90.00

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter..... 88.00

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter..... 45.00

Delaware:

Mrs. Anna B. Morse, Caesar Rodney Chapter..... 30.00

Col. Haslet Chapter, Magnolia, for loan..... 2.00

District of Columbia:

Mrs. Kittie L. St. John, Capitol Chapter, for loan..... 1.00

Dolly Madison Chapter, for loan..... 25.00

Mrs. Stewart, Continental Chapter, for son, Lieut. Stewart..... 1.00

Mrs. Bailey, Magruder Chapter, in honor of cousin, a lieutenant in the
aviation service 3.00

Found 1.00

"From a friend" 5.00

Two items of cash, \$1 and \$5 "for loan"..... 6.00

Florida:

Princess Harrihiqua Chapter, for loan..... 54.00

Georgia:

Mrs. Campbell, Atlanta Chapter, for loan..... 1.00

Illinois:

Mrs. William Butterworth, Mary Little Deere Chapter..... 1,000.00

Mildred Warner Washington Chapter 60.00

Mrs. Darnley, Chicago Chapter, for two ancestors, Robert Earl and
Daniel Earl 2.00

Mrs. Smith, for loan 1.00

Indiana:

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.....	227.00
Connersville Chapter	50.00
Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter.....	54.00
Fort Harrison Chapter	54.00
Francis Vigo Chapter	1.00
Gen. Van Rensselaer Chapter.....	44.00
John Wallace Chapter.....	40.18
Kik-the-wa-nund Chapter	31.00
Lone Tree Chapter	42.00
Manitou Chapter	32.00
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter.....	82.00
Olde Towne Chapter	16.00
Richard Henry Lee Chapter.....	28.00
Tippecanoe River Chapter.....	14.00
Vanderburgh Chapter	54.00
Washburn Chapter	58.00
Lafayette Chapter	102.00
John Paul Chapter.....	10.00

Kansas:

Sterling Chapter, for non-resident members, \$16 already sent for resident members	6.00
Mrs. Ashby Edmunds, Col. John Greene Chapter.....	2.00

Kentucky:

Mrs. Esther Innes Swann, Fincastle Chapter, in memory of ancestor, Robert Innes, who served in the Revolution.....	50.00
Mrs. James Washington Crutcher, for loan.....	1.00
Pelican Chapter, for bond and French village.....	162.00

Massachusetts:

Miss Drew, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, for bond.....	25.00
John Adams Chapter, for Tilloloy, \$45, \$90 for bond.....	135.00
Mrs. Flannery, Mercy Warren Chapter.....	2.00
Mrs. Healey, Treasurer, Capt. John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, for loan....	35.00
Mrs. Hammond, Treasurer, Nemasket Chapter, for bond.....	75.00
Paul Revere Chapter for loan.....	25.00
Mrs. Saltmarsh, Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, for loan.....	51.00
Mrs. Frank Hall, Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Gordon, Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, for son in service, each \$5 for loan.....	15.00
Old Oak Chapter	1.00

Michigan:

Mrs. Wallin, Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, in honor son in service	28.00
Mrs. Holland, State Treasurer, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit....	150.00
Sarah Caswell Angell, Ann Arbor.....	2.00

Saginaw Chapter	4.00
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter.....	82.00
Stevens Thompson Mason Chapter.....	41.00
Fort St. Joseph Chapter	14.00
Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter.....	38.00
Coldwater Chapter	39.00
Lansing Chapter	100.00
Pe-to-se-ga Chapter	50.00
Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter	10.00
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter.....	1.00
Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter.....	5.00
Saginaw	50.00
Shiawassee Chapter	40.00
Genesee Chapter	18.00
Alexander Macomb	40.00
Louisa St. Clair	45.00
Minnesota:	
Albert Lee Chapter, \$13 for loan, \$6 for Tilloloy.....	19.00
Mississippi:	
Pathfinder Chapter	6.00
Missouri:	
Mrs. Charles A. Draper, Henry County Chapter.....	10.00
Mrs. McHenry, Jane Randolph Chapter, for son in service.....	5.00
New Hampshire:	
Molly Reid Chapter, \$1 for Tilloloy and \$5 for bond.....	6.00
Rumford Chapter, for loan	10.00
Mrs. Thompson, for loan	10.00
New Jersey:	
Gen. Washington Chapter, for loan.....	13.00
Peggy Warne Chapter, for loan.....	9.00
Mrs. Banks, for bars	10.00
New Mexico:	
Jacob Bennett Chapter	1.00
Towville Chapter	1.00
New York:	
Bronx Chapter	1.00
Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter.....	5.00
Kanaghsaws Chapter, \$7 for loan, \$4.50 for Tilloloy.....	11.50
Countess Mackin	5.00
Ticonderoga Chapter	40.00
Mrs. Christianity	5.00
Mrs. Freist, Ag-wron-doug-was Chapter.....	5.00
Mrs. Rawlins, Battle Pass Chapter, \$1 for each child.....	6.00
Capt. John Harris Chapter.....	34.50

Catherine Schuyler Chapter	52.00
Mrs. Cavanagh, Gen. William Floyd Chapter, for two daughters.....	5.00
Mrs. Boshart, in honor of Lieut. Boshart.....	5.00
Miss Anna Dean \$1, Mrs. Blackman \$1.....	2.00
Melzingah Chapter	14.59
Mrs. Merryman, Washington Heights Chapter.....	100.00
North Carolina:	
William Gaston Chapter, for loan.....	26.00
Carolina Patriot's Chapter	12.00
Mrs. McGee, David Williams Chapter, in memory of only son.....	5.00
Ohio:	
Col. George Croghan Chapter.....	25.00
Fort Industry Chapter	58.00
Joseph Spencer Chapter	40.00
Mrs. Roe, for namesake, a prospective Daughter	1.00
Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter	51.00
Wyoming Chapter	3.00
Oklahoma:	
Bartlesville Chapter, for loan.....	10.00
Oregon:	
Sarah Childress Polk Chapter.....	13.00
Pennsylvania:	
Miss Maurice \$6, Miss Evans \$6, Valley Forge Chapter.....	12.00
Mrs. Jenkins, Germantown Chapter, for loan.....	75.00
Marion Chapter	47.00
Rhode Island:	
Phebe Greene Ward Chapter (Miss Potter).....	25.00
South Dakota:	
Mrs. Ayres, Mary Chilton Chapter, for sons who want to go to France, but are too young	10.00
Tennessee:	
Ocoee Chapter, for loan.....	25.00
Mrs. Clack, for loan	1.00
Mrs. Foster, Campbell Chapter, for loan.....	100.00
Mrs. Patton, Commodore Perry Chapter, for loan.....	25.00
Mrs. Maggie Hicks, Cumberland Chapter.....	122.00
Texas:	
Lady Washington Chapter, \$1; William Scott Chapter, \$21.....	22.00
Virginia:	
Allegheny Chapter, for loan.....	10.00
Falls Church Chapter	6.00
Blue Ridge Chapter	10.00
Mount Vernon Chapter.....	28.00
Mrs. Cook, Great Bridge Chapter.....	3.00

Washington:	
Mrs. Patton, Robert Gray Chapter, for loan.....	10.00
Wisconsin:	
Elkhorn Chapter	18.00
Mrs. Arthur Kiesser, Mrs. J. S. Earll, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Wagner, of Fort Crawford Chapter, \$1 each, for loan.....	4.00
Jean Nicolet Chapter, of de Pere, \$1 per capita, for loan.....	32.00
Marshfield Chapter, \$3 for loan, 50 cents for Tilloloy.....	3.50
Waukesha Continental Chapter	40.00
Military Ridge Chapter, \$1 per capita, for loan.....	30.00
Cheyenne Chapter	4.00
Wyoming:	
Mrs. Brooks, Fort Casper Chapter.....	10.00
Unknown, \$2 and \$1.....	3.00
Alabama:	
<i>Pledged.</i>	
Mrs. Ford, Gen. Sumter Chapter.....	10.00
Connecticut:	
Abigail Phelps Chapter.....	14.00
District of Columbia:	
Mrs. Harrower, Continental Chapter	25.00
Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter.....	10.00
Telles De Rochambeau Chapter.....	10.00
Liberty Bell Chapter.....	5.00
Thomas Marshall Chapter.....	10.00
Livingston Manor Chapter.....	10.00
Magruder Chapter	22.00
Magruder Chapter, for Tilloloy.....	5.00
Manor House Chapter	10.00
Mrs. Mary D. C. Turner, for bars.....	5.00
Kansas:	
Kansas Chapter	6.00
Gen. Edward Hand Chapter	5.00
Sterling Chapter	10.00
Massachusetts:	
Miss Louise Wadsworth, Tea Rock Chapter.....	30.00
Michigan:	
From members Louisa St. Clair Chapter, for bars.....	5.00
Ottawawa Chapter	34.00
Mrs. E. T. Stoddard.....	25.00
Mrs. Finney	10.00
Mrs. Parker	10.00
Mrs. McDonald	10.00
Genesee Chapter	10.00
Abiel Fellows Chapter	25.00

Missouri:	
Mrs. R. J. Foster, Cooper County Chapter.....	13.00
New Jersey:	
Morristown Chapter	50.00
Parsippanong Chapter	15.00
Camp Middlebrook Chapter	10.00
New York:	
Mrs. F. C. Baldwin, Battle Pass Chapter, \$55 for bond and \$27.50 for Tilloloy	82.50
Ohio:	
Mrs. Crane, Col. Jonathan Bayard Chapter.....	34.00
Pennsylvania:	
Mrs. J. H. Krom, Jersey Shore, Fort Antes Chapter.....	47.00
Mrs. H. G. Driesbach and Mrs. Joseph N. Hurdesty, \$1 each.....	2.00
Rhode Island:	
Mrs. William B. Dunn, Woonsocket Chapter (in memory of Mrs. Abbie S. Weld Rickard).....	5.00
Mrs. Hopkins, 39th Star Chapter.....	55.00
Tennessee:	
Mrs. Ola V. Boyd, John Sevier Chapter.....	57.00
Texas:	
Mrs. James Lowry Smith, in honor of nephew serving in France.....	25.00
Vermont:	
Mrs. R. H. Preble, Hand's Cove Chapter.....	5.00
Virginia:	
Mrs. Carrie V. Harnsberger, Massanutton Chapter.....	30.00
Wisconsin:	
Mrs. E. H. Pearce, Racine Chapter.....	51.00
Mrs. F. C. Morlock, in honor of Susan J. Fisk, founder of Flint Lock & Powder Horn Chapter.....	5.00

APPENDIX A

PROGRAMME OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Monday, April 15 to 20, 1918

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Article XIV. of the By-Laws of the National Society, relating to the wearing of the insignia, must be complied with.
2. Roll call will be answered by State Regents for their delegations.
3. All motions must be made in writing, signed by the mover and by one or more persons seconding the motion.
4. The mover of a motion is requested to rise, announce her name and State and send her written motion to the Recording Secretary General.
5. Robert's Rules of Order will be the accepted authority on parliamentary law.
6. Reports of standing and Special Committees will have a definite time limit, which will be rigidly adhered to.
7. Seven Vice-Presidents General are to be elected. Voting Machines will be used.
8. Reports and material for the Proceedings and Minutes of the Congress must be typewritten in shape for the printer before they are handed in, and all such material must be sent to the table of the Recording Secretary General before the close of Congress.
9. State Regents' reports will be limited as to time; those having gifts to present to Memorial Continental Hall must include them in the time allotted for their reports, but will be allowed an additional two minutes.
10. Public presentation of personal gifts, other than gifts to the National Society, will not be permitted during any session of Congress.
11. All State Delegations can hold meetings if they desire to do so, but, in order to comply with the Constitution, those States which do not have State Conferences must hold a meeting in Washington to elect their State Regent and State Vice-Regent.
12. The following regarding State Meetings appears in the Proceedings of the 26th Continental Congress, "We recommend that the future programs of the Congress indicate the hour of 8 p. m. on Monday evening as the time for holding of State Meetings and National Committees in this building." This year the reception will be on Tuesday evening instead of Monday, therefore 8 p. m. Tuesday is designated as the time for holding State and Committee Meetings.
13. Notices will be read at the close of each session.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The ceremony of placing the wreaths presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the tombs of George and Martha

Washington, will take place at 3 o'clock, Saturday, April 20. Cars will leave the Mt. Vernon Electric Station at 2 p. m.

There will be an exhibit on the third floor, of work done by the different States under the direction of National Committees, that will be both instructive and interesting.

Immediately following the afternoon session on Tuesday, the Organizing Secretary General desires to meet all the Chapter Regents in the East Gallery of the Auditorium, the Treasurer General all the Chapter Treasurers in the New Jersey Room, the Registrar General all the Chapter Registrars in the Auditorium under the North Gallery and the Historian General all Chapter Historians in the Assembly Room on the third floor, for conference relating to the work of their respective offices.

Ministers of the various denominations of the city have graciously acquiesced in the request that on Sunday, April 14, preceding the opening of the Congress, they select patriotic themes for the subject of their discourses. The Daughters of the American Revolution will be especially welcome at these services, and it is urged that so far as possible they acknowledge the courtesy of the churches by a generous attendance.

The souvenir spoons supplied the pages this year were gratuitously donated by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., instead of being purchased by the National Society.

PROGRAM

Monday, April 15, 1918

10 o'clock a. m.

Bugle Call: Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb, United States Marine Band.

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.

Twenty-seventh Continental Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Scripture and prayer, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, The Chaplain General.

"America," The audience.

Greeting of welcome to the Congress, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, The President General.

Report of Committee on Credentials, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Chairman. Roll Call.

Report of Committee on Program, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Chairman.

RECESS

2 o'clock p. m.

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages.

Announcement of the Committees to act on Recommendations made by National Officers and National Chairmen, and on Resolutions offered.

Reports of the National Officers.

The President General, Mrs George Thacher Guernsey.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.

The Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.
 The Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce.
 The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, followed by
 Report of Finance Committee, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Chairman.
 Report of Auditing Committee, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Chairman.
 The Historian General, Mrs. George K. Clarke.
 The Director General in charge of report to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs.
 Benjamin D. Heath.

Notices.

8:15 *p. m.*

Bugle call.

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General

March, "Our Glorious Banner" Santelmann, The Marine Band, Wm. Santelmann, Leader.

Invocation, Rt. Rev. Alfred C. Harding, Bishop of Washington.

March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa, the Marine Band.

Bugle call announcing the approach of the President of the United States.

Song, "The Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.

Greeting by the President.

Song, Mrs. Newton D. Baker.

Greetings from some of the Allies, His Excellency J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.

Song, Le Marseillaise, Lieutenant Labat, Attaché French Military Mission.

His Excellency Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Ambassador of Italy.

Songs, (a) Italian National Hymn; (b) Notte Bianca, Renato Brogi; (c) Se tu M'ami, se sospiri, Pergolesi, Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.

Mr. Lioubomir Michailovitch, Minister of Serbia.

Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister.

Major General J. D. MacLachlan, D. S. O., Military Attaché British Embassy.

Cornet Solo, "Rule Britannia," Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb.

Address, The Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

Song, "America," the audience.

Benediction, Bishop Harding.

Tuesday, April 16, 1918

10 o'clock *a. m.*

Bugle call.

Entrance of pages.

Congress called to order, The President General.

Scripture and prayer, the Chaplain General.

Reading of the Minutes, Recording Secretary General.

Reports of the National Officers continued:

The Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler.

The Curator General, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow.

Reports of Committees:

Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. George T. Guernsey, Chairman.

Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Mrs. Williard T. Block, Chairman.

Banquet Hall, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Chairman.

Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall, Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Chairman.

Preservation of Historic Spots, Mrs. Eli G. Boone, Chairman.

2 o'clock p. m.

Bugle call.

Entrance of Pages.

*Reports of State Regents with State Gifts from New Mexico, Arizona, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire.

Reports of Committees continued:

War Relief Service, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman.

Publicity Director, Mrs. William H. Wait.

French Orphans, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins.

Registration Blanks, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger.

Contributions for Liberty Loan and Tilloloy.

National Old Trails Road, Mrs. John Van Brunt, Chairman.

To prevent Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. John P. Hume, Chairman.

Genealogical Research, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Chairman.

Real Daughters, Mrs. James P. Brayton, Chairman.

Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Chairman.

Immediately following the adjournment of this Session the Organizing Secretary General desires to meet all the Chapter Regents in the East Gallery, the Treasurer General all Chapter Treasurers in the New Jersey Room, the Registrar General all Chapter Registrars in the Auditorium under the North Gallery, and the Historian General all Chapter Historians in the Assembly Room on the third floor, for conference relating to the work of their respective offices.

Congress will adjourn promptly at 4:45 p. m.

TUESDAY EVENING

Reception by the President General at the Pan American Building from 9 to 11 o'clock.

The use of the building for the reception is granted to the President General by the Governing Board and Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, out of compliment to the Daughters of the American Revolution as the nearest and oldest neighbor of the Pan American Union. Daughters of the American Revolution badges or insignia will be required for admission to this reception.

*See information relating to State Gifts, State Meetings and National Committees, General Information, items 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Wednesday, April 17, 1918

10 o'clock a. m.

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages.

Congress called to order, The President General.

Scripture and Prayer, The Chaplain General.

Reading of the Minutes, Recording Secretary General.

Reports of Committees continued:

Patriotic Education, Miss Lotte E. Jones, Chairman.

Magazine, Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman.

Followed by report of the editor, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln.

Presentation of Magazine Prizes, The President General.

Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, Chairman.

Reciprocity, Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Chairman.

Memorial Highway to Mt. Vernon, Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chairman.

Insignia, Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Chairman.

2 o'clock p. m.

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages.

Reports of State Regents with State Gifts from Vermont, West Virginia, Delaware, Washington, Louisiana, South Dakota, Indiana, Maryland, Montana, Wisconsin.

Reports of Committees continued:

Conservation, Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Chairman.

Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman.

Historical Research and Preservation of Records, Mrs. George K. Clarke, Chairman.

Statistics, Mrs. George T. Smallwood, Chairman.

Legislation in U. S. Congress, Mrs. Louis T. McFadden, Chairman.

International Relations, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Chairman.

Transportation, Mrs. Thomas Kite, Chairman.

Building Fund for American International College for Immigrants, Mrs. James G. Dunning, Chairman.

Great Seal of the United States and Histories of Government Seals and Arm, Mrs. James H. Campbell, Chairman.

8 o'clock p. m.

An Evening with Our "Early Members."

Bugle Call.

Group of Songs, Musurgia Quartette.

Welcome to Guests of Honor, The President General.

Address, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Honorary President Presiding.

Greetings from some of the "Early Members," Mrs. E. D. Kimberley, Mrs. A.

Howard Clark, Miss Floride Cunningham, Mrs Helen M. Boynton, Mrs. John R. Garrison.
 Group of Songs, Musurgia Quartette.
 Greeting, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Last "Daughter" born at Mt. Vernon.
 Reminiscences, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Beloved Mother of the Society.
 Address, Ways and Means employed in building Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.
 Address, The Deeper Meaning of our Daughters of the American Revolution Organization, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.
 Group of Songs, Musurgia Quartette.
 The Musurgia Quartette, Washington, D. C., Soprano, Mrs. Ethel Holtzclaw Gawler; Contralto, Mrs. William T. Reed; Tenor, Mr. Oliver Smith; Basso, Mr. Earl Carbaugh.

Thursday, April 18, 1918

10 o'clock a. m.

Bugle Call.
 Entrance of Pages.
 Congress called to order by the President General.
 Scripture and Prayer, The Chaplain General.
 Reading of Minutes, The Recording Secretary General.
 Reports of Committees Continued:
 Revision of Constitution, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Chairman.

2 o'clock p.m.

Bugle Call.
 Entrance of Pages.
 Revision of Constitution continued.
 New Business.

8 o'clock p. m.

Bugle Call.
 Music, Miss Gertrude E. Weeth.
 Song, Miss Catherine Rosser.
 Nominations of Vice-Presidents General, seven to be elected. Nominating speeches limited to five minutes.
 Songs, (a) "Dawn," Paul Curran; (b) "By the Waters of Minnetonka," Lie-manse; (c) "The Leprehaun," (Irish). Air by William Fisher, Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.
 Reports of State Regents with State Gifts from: District of Columbia, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Kentucky, Idaho, Maine, Cuba, Florida, Virginia, Wyoming, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Utah.
 Songs, Miss Catherine Rosser.
 Confirmation of newly elected State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Friday, April 19, 1918

10 o'clock a. m.

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages.

Congress called to order, The President General.

Scripture and Prayer, The Chaplain General.

Voting for Vice-Presidents General.

Reading of Minutes, Recording Secretary General.

New Business.

2 o'clock p. m.

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages.

Reports of State Regents with State Gifts from: New York, Pennsylvania, Orient, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada, Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, Tennessee, Minnesota, North Dakota.

Report of Committee on Recommendations of National Officers and Chairmen of National Committees.

Report of Committee on Resolutions, Miss Janet E. Richards, Chairman.

Unfinished Business.

8 o'clock p. m.

PATRIOTIC EVENING

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.

March, "The Liberty Bell," *Sousa*, The Marine Band.

Invocation, Bishop McDowell.

Song, "Adieu Forets," *Tschaikowsky from Jeanne d'Arc*, Margaret Taylor.

Address, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General.

"Spirit of '76," The Marine Band.

Greetings from our Friend and Neighbor, The Hon. John Barrett.

Address, The Marine Corps and its Activities, Major General George Barnett.

Cornet Solo, "The Volunteer," *Simons*, Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb.

Songs, (a) "Dear Lad O' Mine," *Gena Branscombe*; (b) "When the Boys Come Home," *Oley Speaks*, Margaret Taylor.

Address, Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church.

Song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mr. Noah H. Swayne, 2nd.

Medley, "Songs of the Old Folks," The Marine Band.

Benediction, Bishop McDowell.

Saturday, April 20, 1918

10 o'clock a. m.

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages.

Congress called to order, The President General.

Scripture and Prayer, The Chaplain General.

Reading of Minutes, Recording Secretary General.

Unfinished Business.

Saturday Afternoon.

Pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, by members of the Congress for the purpose of placing wreaths on the tombs of George and Martha Washington.

Mrs. Luther Derwent, Chairman.

The President General requests that members will defer their trip to Mt. Vernon until this time and make it in company with the rest of the Congress.

FIRST PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison (deceased)

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. John W. Foster

Mrs. Daniel Manning

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

Mrs. William Cumming Story

Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell

Honorary Chaplain General

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895

Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899

Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905

Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914

Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906

Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914

Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906

Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1917

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1917-1918

(See p. 518)

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, *Chairman*

Mrs. Frank D. Ellison

Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt, *Vice-Chairman*

Mrs. Julius J. Estey

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, *Vice-Chairman*

Mrs. Frederick J. Fessenden

Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon

Mrs. E. Richard Gasch

Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin

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Mrs. Frank R. Barclay

Miss Sheldon Jackson

Mrs. Henry A. Beck

Mrs. Edward S. Marsh

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron

Mrs. John A. Perdue

Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley

Mrs. E. Sydney Prichard

Mrs. A. W. Cochran

Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair

Mrs. George S. DeWolf

Miss Emma Strider

Mrs. John Paul Earnest

Mrs. John Van Landingham

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Miss Emma L. Crowell

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Miss Sophia Casey	Mrs. Joseph W. Pitcher
Mrs. Will S. Corby	Mrs. Frank H. Smith
Mrs. Jesse Cunningham	Mrs. Edward Tarring
Mrs. William F. Dennis	Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp
Miss Evelyn Emig	Mrs. Horace M. Towner
Mrs. Helen A. Engle	Mrs. James C. Wheeler
Mrs. D. W. Glassie	Miss Jane R. Young

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Mrs. William B. Austin	Mrs. Warner Moore
Mrs. Williard T. Block	Mrs. James T. Morris
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel	Mrs. Walter C. Nelson
Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun	Mrs. B. F. Purcell
Mrs. Israel C. Cope	Mrs. William C. Robinson
Miss Helen Dorset	Mrs. Lenore Sherwood
Mrs. William C. Free	Mrs. William A. Talcott
Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard	Mrs. John Van Brunt
Mrs. Willard Keller	Mrs. E. F. Walsh
Mrs. James Krom	Miss Susan B. Willard

HOUSE COMMITTEE

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Mrs. Charles H. Aull, <i>in Charge of Invitations and Boxes</i>	Mrs. Jessie B. Acker
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Mrs. Frank H. Elmore
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Mrs. Edward Ferguson
Mrs. J. W. Finney
Mrs. Azel Ford
Mrs. Lulu W. Francis
Mrs. Irving Frickey
Mrs. Fred E. Frisbie
Mrs. Sally Grant Gates
Mrs. Harry Gauss
Mrs. Reginald W. Geare
Miss Agnes Gerald
Mrs. Constance N. Goodman
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Mrs. Charles P. Granfield

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Mrs. G. W. W. Hanger
Miss Sarah C. Hannay
Mrs. Wm. Hannay
Mrs. William B. Hardy
Mrs. Henry L. Harrison
Mrs. Eugene G. Herndon
Miss Nette L. Herrick
Mrs. C. E. Hesse
Mrs. Paul R. Hickok
Miss Cornelia Hill
Mrs. Edwin A. Hill
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins
Mrs. Randolph Hopkins
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Mrs. Charles H. Jonas
Mrs. George Wallace Jones
Mrs. Thaddeus M. Jones
Mrs. Charles P. Keyser
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Mrs. J. Howell Leeds
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 Mrs. H. C. Oberholser
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 Mrs. Isaac Pearson
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 Mrs. W. W. Richardson
 Mrs. Alice Rock
 Mrs. Lillian Husted Roome
 Miss Flora Ryan
 Miss Mildred F. Saunders
 Mrs. A. H. Scofield
 Mrs. Eliza A. Shealey
 Mrs. Clement W. Sheriff
 Mrs. Philip H. Sheriff
 Miss Jessie M. Small

Mrs. George T. Smallwood
 Mrs. Joshua Nathaniel Steed
 Mrs. E. W. Stoddard
 Mrs. O. B. Stout
 Miss Emma Strider
 Mrs. Frederick A. Strong
 Mrs. Gurney S. Strong
 Mrs. Conrad H. Syme
 Mrs. Douglas Thompson
 Miss Timlow
 Mrs. F. H. Towner
 Miss Mary N. Towson
 Mrs. Bella M. Truby
 Mrs. Annie C. Tuohy
 Mrs. Amos Walker
 Miss Emma Eaton Walker
 Mrs. S. H. Walker
 Mrs. A. Waller
 Mrs. Julian C. Wallace
 Miss N. B. Washington
 Miss Ella Whilldin
 Mrs. Charles White
 Mrs. George W. White
 Miss Clara L. Willard
 Miss Roxanna Willard
 Mrs. Nathan B. Williams
 Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe
 Miss Gertrude Woodbury

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 Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, *Vice-Chairman*
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 Mrs. Charles H. Slack
 Mrs. Hoval A. Smith
 Mrs. Charles Fisher Taylor

INFORMATION PAGES

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 Mrs. Walter B. Dosh
 Miss Helen McK. Grandfield
 Miss Blanche Green

Mrs. Howard W. Hodgkins
 Miss Jessie Lane
 Miss Catherine Noel
 Miss Marie A. Parks
 Mrs. Charles R. Seal
 Mrs. L. E. White

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Mrs. John A. Logan	Mrs. Jouett Shouse
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Mrs. Williard T. Block	Mrs. William D. Washburn
Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan	Mrs. George W. White
Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell	Mrs. Robert H. Wiles
Mrs. William H. Thompson	Mrs. John Lynn Yeagle

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. Thomas Kite, <i>Chairman</i>	Mrs. Charles Horton Metcalfe, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>
<i>District Chairmen</i>	

Northern

Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor

Eastern

Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon

Southern

Mrs. Benjamin A. Enloe

Central

Mrs. L. Victor Seydel

Western

Mrs. Ben. F. Gray

Pacific Coast

Mrs. M. K. Miller

SOUVENIR COMMITTEE

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, <i>Chairman</i>	Miss Mary Brown
Mrs. J. Howell Leeds, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mrs. Daniel W. Bond

PRESS COMMITTEE

Miss M. Annie Poage, <i>Chairman</i>	Miss Anna L. Harlow
Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mrs. John P. Hume
Mrs. Griffith Alexander	Mrs. Edwin Arthur Knapp
Mrs. George F. Authier	Mrs. Charles S. Lewis
Miss Nannie G. Barclay	Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil
Mrs. George R. Burbank	Miss Lenore Monroe
Mrs. Winifred S. Clark	Miss Virginia T. Peacock
Mrs. Paul V. Collins	Mrs. Josephine E. Purse
Mrs. James W. Doocy	Miss Ruth Rich
Mrs. Frederick S. Dunham	Miss Cora Lee Snyder
Mrs. F. E. Frisbie	Mrs. Douglas B. Thompson
Miss Isabel W. Gordon	Miss Margaret Wade
	Mrs. H. Neill Wilson

PAGE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alexander Cooper, <i>Chairman</i>	Mrs. Charles W. LeFevre
Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller
Mrs. P. P. Claxton	Mrs. Frank R. Straight
Miss Harriet Marie Cornish	Mrs. William C. Yerkes

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S PAGES

Miss Louise C. Morgan, *Personal Page*

Miss Elizabeth C. Blanken	Miss Christine Robertson
Miss Grace M. Cheever	Miss Bernice Thayer
Miss Nell Hendrick	Miss Maud Rothrock Williams

FLOOR PAGES

Miss Myrtle I. Allen	Miss Leah Jewell Hopkins
Miss Helen Bachelor	Miss Nannie Iddings
Miss Clara C. Barclay	Miss Margaret M. Jackson
Miss Madeleine Barras	Miss Ruth Jackson
Miss Marian E. Beach	Miss Sallie Jarvis
Miss Catherine Bennett	Miss Katharine L. Kennedy
Miss Florence S. Berryman	Miss Josephine E. Kenower
Miss Urilla Moore Bland	Miss Mary P. Kirley
Mrs. Frederick J. Blatz	Miss Ella Long
Miss Mary Burbank	Miss Gladys W. Lowry
Miss Emma W. Burt	Miss Mathilde McLelland
Miss Harriet E. Bushnell	Miss Elizabeth L. McMillan
Miss Isoline O. Campbell	Miss Harriet W. Mahon
Miss Frances Noreen Cavanagh	Miss Margaret Ann Mason
Miss Grace Darling Chapline	Miss Helen Joanna Merrill
Miss Natalie Beach Crary	Miss Minnie Ball Moore
Miss Mary Moore Crutcher	Miss Jennie Glover Moseley
Mrs. Frank C. Cutler	Miss Mildred M. Moulton
Miss Dent	Miss Edith Louise Munroe
Miss Elise Duvall	Miss Rachael Nunnally
Miss Lucy Enoch	Miss Evelyn Pointon
Miss Mabel D. Ferguson	Miss Lucile Raymond
Miss Amy C. Ferrill	Miss Edith L. Sherrill
Miss Muriel V. Freeland	Miss Maud Marie Stewart
Miss Dora Grier	Miss Helen E. Stout
Miss Adelaide V. Harvey	Mrs. Zoe Anderson Strawn
Mrs. Anne Dreisbach Henderson	Miss Caroline V. Sudler
Miss Mary Reeves Hens	Miss Grace V. Swan
Miss Elizabeth Hinman	Miss Ruby Turner
Miss Hazel Hirsch	Miss Lucile Umbenhauer
Mrs. Tonnis J. Holzberg	Miss Carrie E. Van Keuren
Miss Helen Hopkins	Miss Abbie Lee Viener

Miss Florence T. Warwick
 Miss Frances C. Washington
 Miss Elizabeth B. Watson
 Miss Gertrude E. Weeth
 Miss Margaret Whitecar

Miss Berenice Wickersham
 Miss Louise Willard
 Miss Alice E. Wilson
 Miss Mollie Worthington
 Miss Elizabeth von B. Wright

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. George W. White, *Chairman*
 Hon. John Barrett
 Mr. Woodbury Blair
 Mr. Arthur T. Brice
 Mr. Walter C. Clephane
 Mr. John Paul Earnest

Mr. Charles C. Glover
 Rt. Rev. Alfred C. Harding
 Bishop John Hamilton
 General Nelson A. Miles
 Dr. Wallace Radcliffe
 Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton

Mrs. William Anderson, *Parliamentarian*
 Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt, *Official Reader*
 Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, *Accompanist*
 Miss Cora C. Millward, *Congressional Stenographer*
 Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel, *Official Stenographer*
 Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb, *Bugler*

BADGES

President General—Light yellow, silver lettering and fringe.
Vice-Presidents General—Gray, silver lettering.
National Officers—Red, white and blue, gold lettering.
Honorary President Presiding—Light blue, silver lettering.
Honorary Presidents General—White and yellow stripe, gold lettering.
Honorary Vice-Presidents General—Gray and pink stripe, silver lettering.
State Regents—White, dark blue lettering.
Chapter Regents and Delegates—White, dark blue lettering.
Ex-National Officers—Brown, white stripe, silver lettering.
State Vice-Regents—Old rose, white stripe, silver lettering.
Alternates—Light blue, white stripe, silver lettering.
Charter Members—Light yellow, gold lettering.
Members—Blue, black lettering.
Editor, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine—Maroon, silver lettering.
Chairman, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee—Maroon, gray stripe, silver lettering.
Credential Committee—Buff, blue lettering, arm band.
Program Committee—Gray, black lettering.
Transportation Committee—Cherry red, silver lettering.
House Committee—Blue and yellow, black lettering.
Reception Committee—Nile green, silver lettering.
Hospitality Committee—Gray, blue stripe, silver lettering, arm band.
Souvenir Committee—Light brown, silver lettering.
Press Committee—Green, silver lettering.
Page Committee—White, black lettering, arm band.

MISS

President General's Personal Page—White, gold lettering.

Platform Pages—Pale green, silver lettering.

Floor Pages—White, black lettering.

Pages—Pale yellow, silver lettering.

Information Committee—White, black lettering, arm band.

Information Pages—White, black lettering.

Ushers—White, red lettering.

Judge of Tellers—Buff, blue lettering.

Vice-Chairman and Tellers—Buff, blue lettering, arm band.

Press Reporters—Brown, silver lettering.

Press Correspondents—Green, silver lettering.

Congressional Stenographer, Assistant Congressional Stenographer, Official Stenographer, Parliamentarian, Official Reader, Pianist, Official Photographer—Orange, black lettering.

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The following statements of receipts and disbursements for the year ending March 31, 1918, is herewith submitted.

CURRENT FUND

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917..... \$45,558.30

Receipts

Annual dues.....	\$102,592.00
Initiation fees.....	7,947.00
Certificates	10.00
Copy lineage.....	6.06
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.....	69.76
Die of insignia.....	1.00
Directory	12.53
Duplicate papers and lists.....	267.72
Exchange	3.70
Gavels	20.00
Hand books.....	17.33
Index books in Library.....	7.89
Interest	383.88
Lineage	694.84

Magazine:

Subscriptions	\$8,342.15
Advertisements	2,766.00
Single copies.....	235.18
Contributions	490.59
Cuts	4.46
Remembrance books.....	3.15
Through former Chairman.....	70.48
	11,912.01
Proceedings	58.32
Remembrance books.....	5.10
Rent from furniture.....	3.68
Ribbon	42.43
Rosettes	2.20
Sale of desk and table.....	38.00
Sale of envelopes and waste paper.....	46.46

Slot machine.....	7.95
Stationery	22.94
Statute books.....	7.50
Telephone	133.91
Use of electric current.....	42.00
Use of slides.....	36.06
War relief service cards and tapes.....	117.02

Contributions:

For library books.....	\$17.00
For maid service.....	25.00
For war relief service supplies.....	339.35
	<hr/>
	\$381.35

Refunds:

Advance to former Superintendent.....	\$125.00
State Regent's postage.....	30.00
Children and Sons of the Republic Committee..	40.65
War Relief Service Committee, postage.....	34.80
Program Committee, Twenty-sixth Congress....	50.00
Reception Committee, Twenty-sixth Congress..	3.00
Transportation Committee, Twenty- sixth Con- gress	92.15

375.60

Auditorium events.....	663.00
------------------------	--------

\$125,929.24

Notes Payable, National Metropolitan Bank.....	10,000.00
Franco-American Fund—transfer.....	211.02
Permanent Fund to reimburse Current Fund, Cabinet, Iowa Room and Decanters, Museum.....	190.05
Outstanding checks prior to April 1, 1915.....	99.00

Total receipts.....\$181,987.61
Disbursements

Annual dues refunded.....	\$2,161.00
Initiation fees refunded.....	144.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,305.00

*President General:

Clerical service.....	\$63.00
Postage and telegrams.....	41.44
	<hr/>
	104.44

*This amount is not chargeable to the present President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Organizing Secretary General:

Clerical service.....	\$2,438.14	
Engrossing stencils, postage, telegrams, stamp, ribbon, guides, typewriter repairs, and sharp- ening erasers.....	150.66	2,588.80
		<hr/>

Recording Secretary General:

Clerical service.....	\$2,307.06	
Committee and official list, cards, slips, stamps, book, postage, telegrams, expressage, and typewriter repairs.....	383.87	2,690.93
		<hr/>

Certificate:

Clerical service	\$940.00	
Certificates, engrossing, tubes, paper, postage, telegram, expressage and freight.....	2,531.05	\$3,471.05
		<hr/>

Corresponding Secretary General:

Clerical service	\$1,312.37	
Blanks, cards, envelopes, paper, telegrams, post- age, binding magazines, bonding clerk, type- writer repairs	556.77	1,869.14
		<hr/>

Registrar General:

Clerical service	\$9,624.22	
Binding records, books, cards, circulars, folders, guides, ribbon, postage, telegrams, bonding clerks, typewriter repairs, and list to Caldwell.	746.55	10,370.77
		<hr/>

Treasurer General:

Clerical service	\$8,876.39	
Clerical service (Magazine).....	270.00	
Books, blanks, cards, files, vouchers, scales, stamps, postage, telegrams, rent, deposit box, bonding Treasurer General and clerks, type- writer repairs and sharpening erasers.....	725.00	9,871.39
		<hr/>

Historian General:

Clerical service	\$2,267.57	
Circulars, binding books, stamps, postage and telegrams	29.39	2,296.96
		<hr/>

Director General, in charge of Report to Smith-

sonian Institution: Clerical service.....	\$162.20	
Circulars, reports and envelopes.....	74.25	236.45
		<hr/>

Librarian General:		
Clerical service	\$1,098.29	
Clerical service, Genealogical Research Department	940.00	
Accessions, binding books, cards, postage, telegrams, expressage, and typewriter repairs....	331.87	
Curator General:		2,370.16
Clerical service	\$692.50	
Postage, manuscript and typewriter repairs....	42.34	
General Office:		734.84
Clerical service.....	\$1,114.97	
Clerical service (Magazine).....	258.17	
Messenger	280.15	
Postage and stamped envelopes.....	2,508.10	
Supplies	881.36	
Car tickets, telegrams, premium on bonds, repairs to typewriter and drayage.....	63.62	
Engrossing Remembrance Book.....	130.00	
February 22nd celebration expenses.....	175.00	
Flowers	68.00	
Military training—paper, envelopes and printing....	21.00	
President General's pin and insurance.....	65.00	
Professional service:		
President General—Mrs. Story...	\$894.36	
Treasurer General—Mrs. Ransdell	300.00	
		1,194.36
Committees:		\$6,759.73
Auditing	\$1.96	
Banquet Hall.....	2.00	
Building and Grounds.....	322.58	
Bureau of Lectures and Slides.....	76.84	
Conservation	32.68	
Finance	109.49	
Historic Spots.....	2.75	
Liquidation and Endowment.....	60.18	
National Old Trails Road.....	50.00	
Patriotic Education.....	144.13	
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School.....	.50	
Philippine Scholarship Fund.....	36.00	
Printing	11.50	
Publication94	
Reciprocity	3.35	
Revision of the Constitution.....	90.75	
State and Chapter By-Laws.....	16.50	
War Relief.....	1,683.53	
		2,645.68

Expense Continental Hall:

Employees pay roll.....	\$5,742.09
Electric current, gas and water rent.....	821.18
Ice and towel service.....	91.63
Coal (203½ tons).....	1,817.30
Paints, hardware and building supplies.....	510.41
Shades and lights.....	88.83
Repairs to elevator, skylight, steam pipes, radiators, tank, stone coping and driveway.....	\$701.85
Cleaning and pointing up stone work.....	3,550.00
Painting interior and exterior of building.....	1,993.00
Installing gas and connecting range, cutting door and altering signs.....	203.83
Installing clock, cleaning curtains, repairing furniture and drayage.....	147.64
Premium on Superintendent's bond, and accident and furniture insurance.....	1,700.29
	<hr/> \$17,368.05

Magazine:

Committee:

Clerical service.....	\$357.91
Postage, stamped envelopes and telegrams..	359.81
Professional service.....	152.50
Traveling expenses, Chairman.....	146.25
Book, cards, files, stationery, etc.....	252.61
Expressage and drayage.....	198.39
Old magazines.....	2.05
Repairs to typewriter.....	16.95

Editorial Department:

Salary	1,200.00
Patriotic articles.....	345.00
Parliamentary articles.....	90.00
Postage and telegrams.....	53.57
Cards, paper and stationery.....	36.20
Binding magazines.....	1.75

Genealogical Department:

Expense "Notes and Queries".....	375.00
Postage	18.00

Publication Department:

Printing, addressing and mailing April, May and June, 1917, issues.....	23,816.79	
Index, June, 1917.....	78.90	
Cuts, October, 1916, to June, 1917, issues...	160.20	
Work of R. R. Bowker Co., May to August, 1913	1,076.00	
Printing and mailing July, 1917, to March, 1918, issues.....	8,390.01	
Cuts, July, 1917, to March, 1918, issues	694.09	
Index, December, 1917.....	30.23	
Copyright	12.00	
10,000 booklets.....	141.58	
Notes payable.....	15,000.00	
Interest on notes payable.....	706.26	
Refund—contribution	8.50	
		53,720.55
Auditing accounts....	\$725.00	
Auditorium events.....	285.00	
D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution.....	69.05	
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,864.00	
Lineage	1,291.59	
Notes payable, current fund.....	10,000.00	
Interest, notes payable.....	148.61	
Interest transferred to special funds.....	53.23	
Printing and duplicating machine.....	390.84	
Proceedings	3,198.90	
Regent's list—refunded.....	5.00	
Remembrance books.....	480.73	
Ribbon	38.85	
State Regents' postage.....	702.77	
Stationery	702.86	
Statute books.....	2.00	
Support, Real Daughters.....	3,160.00	
Telephone	533.39	
Twenty-sixth Congress.....	3,452.23	
Twenty-seventh Congress.....	422.63	
		\$27,526.78
Total disbursements.....		\$146,930.72
		\$35,056.89
Transfer to permanent fund.....		10,000.00
Balance March 31, 1918.....		\$25,056.89

PERMANENT FUND

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917..... \$5,242.17

Receipts

Charter fees.....	\$195.00
Life membership fees.....	1,125.00
Continental Hall contributions:	
Alabama	\$172.25
Arkansas	26.50
California	66.50
Colorado	70.00
Connecticut	614.98
Delaware	24.00
District of Columbia	640.41
Florida	40.00
Georgia	136.32
Idaho	25.00
Illinois	5,425.55
Indiana	145.00
Iowa	\$314.30
Kansas	30.00
Kentucky	381.00
Louisiana	115.00
Maine	60.00
Maryland	146.00
Massachusetts	578.70
Michigan	1,313.27
Minnesota	25.00
Mississippi	10.00
Missouri	461.43
Nebraska	83.00
New Hampshire.....	115.25
New Jersey.....	343.02
New York.....	1,971.20
North Carolina.....	60.00
Ohio	444.55
Oklahoma	25.00
Oregon	55.00
Pennsylvania	1,088.50
Rhode Island.....	60.00
South Carolina.....	66.25
South Dakota.....	10.00
Tennessee	63.85
Texas	49.00
Utah	15.00
Vermont	312.30

Virginia	48.00	
West Virginia.....	62.50	
Wisconsin	75.00	
Philippine Islands.....	50.00	
Foreign	3.52	
		<hr/> \$15,822.15
*Liberty Loan Fund.....		11,993.20
Liquidation and Endowment Fund.....		103.05
Commissions:		
Insignia	\$20.50	
Luncheon—Nordhoff Guild.....	61.95	
Recognition pins.....	274.40	
Spoons	21.12	
		<hr/> 377.97
Interest:		
Chicago & Alton Railroad bonds.....	\$90.00	
Bank balances.....	73.94	
		<hr/> 163.94
Rent from land.....	\$667.33	
Sale of souvenirs.....	10.50	
Notes payable—National Metropolitan Bank.....	45,563.15	
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		\$76,021.29
		<hr/>
		\$81,263.46
Transfer from current fund, by order of National Board of Management.		10,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$91,263.46

Disbursements

Notes payable, building.....	\$15,000.00
Interest, notes payable, building.....	274.31
Notes payable, land.....	9,563.15
Interest, notes payable, land.....	2,947.02
Land, lots 12 to 16, inclusive.....	45,563.15
Preparing and recording release, and revenue stamps.....	14.20
Premium, insurance on building.....	532.00
Life membership fees refunded.....	50.00
Furnishings, room, Alabama.....	38.00
Cover for sofa, room, Delaware.....	7.50
Chair and cabinet, room, District of Columbia.....	71.32
Chair and cabinet, room, Illinois.....	188.75
Cabinet, room, Iowa.....	152.30
Covers for furniture, room, Maine.....	30.40

*For List, see page 17.

Furniture and chandelier, room, Missouri.....	248.48
Plates for candlesticks, room, New York.....	6.00
Curtains and glass for desk, room, Ohio.....	25.50
Plate for clock, room, West Virginia.....	2.50
Velour rope, board room.....	3.25
Books, library.....	13.00
Decanters and glass for desk, Museum.....	51.25
Hand rail and plates, stairway.....	245.50

Painting:

Alabama room.....	\$77.60
Delaware room.....	59.90
District of Columbia room.....	59.00
Illinois room.....	95.00
Indiana room.....	93.70
Maine room.....	61.60
Massachusetts room.....	58.70
Michigan room.....	45.60
Missouri room.....	43.00
New York room.....	93.70
Ohio room.....	104.80
Texas room.....	66.10
Virginia room.....	61.60
West Virginia room.....	55.90
	<hr/>
	976.20

Interest:

Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund.....	\$75.89
• Philippine Scholarship Fund.....	56.50
	<hr/>
	\$132.39

Total disbursements..... \$76,136.17

Balance March 31, 1918..... \$15,127.29

Petty cash..... \$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917..... \$1,197.23

Receipts

Through Chairman, Mrs. James D. Dunning.....	\$971.25
Iowa	30.00
Michigan	15.53
New Hampshire.....	10.00
Interest	38.93
	<hr/>
	1,065.71

Balance, March 31, 1918..... \$2,262.94

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917.....	\$54.60	
Interest	75.89	
		<hr/>
Balance, March 31, 1918.....		130.49

FRANÇO-AMERICAN

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917.....	\$211.02
Transfer—Current Fund.....	211.02

LIBERTY BONDS

Receipts	\$26,061.98
Disbursements	26,061.98

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts

Arkansas	\$316.00	
Connecticut	1,365.00	
Delaware	5.00	
District of Columbia.....	516.77	
Georgia	87.00	
Illinois	465.00	
Iowa	311.75	
Massachusetts	10.00	
Michigan	26.10	
Minnesota	25.00	
Montana	50.00	
Nebraska	50.00	
New Hampshire.....	176.00	
New Jersey.....	191.76	
New York.....	70.00	
Ohio	227.00	
Pennsylvania	586.00	
Tennessee	340.90	
Texas	20.00	
West Virginia.....	107.50	
Wisconsin	67.00	
	<hr/>	\$5,013.78

Disbursements

Helen Dunlap School, Winslow, Ark.....	\$333.50
Central High School, Washington, D. C.....	3.00
Florence Crittenden Home, Washington, D. C.....	12.50
Friendship House, Washington, D. C.....	132.00
Home for the Blind, Washington, D. C.....	1.00
Juvenile Court Protective Association, Washington, D. C.....	59.00
Young Women's Christian Association, Washing- ton, D. C.....	15.00
Berry School, Mount Berry, Ga.....	1,143.00
Free Kindergarten, Dalton, Ga.....	38.00
Mineral Bluff School, Mineral Bluff, Ga.....	35.00
Roe Indian Institute, Wichita, Kan.....	241.10
Berea College, Berea, Ky.....	40.00
Hindman School, Hindman, Ky.....	88.00
Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Academy and Industrial School, Phelps, Ky.....	350.00
Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Moun- tain, Ky.....	137.00
Witherspoon School, Breathitt, Ky.....	50.00
Piney Woods School, Braxton, Miss.....	\$42.25
Work in the Pine District, New Lisbon, N. J.....	51.76
Asheville Normal and Industrial School, Asheville, N. C.....	30.00
Dorothy Sharpe School, Edneyville, N. C.....	62.00
Lees-McRae Institute, Banner's Elk, N. C.....	95.00
Valles Crucis Industrial School, Valles Crucis, N. C.	44.27
Georgetown School, Georgetown, S. C.....	10.00
Tomassee Industrial School, S. C.....	135.00
Epiphany Mission, Sherwood, Tenn.....	10.00
Grandview Normal Institute, Grandview, Tenn.....	20.00
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.....	1,430.00
Tennessee D. A. R. School, Flag Pond, Tenn.....	285.90
Tusculum School, Greenville, Tenn.....	50.00
Rev. Josiah Ellis School, Yancey, Va.....	37.50
Abraham Lincoln Memorial, Milwaukee, Wis.....	2.00
Southern Industrial Educational Association.....	30.00
	<hr/> \$5,013.78

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917.....	\$715.07
Interest	14.30
	<hr/>
Balance	\$729.37

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts

French orphans.....	\$39,595.25	
Devastated villages.....	15,531.42	
U. S. camps and clubs.....	473.44	
Training camp for women.....	662.00	
Polish victims relief.....	10.00	
	<hr/>	\$56,272.11
Disbursements	48,389.44	
	<hr/>	
Balance, March 31, 1918.....		\$7,882.67
		<hr/>
Total special funds.....		\$14,323.36

RECAPITULATION

<i>Funds</i>	<i>Bal. 3-31, 17</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>	<i>Bal. 3-31, 18 •</i>
Current	\$45,558.30	\$136,429.31	\$156,930.72	\$25,056.89
Permanent	5,242.17	86,021.29	76,136.17	15,127.29
American International College.....	1,197.23	1,065.71		2,262.94
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean.....	54.60	75.89		130.49
Franco-American	211.02		211.02	
Liberty Bonds.....		26,061.98	26,061.98	
Patriotic education.....		5,013.78	5,013.78	
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School...	715.07	14.30		729.37
Philippine Scholarship Endowment....	2,234.63	1,185.26	300.00	3,119.89
Preservation of Historical Spots.....	234.00	355.00	391.00	198.00
Red Cross.....		4,286.85	4,286.85	
War Relief Service.....		56,272.11	48,389.44	7,882.67
Petty cash.....	500.00			500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$55,947.02	\$316,781.48	\$317,720.96	\$55,007.54

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank.....	\$15,127.29
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank.....	39,380.25
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands).....	500.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$55,007.54

INVESTMENTS

Permanent fund—Chicago & Alton bonds.....	\$2,314.84
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean fund—in permanent fund.....	1,517.79

Disbursements

Erecting milestone fences.....	\$187.00	
Markers, milestone fences.....	84.00	
Map and frame.....	115.00	
Wreath—Mt. Vernon.....	5.00	
		<hr/>
		\$391.00
Balance March 31, 1918.....		<hr/>
		\$198.00

RED CROSS

Receipts

Alabama	\$17.25	
Colorado	100.00	
Connecticut	30.00	
District of Columbia.....	814.55	
Florida	300.00	
Illinois	26.00	
Iowa	30.00	
Kansas	5.00	
Missouri	34.30	
New Jersey.....	375.00	
New York.....	30.00	
North Carolina.....	3.00	
Oklahoma	10.00	
Pennsylvania	225.50	
South Dakota.....	2,094.50	
Texas	100.00	
Virginia	84.25	
Wisconsin	7.50	
		<hr/>
		\$4,286.85

Disbursements

American Red Cross.....	\$2,602.30	
Denver Chapter, Red Cross.....	100.00	
District of Columbia Chapter, Red Cross.....	809.55	
North Florida Chapter, Red Cross.....	300.00	
Bound Brook Chapter, Red Cross.....	100.00	
Elizabethtown Chapter, Red Cross.....	25.00	
Newark Chapter, Red Cross.....	250.00	
Fort Worth Chapter, Red Cross.....	100.00	
		<hr/>
		\$4,286.85

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917..... \$2,234.63

Receipts

Alabama	\$1.00
California	2.00
Delaware	1.00
District of Columbia.....	11.00
Illinois	156.00
Indiana	5.00
Iowa	83.50
Kentucky	1.00
Massachusetts	44.15
Michigan	24.78
Nebraska	18.00
New Jersey.....	54.00
New York.....	80.00
Ohio	21.00
Oregon	4.00
Pennsylvania	171.27
Philippine Islands.....	310.00
Tennessee	4.00
Texas	27.40
Virginia	18.00
Wisconsin	14.00
Interest	134.16
	<hr/>
	\$1,185.26
	<hr/>
	\$3,419.89

Disbursements

U. S. Liberty Bonds—4%.....	\$300.00
	<hr/>
Balance March 31, 1918.....	\$3,119.89

Preservation of Historic Spots

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917..... \$234.00

Receipts

District of Columbia.....	\$221.00
Maryland	4.00
Ohio	5.00
Virginia	125.00
	<hr/>
	\$355.00
	<hr/>
	\$589.00

Philippine Scholarship fund:

In permanent fund.....	\$1,130.00	
In 4% Liberty Bonds.....	300.00	
		<hr/> 1,430.00

Total investments.....	\$5,262.63
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INDEBTEDNESS

To American Security and Trust Company—covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 (Old). (Due \$2,000 June 4, 1918; \$2,000 February 23, 1919; \$2,000 February 23, 1920, and \$18,158.93 February 23, 1921).....	\$24,158.93
To American Security and Trust Company—covering Lots 23 to 28 (Old). (Due December 31, 1919).....	10,000.00
To Riggs National Bank (Old Magazine Indebtedness). (Due on demand)	\$10,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank (New)—for purchase of Lots 12 to 16. No mortgage (Due on demand).....	38,000.00
To Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund (Old).....	1,517.79
To Philippine Scholarship Fund (Old).....	1,130.00
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness.....	\$84,806.72

INSURANCE CARRIED

On Furniture

In Springfield Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass.....	\$25,000.00
In Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, Cal.	75,000.00

Total on furniture.....	\$100,000.00
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On Building

Northern Assurance Company, Ltd., of London.....	\$50,000.00
Home Insurance Company of New York.....	50,000.00
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance.....	10,000.00
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	10,000.00
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., of London.....	50,000.00
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	30,000.00
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco.....	50,000.00
Northwestern National of Milwaukee.....	50,000.00

Total on building.....	300,000.00
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Liability Insurance

Maryland Casualty Company:

Limited for injuries to.....	\$5,000.00
Limited for death to.....	10,000.00

Elevator

Globe Indemnity Company of New York:

Limited for one person to.....	\$5,000.00
Limited for one accident to.....	10,000.00

INDEMNITY BONDS

Seven clerks for.....	\$4,500.00
Superintendent	1,000.00

Total indemnity insurance..... \$5,500.00

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.

We hereby certify that we have verified the statement of receipts and disbursements in the foregoing report of the Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, and that they are in accordance with the books of the Society.

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,
 By C. R. CRAMNER, *Resident Manager.*

Washington, D. C. April 9, 1918.

LIBERTY BONDS—FIRST AND SECOND ISSUES

Arkansas	\$600.00	Missouri	\$50.00
California	200.00	Nebraska	10.00
Connecticut	154.00	New Hampshire.....	50.00
Delaware	100.00	New Jersey.....	601.00
District of Columbia.....	6,096.54	New York.....	1,554.00
Florida	50.00	North Carolina.....	100.00
Georgia	2.00	Ohio	3,701.00
Illinois	2,609.00	Oklahoma	300.40
Indiana	252.00	Pennsylvania	1,464.00
Iowa	2,715.60	Rhode Island.....	3.00
Kansas	3,156.44	South Carolina.....	150.00
Kentucky	50.00	South Dakota.....	200.00
Louisiana	102.00	Texas	500.00
Maryland	50.00	Virginia	51.00
Massachusetts	802.00	Vermont	200.00
Michigan	2.00	West Virginia.....	100.00
Mississippi	86.00		
			<hr/> \$26,061.98

FRENCH ORPHAN FUND

Alabama	\$427.00	Delaware	41.50
Arizona	10.00	District of Columbia.....	1,261.80
Arkansas	864.54	Florida	258.00
California	1,264.70	Georgia	574.50
Colorado	254.50	Idaho	238.00
Connecticut	2,490.15	Illinois	1,609.00

Indiana	464.50	North Carolina.....	204.00
Iowa	3,203.42	North Dakota.....	36.50
Kansas	477.90	Ohio	7,515.10
Kentucky	361.00	Oklahoma	111.00
Louisiana	13.00	Oregon	51.00
Maine	169.85	Pennsylvania	2,063.00
Maryland	248.50	Rhode Island.....	249.00
Massachusetts	1,134.00	South Carolina.....	671.56
Michigan	2,380.00	South Dakota.....	500.44
Minnesota	47.00	Tennessee	497.65
Mississippi	1,039.96	Texas	1,332.61
Missouri	881.35	Vermont	309.62
Montana	\$109.50	Virginia	56.00
Nebraska	553.00	Washington	292.00
Nevada	38.50	West Virginia.....	906.50
New Hampshire.....	304.50	Wisconsin	687.50
New Jersey.....	668.00	Wyoming	147.00
New Mexico.....	41.00		
New York.....	2,536.10		\$39,595.25

LIBERTY LOAN FUND

Alabama	\$5.00	Nebraska	\$31.00
Arizona	3.00	Nevada	3.00
Arkansas	6.00	New Hampshire.....	243.00
California	72.00	New Jersey.....	265.00
Colorado	199.00	New Mexico.....	39.00
Connecticut	1,110.00	New York.....	448.00
Delaware	14.00	North Carolina.....	246.00
District of Columbia.....	333.00	North Dakota.....	5.00
Florida	184.00	Ohio	389.00
Georgia	1,347.50	Oklahoma	6.00
Idaho	2.00	Oregon	2.00
Illinois	621.00	Pennsylvania	607.00
Indiana	197.00	Rhode Island.....	161.20
Iowa	383.00	South Carolina.....	206.00
Kansas	314.50	South Dakota.....	20.00
Kentucky	34.00	Tennessee	23.50
Louisiana	11.00	Texas	351.00
Maine	26.00	Vermont	258.00
Maryland	21.00	Virginia	48.00
Massachusetts	3,197.50	Washington	9.00
Michigan	56.00	West Virginia.....	189.00
Minnesota	8.00	Wisconsin	90.00
Mississippi	42.00	Wyoming	5.00
Missouri	163.00	Canada	2.00
Montana	6.00		\$11,993.20

TILLOLOY FUND

Alabama	\$61.50	Nebraska	\$251.25
Arizona	1.00	Nevada	1.50
Arkansas	57.00	New Hampshire.....	266.00
California	90.25	New Jersey.....	328.00
Colorado	139.50	New Mexico.....	9.50
Connecticut	2,392.50	New York.....	803.32
Delaware	10.50	North Carolina.....	314.76
District of Columbia.....	407.25	North Dakota.....	3.00
Florida	189.50	Ohio	412.88
Georgia	52.00	Oklahoma	44.50
Idaho	1.50	Oregon	11.50
Illinois	1,091.50	Pennsylvania	768.96
Indiana	223.00	Rhode Island.....	102.50
Iowa	1,060.25	South Carolina.....	169.50
Kansas	271.00	South Dakota.....	13.50
Kentucky	97.50	Tennessee	47.50
Louisiana	14.10	Texas	272.50
Maine	192.50	Vermont	239.00
Maryland	18.00	Virginia	190.00
Massachusetts	2,402.00	Washington	97.00
Michigan	65.00	West Virginia.....	81.50
Minnesota	958.00	Wisconsin	201.00
Mississippi	37.00	Wyoming	3.00
Missouri	310.50	Canada	1.00
Montana	17.00		<hr/>
			\$14,793.02

TRAINING CAMP FOR WOMEN

Mississippi	90.00	Virginia	\$125.00
Pennsylvania	45.00	Wisconsin	92.00
Rhode Island.....	280.00		<hr/>
Tennessee	30.00		\$662.00

BUDGET OF EXPENSES

For the year ending March 31, 1918.

Officers

*President General:

Clerical service.....	\$63.00	
Postage and telegrams.....	41.14	
	<hr/>	\$104.44

Organizing Secretary General:

Clerical service (3 clerks).....	\$2,438.14	
Office expenses.....	150.66	
	<hr/>	2,588.80

*Not chargeable to the present President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Recording Secretary General:

Record Division:

Clerical service (2 clerks).....	\$2,307.06
Office expenses	383.87

Certificate Division:

(1 clerk).....	940.00
Office expenses.....	2,531.05

6,161.98

Corresponding Secretary General:

Clerical service (2 clerks).....	\$1,312.37
Office expenses.....	556.77

1,869.14

Registrar General:

Clerical service (11 clerks).....	\$9,624.22
Office expenses.....	746.55

10,370.77

Treasurer General:

Clerical service (10 clerks).....	\$8,876.39
Clerical service (magazine (1 clerk) 4½ months)	270.00
Office expenses.....	725.00

9,871.39

Historian General:

Clerical service (editor, lineage book and 1 clerk)	\$2,267.57
Office expenses.....	29.39

2,296.96

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution:

Clerical service.....	\$162.20
Office expenses.....	74.25

\$236.45

Librarian General:

Clerical service (1 clerk).....	\$1,098.29
Clerical service (genealogical research) (1 clerk)	940.00
Office expenses.....	331.87

2,370.16

Curator General:

Clerical service (1 clerk).....	\$692.50
Office expenses.....	42.34

734.84

Total expenses of the National Officers..... \$36,604.93

General Office:

Clerical service (1 clerk).....	\$1,114.97
Clerical service (magazine—1 clerk, six months).....	258.17
Messenger	280.15
Professional services (Mrs. Story, President General)....	894.36
Professional services (Mrs. Ransdell, Treasurer General).	300.00
Office expenses.....	3,912.08

Total expense of the General Office..... 6,759.73

Committees:

Auditing (expense of Auditors included).....	\$726.96
Banquet hall.....	2.00
Buildings and Grounds.....	322.58
Bureau of Lectures and Slides.....	76.84
Conservation	32.68
Finance	109.49
Historic Spots.....	2.75
Liquidation and Endowment.....	60.18
National Old Trails Road.....	50.00
Patriotic Education.....	144.13
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School.....	.50
Philippine Scholarship Fund.....	36.00
Printing	11.50
Publication94
Reciprocity	3.35
Revision of Constitution.....	90.75
State and Chapter By-Laws.....	16.50
War Relief.....	1,683.53

Total expense of Committees..... 3,370.68

Continental Hall:

Employees' pay roll (1 superintendent, 2 watchmen, 1 guide, 2 janitors, 2 cleaners, 1 maid).....	\$5,742.09
Electric light, gas and water.....	821.18
Ice and towel service.....	91.63
Coal (203½ tons).....	1,817.30
Paints, hardware and building supplies.....	510.41
Shades and lights.....	88.83
Repairs	701.85
Cleaning and pointing up stone work.....	3,550.00
Painting interior and exterior.....	1,993.00
Installing gas, connecting range, cutting door and altering signs	203.83
Installing clock, cleaning curtains, repairing furniture and drayage	147.64

Insurance, Superintendent, accident and fire insurance on furniture	1,700.29	
Insurance on building.....	532.00	
	<hr/>	
Total expense of Continental Hall.....		\$17,900.05
Magazine:		
April, May and June, 1917, issues, as per vote Twenty-fifth Congress, and outstanding bills.....	\$41,513.32	
July, 1917, to March, 1918, issues, as per vote of Twenty-sixth Congress	12,207.23	
	<hr/>	53,720.55
Interest on indebtedness, permanent fund.....	\$3,353.72	
Interest on indebtedness, current fund.....	148.61	
	<hr/>	3,502.43
Smithsonian report.....		69.05
Furniture and fixtures.....		1,864.00
Lineage books.....		1,291.59
Printing and duplicating machine (printer and supplies).....		390.84
Proceedings		3,198.90
Remembrance books.....		480.73
State Regents' postage.....		702.77
Stationery		702.86
Statute books.....		2.00
Support, Real Daughters (31).....		3,160.00
Telephone		533.39
Twenty-sixth Congress.....		3,452.33
Twenty-seventh Congress.....		422.63
	<hr/>	
Total expenses.....		\$138,129.36

APPENDIX

STATE REGENTS' REPORTS

ALABAMA

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Congress:

War relief work has absorbed the time and thoughts and energies of all our members and it has been a wonderful and inspiring experience to see how quickly our women have adjusted themselves to the new demands made upon them, and how eagerly and earnestly they have responded to the multitude of calls on time and strength and money—a response many times entailing large sacrifice.

In my State, however, and I presume the same is true of many others, notwithstanding the large amount of work done, it has been impossible to arrive at any definite, or even approximate figures. A call for reports of work done, has elicited the almost invariable response that “everybody is working—every member of the Chapter is enlisted in war relief work of some kind, but it is out of the question to secure details, no one has kept any list of results.” Disappointing as this may be to the State Regent and the War Relief Committee, it is a splendid tribute to the unselfishness of the women who are giving themselves, with no thought of self.

The relief of French orphans has made a strong appeal to our Chapters and twelve have been adopted, while a creditable sum of money has been contributed to the fund for the support of others. The smallest Chapter in the State, comprised of fifteen members, has led the entire State with the adoption of three orphans.

The Red Cross has enlisted the support of practically every Daughter. Some Chapters organized into units as soon as war was declared and many others have done so since. Some are giving their entire time to this work and all are giving as much as possible.

A wonderful amount of knitting has been done of which I suppose hardly half has been reported. This amount includes 1878 garments, of which 100 pairs of socks were knitted by one member of General Sumter Chapter. A large number of these garments have been sent to the battleship Alabama.

Contributions have been made to the Tilloloy Fund, and many Liberty Bonds bought by Chapters and individuals but it has been impossible to secure figures.

The large cantonments located at Anniston and Montgomery have furnished many opportunities for local Daughters and others in the State to do loving and patriotic service. Hundreds of homes have been opened socially to our soldier boys, hospitals have been visited and large quantities of jelly and other delicacies furnished. Twenty-four thousand sanitary drinking cups have been furnished to the base hospital at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, where our State troops are training and the Daughters have been active in assisting in all the money raising drives for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Bonds.

We have one Daughter, a member of Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega, Alabama, who is serving as a nurse somewhere in France. We have one Real

Daughter, Mrs. Thomas, of Opelika, who is 96 years old, and though blind, retains her other faculties and takes keen interest in all that goes on.

While war relief has largely occupied our energies and thoughts, all our committees have done work along our regular lines. Our educational work is progressing in a very gratifying way. One school is occupying its own new home, a second will soon be ready and funds have been secured for two others, the entire amount of \$500.00 for one, having been given by Mobile Chapter, so we hope by the opening of another school session to have four of the D. A. R. public schools in operation. The people of the districts have made great sacrifices to raise their share of the money for these schools, the men and boys giving their labor in construction and families doing without much needed clothing, and even mortgaging their cows to secure funds to help in this work.

Through the Peter Forney Chapter a box of 150 books was sent to one school and other Chapters are gathering books which will serve as the nucleus of a library. We hope to make these schools neighborhood social centers which will broaden and brighten the lives of all the people in the community.

In addition to our public school fund, contributions have been made to scholarship funds maintaining pupils at the State schools, patriotic records have been presented for victrolas in public schools, large numbers of books have been donated to the War Library, several flags have been presented, a memorial drinking fountain has been erected in Eufaula and Memorial Cemetery gates at Talladega. Other patriotic and philanthropic work done includes money, clothing, shoes and books dispensed by the Committee on Welfare of Women and Children, prizes offered to public schools, and graves of two Revolutionary soldiers located.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JOHN LEWIS) IDA WOODFIN COBBS,

State Regent.

ARIZONA

Madam President General and Members of the Continental Congress:

Greetings from the youngest State in the union. We have but two Chapters therefore our report is not long. Our first State Conference was held on February 22nd of this year at Phoenix and greetings were sent us from the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Lowry Smith, of Texas, and others, each letter breathing patriotism and a kindly spirit for the Daughters of the baby State. It was decided at this meeting to erect no monuments, place no markers or in any way expend the funds and energies of the members except in recognized war work, for a period covering the duration of the war.

During the past year the Tucson Chapter, of Tucson, has furnished five knitted sweaters, eight pairs of socks, two mufflers, fourteen pajamas, two dozen surgeons' masks, one dozen surgeons' helmets, made a large number of bandages and surgical dressings, devoted several meetings to Red Cross sewing, filled seven envelopes for the clipping bureau, promised fifty glasses of jelly to be sent to the Douglas Hospital, on the Arizona-Mexico border on demand, contributed \$10.00 to the fund for French war orphans, devoted one regular meeting to sewing for the Tucson Orphans' Home,

arranged with the superintendent of the public schools to have the pupils taught the "allegiance to the flag," pledge and have adopted a "Sammie" to whom cheerful letters and boxes of goodies as well as knitted articles are sent. Several Liberty Bonds are held by individual members.

The Maricopa Chapter of Phoenix, has done its patriotic work thus far, not as an organization but personally through the Red Cross, with the exception of the Tilloloy Rehabilitation Fund to which it has pledged fifty cents per capita. Of knitted goods contributed to individual soldiers, and made for the Red Cross, there were twenty-four sweaters, nineteen pair wristlets, thirty-six helmets, forty-four pairs socks, nineteen mufflers and various surgical dressings were made by members serving on that committee of the Red Cross. One member of the Chapter has made personally one dozen pajamas, six operating aprons, three comfort bags, seven sewing kits and knitted two sweaters, four helmets, two mufflers, two dozen pairs socks and one dozen wristlets. Another member collected and donated \$280.00 for the French National Association of War Orphans.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. F.) ADELLE B. FREEMAN,

State Regent.

ARKANSAS

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

In Arkansas, during the territorial days, from 1819 until 1836, forts and garrisons were necessary to protect the United States Government from Indians and invading foes on the West, for at that time Arkansas was on the Western boundary, therefore Fort Towson, Fort Gibson and Fort Smith were established in the northern part of our State, and an arsenal in the heart of Little Rock.

Revolutionary soldiers and over fifty-seven soldiers of the War of 112 and a large number who lost their lives during the War between the States mingle their dust with that of Arkansas.

Later, the city of Little Rock exchanged with the United States Government a small mountain near the city for the arsenal, which is now a beautiful city park. On this mountain was built Fort Logan H. Roots, named for the husband of one of our beloved Arkansas Daughters, Major Logan Holt Roots. This fort became the center of one of the first training camps for the Reserve Officers of the United States Army, where assembled the young manhood of our country, the flower of our land, to be trained in service for the protection of humanity and true democracy. Arkansas opened her heart and her homes to these young patriots, and spiritual needs and social pleasures were abundantly provided. The State Regent was one of the official chaperones at the weekly dances given at the Marion Hotel during the three months of the Training Camp. If these youthful patriots are as successful in war as in winning brides, victory will certainly perch upon their banners.

The hospitality and morality of Arkansas being noised abroad, State wide prohibition strictly enforced, one of the sixteen cantonments, Camp Pike, was located about five miles from Little Rock. Camp Pike is a part of us, the Daughters are deeply interested and our work has been constant and heavy.

The State Regent appointed Miss Mary P. Fletcher, 521 Cumberland Street, Little Rock, as State Chairman of war relief work. Her heart and her soul have been in the work, but we regret that no absolutely correct account of the great deal accomplished has been kept. Quite a number of sweaters have been given the soldiers at Camp Pike, for instance, a lieutenant reported to us that six of his men needed sweaters very badly; in forty-eight hours these garments were in the possession of the lieutenant. Three young soldiers enroute to a distant northern camp had neither overcoats nor sweaters, this was reported to our State Chairman of Sweaters and in a few hours both woolen underwear and sweaters were provided. A member with a nice new sweater wrapped in tissue paper, and tied with red, white and blue ribbon, walked down Main Street in Little Rock, determined to give her sweater to some one who needed it. She accosted a sweaterless young soldier and asked if he wanted one. He replied that he certainly did but that he was far from home, Minnesota, and had none. He accepted the sweater with tears in his eyes and could hardly express his appreciation on account of his emotion.

Our report shows that 5 convalescent robes, 400 comfort bags, 400 pillows, 1000 glasses of jelly and marmalade, 60 scrap books, 1 box of oranges, flowers, magazines and books have been sent to the base hospital.

Miss Fletcher asked several State Regents near us to send a list of relatives of Daughters stationed in our camps. Where responses were received, courtesies have been extended.

One of the most attractive spots in Camp Pike is the Y. W. C. A. hostess house, where everyone is made welcome. The Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, D. A. R., presented the hostess house with two flags, 5 x 8 feet, one the Union Jack, the other the Tricolor of France, and the Little Rock Chapter gave a victrola, valued at \$165. At our annual State conference a book shower was given for the Y. M. C. A. library at the Camp. Concerts under the auspices of the D. A. R. have been given at the Y. M. C. A. huts, which the boys in khaki have enjoyed very much.

Through the efforts of the Arkansas D. A. R. over 500 sweaters were presented to the Arkansas National Guard, stationed at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, Louisiana. To each sweater was attached the name and address of donor. The recipient responded with a note of appreciation, thereby forming a closer tie which often resulted in the adoption of a lonely boy, who later received other gifts and smileage books. To the sweater cause the State Regent contributed \$233.10 for the purchase of free yarn to the knitters who were unable to buy it. Miss Norah Beavers was chairman of this committee.

The Ezra Downer Chapter presented Company M., Arkansas National Guard, with a beautiful United States flag.

Mrs. H. C. Anderson has taken a six weeks' course at the Dallas, Texas, Training School for civilian relief work. The State Society has bought one \$50.00 Liberty Bond, individuals have subscribed liberally. The \$100,000 Liberty Bond of the National Society has been subscribed to, also the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy.

Red Cross, Navy League and all patriotic work have received much attention from the Arkansas D. A. R.

The fatherless children of France have been on our hearts constantly, and a general wave of enthusiasm has swept Arkansas. Mrs. E. G. Thompson, not a

Daughter, I am sorry to say, was chairman for the general movement, and accomplished wonderful results. This committee has been working only four and a half months and have adopted 1,120 orphans besides what the D. A. R. did. A number of our members contributed to this movement, but our State Treasurer reports that money for the support of 32 orphans passed through her hands. Of these, four are supported by the State society, the remaining 28 by Chapters, making a total of \$691.47.

One new Chapter with fifteen charter members has been organized—Robert Rosamond, El Dorado—Mrs. Robert Napoleon Garrett, Organizing Regent. Altogether Arkansas has about 642 members. Our State Treasurer's book shows that \$1,510.24 has been entered—this does not include the sweater fund, which amounted to over one thousand dollars.

The State Society appropriated \$25 for cataloging books in the History Commission Hall. The State Historian, Mrs. Frank Hatton Dodge, and State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis, presented to the Tenth State Conference of the Arkansas D. A. R. a service flag of 107 stars and a framed roll or honor of the husbands, brothers, sons and grandsons of the Arkansas D. A. R. in active service of the United States Army. Samuel Preston Davis, Jr., the only son of the State Regent, is represented on this flag and roll. This service flag and roll of honor will be placed in the history department of the State capitol.

We mourn the demise of several of our members, among whom were two State officers: Mrs. Helen M. Norton, an Honorary State Regent of Arkansas, who entered into rest on August 7, 1917, and Mrs. George H. Parsons, State Corresponding Secretary, who crossed over the river, November 2, 1917.

The Arkansas D. A. R. has a member serving as a Red Cross nurse in France—Miss Alma, of the Col. Martin Pickett Chapter, of Batesville.

The Arkansas D. A. R. and the U. S. D. of 1812 will keep "Open House" during the Biennial in Hot Springs, Arkansas, at the Fordyce Bath House, daily from 2 to 5 p. m. Mrs. J. F. Manier, representing the D. A. R., and Mrs. Frank H. Dodge, the U. S. D. of 1812, and their assistants are planning for your comfort and pleasure and you are cordially invited to drop in for a cup o'tea real often. Little Rock, the City of Roses, the Capitol of our great State, will be hostess to the Biennial on May 9th. Come and visit us, be our guests for the day, make our city your city, let us be your escorts and guides to see our pride, Camp Pike.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE E. DOWDLE DAVIS,
State Regent.

CALIFORNIA

The State Regent of California is proud of the record of the California Chapters in 1917. We claim to be nearly 100 per cent in war work. We have forty-three chapters, a gain of six, and a membership of 1,874, with 345 members at large, many of whom join in the war work although for various reasons unable to join Chapters.

Nearly every member of the D. A. R. in California is a member of the Red Cross, in some of the smaller towns having organized the Red Cross and being its

main support. California being a State of magnificent distances, we have two centers, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles, where the State Regent and State Vice Regent in turn preside at monthly luncheons or patriotic meetings which serve as clearing houses for the month's work, and at which the various problems of the organization are discussed. At the State Conference in Hollywood a service flag was presented to the State organization with two hundred stars on it, commemorating those who have gone out from the homes of members into their country's service. We now have 406 stars. The Daughters of California are working in co-operation with the National Government and the State Council of Defense in their work of Americanization, and have assisted in all the nation-wide drives to raise money for different war objects.

An incomplete report of our war work shows six of our members in service; \$1,622 given for yarn, one Chapter giving \$10.00 a month; 503 hospital garments and 370 miscellaneous garments; 38,595 surgical dressings made; 1,099 garments knitted; given for foreign relief \$947, home relief \$1,269.50.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JOHN C.) MARY F. LYNCH,

State Regent.

COLORADO

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The work of the Daughters in Colorado, as well as the growth in membership, has progressed steadily since the last annual report. There are now 1,455 members; 148 new names added during the year, several members at large joining to show their patriotism or because their sons had enlisted for active service, and there is one new Chapter, making twenty-three active Chapters in the State.

Acting upon suggestions from our National Society, the regular work of the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been carried on in its different phases by the various Chapters, modified, of course, by war conditions and work along war-relief service lines, but patriotic education, with scholarships and subscriptions to the Martha Berry School and that at Hindman, Kentucky, as well as gifts of flags, flag codes, pictures and framed copies of the Constitution, have been placed in schools and many public buildings, and prizes offered in grade and high schools for essays on various patriotic subjects.

Work along the lines of conservation of the home and Americanization of the foreigner has been the special work of certain Chapters, while all State committees corresponding to the national ones have done active work, particularly that of Preservation of Historic Spots, which has stimulated Chapters to obtain definite facts and locations of historic sites in their vicinity, so that temporary markers are to be placed on many of them, that the Daughters may establish their claim to erect suitable markers or tablets after the war is over, and not divert any funds for the present from the much-needed war-relief work.

The arrangements for marking three historical sites had been made before the war clouds descended upon us, and these were carried to completion; the first, on July 4, 1917, when a large granite shaft, suitably inscribed, was unveiled upon

the State line between Colorado and Wyoming by the Jacques Laramie Chapter, Wyoming, and the Centennial State and Cache la Poudre Chapters of Colorado. On Colorado Day (August 1st), a rugged boulder inset with a bronze tablet was unveiled in Whitman Park, Grand Junction, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of Marcus Whitman, the patriot missionary of the Northwest, and a large stone marker with a bronze tablet commemorating the site of the first school house erected in Colorado (1860) was dedicated at Boulder by the Arapahoe Chapter on September 7th.

Namaqua Chapter, at Loveland, has temporarily marked the site of the first settlement, to be replaced by a fine marker "when the war is over."

Immediately following the last Congress the Chapters were asked to knit for the men of the Navy and to furnish the first equipment of knitted sets for the 1,035 men on the cruisers *Denver* and *Pueblo*. Later the destroyer *Whipple* (65 men) was asked for and assigned to Colorado to keep equipped during the war. Shipments have been sent, and more are awaiting the next request.

All bulletins of war-relief service work have been promptly forwarded to Chapter Regents, whose members have responded readily to all forms of work, though it is still difficult to get them to keep itemized records of their individual work, but after many verbal and written requests to that effect from the State Regent, and the very urgent appeal from our President General at our recent State Conference, it is felt that future reports will be much improved.

Colorado wishes to mention just a few items compiled from *partial* reports and included in the detailed report sent to the Publicity Director, War Relief Service:

- 4,569 knitted garments.
- 493 comfort kits and \$130 for purchase of others.
- 480 Christmas boxes.
- 7,509 hospital garments.
- 115,608 surgical supplies.
- \$5,025.00 for ambulance.
- 4,250.00 Canteen Fund in France.
- 2,978.40 for Red Cross.
- 93.60 Hospitality House, Camp Dodge.
- 245.00 restoration of Tilloloy (by 11 Chapters).
- 2,800.00 by Chapters for 1st and 2d Liberty Loans.
- 192,350.00 by individual D. A. R., 1st and 2d Liberty Loans.
- 522.00 by Chapters for D. A. R. \$100,000 Liberty Bonds.
- 100.00 by State Conference for D. A. R. \$100,000 Liberty Bonds.

The State Conference also voted \$200 towards purchase of a 5-passenger Dodge car (cost \$977) for use of officers of Base Hospital No. 29, Denver Chapter, Mountain Division, American Red Cross, the Chapters contributing the remaining amount.

Our recent State Conference, March 13th and 14th, was the first at which we have had the honor and pleasure of the presence of a President General, and all Daughters enjoyed meeting our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and appreciated the privilege of her presence and the great fund of valuable information she was

able to give us, which will act as a stimulus for our work during the coming year, when all Daughters are planning to accomplish even more than during the one just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GERALD C.) MARY O. SCHUYLER,

State Regent.

CONNECTICUT

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

When our country plunged into the world war for freedom, drawing the sword at last for those sacred principles handed down to us by the patriots and founders, the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution rushed with the first into mobilization for war-relief service. They have responded as Chapters and as individuals to every call of the Government and to every need which came within their power and province to fill. In a survey of their work during the past year one thing stands out preeminently: besides the great volume of war work accomplished, they have maintained all lines of regular work without decrease in expenditure of money or of effort. In these days of gravest danger, when the very foundation of the world's social structure is rocking in the balance the maintenance of all educational and social-service agencies assumes the importance of a war measure, and so it has been regarded by the Connecticut Daughters. They have added their war work to their usual activities, and have expended on regular work and war work combined a total sum conservatively estimated at \$93,500 exclusive of Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps.

This report, instead of following the usual method of reporting by Chapters, has been based on the results of a questionnaire and will be taken up topic by topic.

Our Chapters still number 50 and our membership is 5,179, an increase of 25 during the past year. Many of our most prominent members have left us to enlist in the larger service of the world beyond. These are:

Mrs. N. D. Sperry, an ex-Vice-President General and member of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter; Miss Mary B. Kippen, Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, ex-State Chairman of the Committee on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag; Mrs. Livinia Potter Crofut, a Real Daughter and member of Mary Wooster Chapter; Mrs. Cuthbert Hall Slocumb, ex-Regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, who was instrumental in securing the legalization of the Connecticut State flag by the Connecticut legislature; Mrs. Edward W. Shannon, ex-Regent of Melicent Porter Chapter; Mrs. A. N. Wildman, Mary Wooster Chapter and first State Treasurer of the Connecticut Daughters; and the following Chapter officers in active service: Mrs. A. P. MacDonald, treasurer, Mary Wooster Chapter; Miss Ellen Geer, registrar, Faith Trumbull Chapter; Miss Mary Kingsbury Talcott, the registrar for an unbroken quarter of a century of Ruth Wylls Chapter; and three Chapter Regents: Mrs. Louise A. Carpenter, Sarah Rogers Chapter; Mrs. Mary Floyd Tallmadge Seymour, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, and Mrs. George W. Tingley, Fanny Ledyard Chapter.

At the last Congress the Connecticut D. A. R. made final payment on the

\$5,000 bond assumed as their share of the Continental Hall debt. On March 1, 1917, \$4,302.52 had been paid. Later donations increased this amount to \$4,440.52, leaving a balance due at the time of the Congress of \$559.48, which was raised among themselves in half an hour by the Connecticut delegation and the bond cancelled during that session of the last Congress, which was devoted to Continental Hall contributions. Other contributions to Continental Hall have been \$40 in cash and two books to the library.

Memorial work in Connecticut has included the usual care of old cemeteries, the erection of memorials, marking of historic sites and old trails, and the preservation of historic buildings.

Ten Chapters care for the ancient Revolutionary cemeteries in their respective towns, viz., Katherine Gaylord, Lucretia Shaw, Emma Hart Willard, Mary Floyd Tallmadge, Nathan Hale Memorial, Ruth Hart, Sarah Whitman Trumbull, Sarah Williams Danielson, and Eunice Dennie Burr. Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter cares for the grave of Captain Betts, and Martha Pitkin Wolcott for the grave and lot in East Windsor of her patron saint, while Hannah Woodruff placed flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Southington. A total expenditure of \$115.65 has been made for cemetery work.

The Noah Webster Memorial Library, erected by the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter and presented last year to the town of West Hartford, is in regular running order, a credit to the Chapter and a benefit to the town. Upwards of \$30,000 was raised and spent on this building by Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, and to this fund \$725 was added during the past year for necessary expenses incidental to finishing this work.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter of Putnam has completed its work of erecting a boulder and bronze tablets with names of forty Revolutionary soldiers buried in West Thompson cemetery. Faith Trumbull Chapter erected a marker on "Mohegan Trail," Norwich, indicating the road to Indian Fort, and Sarah Riggs Humphreys, of Derby, has marked the "Old New Haven to Old Woodbury Post Road" with bronze markers. Lucretia Shaw cares for the historic "Old Town Mill" in New London, built in the earliest days of the settlers by James Rogers and Governor Winthrop, the funds being provided by the Park Department of the city; and further contributes toward the work of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Melicent Porter has placed a marker and iron fence around the Charter Oak tree in Library Park, Waterbury, and Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, of Jewett City, dedicated with appropriate exercises the stone which they had placed to mark the site of the "North East Corner Bound of Ancient Norwich."

By far the largest memorial undertaking of the year has been the work of Ruth Wyllys Chapter in the movement for the preservation and restoration of the old colonial Bullfinch State House in Hartford, referred to as being projected in last year's report. The Chapter's especial work is the entire structural restoration of the room in this building formerly used by the Secretary of State. The cost is estimated at \$2,500 and the furnishings of accessories at \$1,785.88, making a total expense for the Chapter of \$4,285.88.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, of Watertown, has repaired their memorial fountain and tablet, and other Chapters have contributed money toward Memorial

Day ceremonies. The total cost of the year's memorial work in Connecticut amounts to \$5,480.62.

Eighty-eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked during the past year, one in North Haven by Eve Lear Chapter, of New Haven; eighty-seven by Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, with the bronze markers given by the Sons of the American Revolution, and Ruth Wyllys is nearing the completion of its record of graves in the old town of Hartford. The number of graves located is 164, of which one was located by Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown; one by Emma Hart Willard Chapter, of Berlin, and 162 by Sarah Ludlow Chapter, of Seymour.

Many memorial, patriotic and commemorative celebrations have been held by our Chapters. Nine Chapters—and there must be others—reported taking part in the Memorial Day celebration in their respective towns in conjunction with the G. A. R., some decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution with flags and flowers, others furnishing all the flags used; and three Chapters—Sarah Ludlow, Sibbil Dwight Kent and Lady Fenwick—furnished their annual dinner as usual to the Grand Army Veterans. Faith Trumbull Chapter held a special Memorial Day service at the graves of the French soldiers of the Revolution in Norwich, at which there were patriotic addresses and the French anthems were sung by French and Belgian residents. Katherine Gaylord also held Memorial Day exercises at the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in North and South cemeteries.

Flag Day was celebrated by Eve Lear Chapter with a luncheon at the New Haven Country Club; Lucretia Shaw held Flag Day exercises at the famous Shaw Mansion in New London, following a cake sale and whist to raise money for wool for knitted garments for the Coast Guard at Fort Trumbull; Anna Warner Bailey celebrated Flag Day at the Monument House on Groton Heights and also the anniversary on September 6th of the massacre at Fort Griswold.

July Fourth was celebrated in a marked way by three Chapters. Mary Clap Wooster held a wonderful celebration in Centre Church, New Haven, consisting of a patriotic service in which it was assisted by noted representatives of the Allied nations who made stirring addresses, the keynote of which was world democracy, and the national hymns of the Allies were sung in costume. Lady Fenwick Chapter, of Cheshire, held its annual outdoor celebration of the day, consisting of athletics for the young men and patriotic exercises in the town hall in the evening with tableaux and music. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter likewise held its annual Independence Day celebration with public exercises on the town green of Fairfield. At its May meeting Ruth Hart Chapter, of Meriden, had papers read on the Revolutionary soldiers of that place.

Forefathers' Day, December 14th, was marked by Emma Hart Willard Chapter by a commemorative service held in the church in the evening. It consisted of a pageant of pilgrims and Indians, a reading of "Hiawatha's Vision," music and a patriotic address by Mr. Herbert Knox Smith.

The famous homestead of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth continues to enlist the loyal interest and support of its collective owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut. During the past year twenty-one Chapters contributed \$991.75 toward the three funds established for its upkeep, viz., the

endowment fund, the repair fund, and the current expense fund. Contributors to the endowment fund have the privilege of making memorial gifts for record in an artistically prepared memorial book. This year Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter donated \$100 to place therein the name of Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, their former Regent and ex-Vice-President General from Connecticut, and Mary Clap Wooster \$100 in memory of their former Regent and Chaplain at the time of her death, Mrs. Henry Champion, besides \$75 additional, and two memorial gifts of \$100 each from individual members. Mary Wooster contributed \$15 in honor of their venerable curator of their museum, Miss Helen Meeker, and Katherine Gaylord gave a picture of Miss Mary J. Robbins, a Real Daughter, who, when living, was a member of this Chapter. Susan Carrington Clarke also memorialized the name of Mrs. Louis K. Curtis, their beloved member and our State Treasurer for many years.

First in importance under the head of patriotic education come the Southern mountaineers. To our Southern mountain colleges, of Maryville, Berea, and the Martha Berry School, 28 Chapters have contributed 27 full scholarships of \$50 each, mostly for Maryville, and six other partial scholarships, making a total for this work of \$1,505. This is an increase in donations of scholarships over last year of \$102.50, besides which sixteen Chapters have contributed \$370 to the Margaret E. Henry Memorial Fund of not less than \$1,000, which we are raising as a State toward the memorial fund for perpetual scholarships which was started last year by Maryville College in memory of Miss Henry. This \$1,000 when completed will establish one perpetual scholarship in the name of the Connecticut Daughters, and on March 1st only \$285 remained to be raised.

Other educational work has been a gift of \$25 from Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter for a Windsor girl at Simmons College, \$15 from Elizabeth Clark Hull for the Y. M. C. A., \$50 from Abigail Phelps to send a young man from Simsbury to Wesleyan University, and the usual \$2 from Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter to subscribe for the *Youth's Companion* for the Oneida Indians.

Other educational institutions that enlist the interest of the Connecticut Chapters are Rowe Indian School at Oklahoma, to which Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter gave \$150 for a scholarship; the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, which received one full scholarship of \$100 from the local Chapter, Sibbil Dwight Kent, and three other smaller donations; the Pine Mountain Settlement; Tuskegee; the Southern Educational Association; Wilbraham Academy, to which Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, gave \$100, and the Home for Crippled Children, which received \$10 from the same Chapter. A member of this Chapter supports seven students at a cost of \$1,000. Nine Chapters have given in all \$1,510 to the above educational objects.

Our Chapters continue to give their usual prizes in cash to the public schools, amounting in all this year to \$151. Mary Clap Wooster very commendably gave theirs in the form of thrift stamps. Other Chapters have given flags to the different rooms in their schools; others have interested themselves in night schools; one Chapter, Elizabeth Porter Putnam, of Putnam, gave a historical lecture to the High School, and Judea Chapter, of Washington, presented to its public school a subscription to our magazine, a very laudable example which should be followed

by many more. Almost all prizes were presented for essays in history or citizenship, and one for a speaking contest. One Chapter, Anna Warner Bailey, presented a flag to the community garden, and another gave garden seeds to the public school children.

Thirteen Chapters have reported donations of money, valuable books, singly and in sets, and subscriptions to the magazine to the public libraries in their towns, this work costing a total of \$319.00. Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, of Danielson, gave to its town library a complete bound set of our D. A. R. Lineage Books, a gift not included in this total.

Nine Chapters have interested themselves in Americanization work of various kinds, taking the form chiefly of prizes for foreigners in the night schools, lectures for foreigners and patriotic meetings for their benefit and instruction. Notable among the latter was a large patriotic mass meeting held under the auspices of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, which was attended by four hundred foreigners recently naturalized and their wives. Badges and souvenirs were given out, patriotic songs were sung, and the address of the occasion was delivered by Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale. The meeting was held in the Stirling Theater, which was decorated with the flags of all nations.

Ruth Hart Chapter secured the placing of the American flag in the court room where the oath of allegiance is taken, and Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of East Haddam, secured the signing of U. S. Food Administration pledge cards by seventy Poles. Ruth Wylls Chapter heard an address by Dr. Jane E. Robbins, executive secretary of the Mayor's Americanization Committee in Hartford, at their February meeting and cooperated with other organizations in holding a public Americanization meeting. This Chapter has also appointed a standing committee to keep in touch with the Board of Education, evening schools, etc., of Hartford, and to investigate and formulate plans. Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, has given copies of the "Guida" for the education of immigrants in the night schools of the town, and Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, of West Hartford, has sent literature to the lumber camps. Katherine Gaylord, of Bristol, gave an illustrated lecture.

Many Chapters have exercised watchfulness over the American flag, have protested against and corrected many cases of abuse or wrong use of the flag, and have caused worn-out flags to be taken down. Mary Silliman, of Bridgeport, secured the destruction of 210 flags which had been used for advertising purposes, and the ordering down of 32 worn-out flags, and corrected 23 cases of flags improperly displayed in windows. This Chapter has a short flag talk and salute to the flag at every meeting, and many other Chapters observe the flag salute. Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, has charge of the town flag and the fund used for its care, to which it secures donations from time to time. Putnam Hill Chapter has issued a flag card compiled by its regent, Mrs. Taylor, with rules for the use of the flag, and our State committee on the prevention of desecration of the flag distributes the flag rules, published some few years ago, besides doing other valuable work. It is now turning its attention to securing a better flag law in Connecticut. Judea Chapter prevented the use of a flag as a head dress at a

bazaar and Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter is a member of the American Flag Association to which it pays an annual donation of \$2.00.

In civics our Chapters have carried on their usual work for community betterment interesting themselves in playgrounds, baby weeks, Chautauqua series, the care of public parks, Y. M. C. A. work, and co-operation with town improvement societies. Mary Wooster Chapter gave 200 packages of garden seeds to children, and Eunice Dennie Burr gave \$32 toward a town flag pole. Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has held and financed the first course of free public lectures on citizenship ever given in Hartford and a member originated the Girls' Patriotic League, of Connecticut, of which another member is now president. Total expenditures on this line of work have been \$177.80.

Eleven Chapters report various philanthropic and charitable activities totaling \$269.98 and including old linen to hospitals, supply closets of visiting nurse associations, milk stations, the home making department of the New Haven farm bureau, the State farm for delinquent women, now in process of establishment, flowers for sick members, the sunshine society, the boy scouts, day nurseries and many other objects too numerous to mention.

In addition, as previously stated, to the above regular work has been the great volume of war work, recorded and unrecorded, of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, both as Chapters and as individuals. The bulletins of the National Society have been regularly forwarded to all the Chapters by the State Regent with appeals of her own and have met with cordial response, expenses for postage and printing being met by the Connecticut D. A. R. State Treasury. Following the orders as contained in the resolutions of the 26th Congress the State Regent appointed a State War Relief Service Committee consisting of the regent of every Chapter in the State or a substitute of her own appointment if she preferred. This committee is to act for the duration of the war. The registration blanks of the National Society were sent out as soon as received to our then 5216 members of which 1965 were returned filled out, or 37.57 per cent of our membership.

The first war work undertaken collectively by the Connecticut Chapters was the knitting of extra garments for the battleship *Connecticut*, which vessel was being completely equipped by the ladies of Fairfield County, not by the D. A. R. Fifty sets of six pieces each were promised, or 300 garments, and 416 were turned in by the Chapters and 1,098 by individual Daughters, making a total for this ship of 1,514 garments. In addition to this the Chapters gave to this ship 288 comfort kits and 253 envelopes of clippings. Every Chapter in the State, without exception, was working for the *Connecticut*.

To other vessels of the navy, eleven Chapters have given 1,067 knitted garments, 142 comfort kits and 15 pounds of clippings besides a large box of uncounted reading matter. Among these Chapters, Lucretia Shaw, of New London, undertook to fit out the New London Coast Guard with 200 sweaters, as it was found that the Red Cross could not handle the demand. Faith Trumbull fitted out a submarine with 60 sets, and a member of Ruth Wyllys Chapter procured and chiefly finished all of 600 garments for a patrol boat and a submarine chaser. Norwalk Chapter made 40 knitted garments for the men of the *Coney* and *Crystabel*.

The list so far known of the vessels worked for by the Connecticut Daughters is as follows: U.S.S. *Connecticut*, a submarine (no name given), the Coast Guard off New London, *Coney*, *Crystabel*, patrol boat *Gresham*, submarine chaser No. 51, the *Brooklyn*, the *New York*, and the transport *Henderson*.

Connecticut's record of work for the Army may be summarized as follows:

Garments knitted, 8,653; comfort kits, 412; scrap books, 145. These figures are the returns from only twenty-eight Chapters out of our fifty, and like all other figures of this nature, are simply an estimate, and a very inadequate one, of the real amount of work accomplished. Roger Sherman Chapter, for instance, reports "dozens," "too many to estimate," and \$404 spent for wool. This is a sample of a large number of Chapter reports.

For cantonments, nine Chapters report a variety of work. Abigail Phelps is represented by one member at work in a canteen; Nathan Hale Memorial contributed 50 magazines and two pillows; Norwalk Chapter many "articles" not specified; Roger Sherman a "great amount impossible to estimate;" Orford Parish gave \$10 to a recreation fund; Sarah Whitman Hooker gave knitted garments, books, and contributions to the recreation fund and the travelers' aid for relatives; and Mary Silliman sent 87 phonograph records to Fort Terry and Camp Devens.

For hospitality houses, seven Chapters report as follows: Lucretia Shaw loaned a piano to the canteen established in New London for the comfort and amusement of the ever-increasing number of soldiers and sailors centering in that place; Abigail Phelps has two members working along these lines, place not given; Sarah Whitman Hooker has donated \$109 through the Y. W. C. A.; Esther Stanley's treasurer has been serving two months in the hostess house at Camp Devens; Nathan Hale Memorial contributed \$10 to hospitality work and Melicent Porter many individual gifts. Mary Wooster Chapter sent 500 copies of a rousing patriotic song entitled "Connecticut," written by its Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. C. Smith, to the Y. M. C. A. hut at Fort Wright. Other comforts sent to camps for the army have taken the form of cake, candy, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, testaments, postcard albums, and Ruth Hart Chapter, 185 victrola records. The total cost, roughly estimated, as many did not report, for the needs of the men in camps, forts and cantonments has amounted to \$2,128.07.

Besides the above, many Chapters sent special gifts for Christmas, such as Christmas boxes, Christmas packages, some sent direct and some through the Red Cross; cake, candy, comfort kits and bags, and Christmas letters; the cash donations toward this kind of work amounted to \$154.75.

Jelly sent to cantonments has totalled 254 glasses, 100 pounds, 1 gallon and 1 pint, besides 3 gallons of jam and 2 quarts of marmalade. Jelly in storage and about to be shipped to the commanding officer, base hospital, Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, are 1,561 glasses.

Donations to mess funds have totalled \$650; to ambulances, \$5.00, and 5 entire ambulance units were fitted out by members of Katherine Gaylord Chapter at \$1,600 each, also one ambulance given and maintained at the front by a member of Melicent Porter Chapter. One emergency cot was also given by Ruth Hart Chapter.

At the annual meeting of Chapter regents held in October last, it was voted to supply the Aviation School at Mineola, Long Island, with 600 sets of knitted

garments of six pieces each, namely, sweater, helmet, muffler, mittens (trigger), wristlets and socks, a total of 3,600 garments pledged. A certain quota was assigned to each Chapter and every Chapter but one was represented in this work. By March 1st, 493 complete sets of 2,958 garments had been delivered and acknowledged with very appreciative thanks by the commanding officer as being comforts of which his men were "sorely in need," to use his own words. The yarn was bought in large lots and supplied to many of the Chapters by a State committee of one, Miss Katherine Arnold Nettleton, and the garments were received, repacked and shipped in average lots of fifty sets at intervals throughout the winter by Mrs. Clara S. Barse, of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.

The total amount spent on this work was \$4,047.55, of which more than half passed through the hands of the State committee.

It is difficult to separate work for oversea forces, from other work for the Army, but eleven Chapters report an expenditure of \$207.50 and many miscellaneous gifts, such as jellies, 100 glasses; packs of cigarettes, 100; knitted garments, 100; books and booklets, 660; trench candles, 200; boxes of food, candy and clothing 19; Christmas boxes, tobacco, gloves, comforts, literature, comfort kits and clothing. Figures not being given except in one or two instances, the foregoing are merely partial records of this work.

The need of home relief not having as yet arisen, the report in this line of work is very small. Only nine Chapters made any report of which two stated that they found nothing as yet to be done. Norwalk Chapter has only just started this work; Esther Stanley reported many calls of investigation on families of men in service, and Sarah Whitman Hooker reported the assistance given to four families of soldiers; Nathan Hale Memorial gave a service flag, jelly and magazines; Mary Silliman, \$25; Sarah Whitman Trumbull, clothing; and Wadsworth reported cooperation with local social service agencies and food and clothing given.

Help for heroic France has had a strong appeal for the Connecticut D. A. R. Twenty-two Chapters have adopted 45 French orphans, and individuals have taken 172, a total of 217 for Connecticut Daughters, at a cost of \$1,642.50 for the Chapters and \$6,278 for the individual members. For the restoration and rehabilitation of Tilloloy our Chapters have paid or pledged a total of \$2,993.43 or upwards of \$400 more than our quota of 50 cents a member. Of this amount Eve Lear Chapter, of New Haven, has pledged \$600 for a house. For other relief funds, such as food for France and devastated homes, hospitals, etc., a total of \$966 has been subscribed of which \$500 was contributed to the devastated homes' fund by the Regent of Eve Lear Chapter, Mrs. Manson. Melicent Porter Chapter contributed its \$100 donation to the Tilloloy fund in memory of its organizing regent, Mrs. Stephen W. Kellogg, and in recognition of its 25th anniversary. Other miscellaneous gifts have been sent to France, such as hospital linen, barrels of new and second-hand clothing, 25 being reported, a Christmas box, Easter gift and new clothing for an orphan. A total cost is estimated at \$107 for a part of the above gifts.

For our other Allies there have been gifts as follows From Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, outfits valued at \$150; from Faith Trumbull, 22 garments for Belgian children, and from Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, \$30.00 for the Belgians. A member of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter is supporting a Belgian orphan, and Mrs. Stanley Smith, of Norwalk Chapter, organized what she named the "Hilda

Club" which has during the past two years raised and spent \$300 for milk for Belgian babies. Sibbil Dwight Kent has given money and clothing for the Belgians and Poles.

Connecticut Daughters are proud to present an honor roll of five of their members now in foreign service. They are:

MISS RUTH LANE DANIELS

U. S. Army Nurse

Base Hospital No. 15, American Expeditionary Forces

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.

MISS FRANCES ELIOT HICKOX

With the Y. M. C. A. Somewhere in France

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.

MISS ESTHER VOORHEES HASSON

Army Reserve Nurse, Somewhere in France

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven

MISS EDITH BROOKS

Nurse in Palestine

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby.

MISS LUCY PRATT MITCHELL

Base Hospital No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

For the first and second Liberty Loans, the record of the Connecticut Daughters is as follows:

FIRST LOAN:

Investments by Chapters.....	\$ 3,700.00
Investments by individual members.....	834,775.00
Secured by Daughters from non-members.....	43,750.00

TOTAL FIRST LOAN . . \$ 882,225.00

SECOND LOAN:

Investments by Chapters.....	\$ 3,900.00
Investments by individual members.....	1,108,450.00
Secured by Daughters from non-members.....	23,650.00

TOTAL SECOND LOAN . . \$1,136,000.00

TOTALS FOR BOTH LOANS:

Chapters	\$ 7,600.00
Individuals	1,943,225.00

TOTAL D. A. R. INVESTMENT . . \$1,950,825.00

From non-members..... 67,400.00

GRAND TOTAL . . \$2,018,225.00

The above figures, particularly for the first loan, can very properly be regarded as much below the real amount of investments, as a great many members declined to report their holdings, and many others could not be reached for a report.

For the \$100,000 fund of the National Society D. A. R. for investment in the Third Liberty Loan, forty Chapters have so far reported a total of \$2,913.75 in cash and pledges, or more than one half our quota at \$1.00 a member.

Twenty Chapters report investments in War Savings Stamps, by members totalling 08,019, and much work besides in the thrift stamp campaigns. Chapter members are on W. S. S. Committees and some Chapters have stamps for sale at their meetings. Green Woods Chapter, of Winsted, reports eight Thrift clubs formed in the Chapter, and Mary Silliman, of Bridgeport, has a team of "Minute Women" pledged to the sale of \$25 worth of stamps a week. This Chapter sold \$448 in stamps at a department store during the drive. Orford Parish Chapter has four members who joined the Taft club and have already secured \$3,296, and Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter has appointed a committee to take up the matter of selling stamps.

Forty-four replies were received in answer to the question "Are you cooperating with your local Home Economics Committee?" Of these, 38 answered "Yes;" 1 answered "not as an organization;" in 2 a member is chairman of the committee, in 1 the regent is chairman, 1 reported cooperation with a food fair, and in 1 the Chapter team won the pledge card prize.

Those answering the question "Are your members carrying out all the regulations of the Food Administrator?" numbered 43, of whom 23 answered with an unqualified "yes" and others replied that "it was their aim," that they were "trying to," and in 1 Chapter "all signed the food pledge card." Two members of Wadsworth Chapter had charge of the tabulation of the pledge cards for their churches for nine weeks, preparing the record for Washington. Two Chapters answered "yes, as far as known," 2 regents "hope they are," another says "presumably," another assures me that "all have taken the pledge" which would seem to suggest conservation of a more liquid nature, and Ruth Hart answered "cheerfully."

In canning and preserving there is a uniform story of hard work and loyal cooperation. Hundreds upon hundreds of cans have been put up by Chapter members, and in many towns the D. A. R. have been the leaders in the conservation movement, acting as chairmen of Home Economics Committees and as demonstrators and teachers. A member of Esther Stanley Chapter took a course at Storrs Agricultural College and then gave free instruction, a member of Faith Trumbull Chapter acted as secretary of the community canning activities, and community canning was participated in by Chapters in other towns, notably Washington, where a member of Judea Chapter organized the community canning kitchen which turned out six hundred jars and received \$200. Marana Norton Brooks, of Torrington, gave a canning demonstration and later conducted the community canning. In Litchfield a member of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter conducted the canning kitchen, another was chairman of the Home Economics Committee and is manager on a scientific food conservation basis of the workmen's meals—the luncheons and dinners—of over a thousand workmen of the great Chase Metallic

Works, in Waterbury. In Danbury a member of Mary Wooster Chapter was the head of the Food Demonstration Committee that worked for twenty weeks in cooperation with the farm bureau. Sarah Ludlow members canned three times as much as their usual quantity, and members of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter were at the head of the town committee which prepared and sent jelly to France.

In New Haven the vice-regent of Eve Lear Chapter is the County Chairman of the Home-Making or Home Economics Department of the New Haven County Farm Bureau, County Chairman of the State Council of Defense and County Chairman of Conservation of the City of New Haven. New England housewifely experience, combined with these more modern methods, has put Connecticut Daughters in the forefront of this the most vital activity in the winning of the war.

Practicing what they preach, the Connecticut Chapters have cut down on their own consumption of food, twenty-three having given up refreshments entirely at their meetings, nineteen having refreshments simplified to "tea and wafers" and two "expecting to" eliminate them soon. Only four have made no change and one keeps up simple refreshments because they make a little money that way for their work.

Much has been done to forward the work of the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C., largely by individual effort and individual donations. Some Chapters have taken an active part in the drives, and a sum total of \$5,152.75 has been raised through the cooperation of twenty-three of our Chapters.

The largest part of D. A. R. Red Cross work unfortunately goes unrecorded. Without exception the Chapters threw themselves unreservedly into Red Cross work, but so universally as individuals that their records are merged with the Red Cross Chapters which, many of them, owe their very existence to the D. A. R. Chapters. The need of keeping our own records that the honor of our society may not suffer at the hands of future historians of the great war who will want to know what we as a society did to serve our country at this time, has been urged upon the Chapters by the State Regent, and hereafter the record will more nearly approach the truth. Some of it, such as it is, follows in tabulated form:

Money donated (43 Chapters)	\$33,916.99
Hospital garments made.....	31,259
Children's garments.....	239
Knitted articles (6 Chapters)	2,850
Hospital supplies (8 Chapters).....	1,065
Surgical dressings (10 Chapters).....	128,994

One member of Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter supports the surgical dressings room and Susan Carrington Clarke takes out 100 garments a month to make.

Three Chapters report "thousands," but the vast majority say, "impossible to estimate," or "no record kept."

In answer to the request for the amount of time spent in Red Cross work-rooms, the Chapters report days by the hundreds, hours by the thousands, and Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter gave it up as hopeless and reported "months and years." Most of them said "impossible to estimate," Hannah Woodruff Chapter gives

Tuesdays each week to the Red Cross rooms as a Chapter, and Ruth Wyllys, Mondays, adding the courageous estimate of 26,400 hours. Nathan Hale Memorial "cannot tell time" (his difficulties will be enhanced when daylight saving sets in) and Mary Silliman is on an eight-hour day. Sarah Riggs Humphreys computed 10,874 hours, and Marana Norton Brooks reports that her regent and a good share of the members give every afternoon, and some mornings and evenings, five days in the week. These are but samples of the rest. Moreover, 248 Daughters are Red Cross officers, chairmen of committees, supervisors of work-rooms and heads of departments, and 4,735 out of our 5,179 Daughters in Connecticut, or nearly 100 per cent, are members of the Red Cross, 11 Chapters reporting a 100 per cent Red Cross membership. Nineteen of our Chapters have appointed committees on cooperation with the Red Cross, and all without exception, are working, one half as individuals and one half as Chapters and individuals both. More than this, 21 D. A. R. Chapters organized, and largely officered and conducted the Red Cross Chapter, auxiliary, or branch in their towns, most of them since the breaking out of the war, so that the rapid increase of Red Cross Chapters in Connecticut is due in large part to the efforts of the D. A. R. In fact one D. A. R. Chapter, Sibbil Dwight Kent, when answering the question "Did you start a Red Cross Chapter?" said, "*We are the Red Cross.*" This may be said of many another Chapter in Connecticut. It is evident that in this State the D. A. R. are the mainstay of the Red Cross.

For the National Surgical Dressings Committee very little comparatively has been done by the D. A. R. since its practical absorption by the Red Cross. Only four Chapters report work, though in all probability there are others who have worked and kept no records. Money donations have amounted to \$935 and supplies to \$1,292.

Being asked if they were cooperating with the local unit of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Connecticut Division, thirty-six Chapters answered, and all of them, yes, and in some instances the Chapter Regent was herself the Chairman of the Woman's Committee; in other instances a member was a local chairman. The State Regent represents the Connecticut D. A. R. on the Executive Committee of the Division, having been elected one of the vice-chairmen and also selected as one of the twelve members of the executive committee chosen to constitute the Committee on Womens' Activities, whereby the Division is brought into working relationship with the men's State Council of Defense. Daughters are also represented on the various war bureaus of the State.

Other offices held by Daughters in war agencies are many and various. A member of Ruth Wyllys Chapter is State Chairman of the Connecticut Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, and the State Regent is a representative of the Connecticut D. A. R. on her committee, and is also Chairman of the Department of Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies of the Connecticut Division of the Woman's Committee, and a speaker on the Speakers' Bureau for War Rallies of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, as is also our vice-president general, Mrs. Minor. Daughters everywhere are members and officers of many war relief agencies and other war activities such as health and recreation committees, departments of the National League for

Woman's Service captains of teams in many "drives," Travelers' Aid Associations, civilian relief committees, public welfare committees, and local chairmen for the Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps, and as before mentioned, of Home Economics Committees and other food conservation agencies. The Vice-Regent of Eve Lear Chapter besides offices held in Food Conservation, is a member of the Speakers' Bureau, was chairman of the Red Cross membership campaign, county chairman in both Hoover pledge campaigns, and a captain in the women's registration undertaken in New Haven by the Woman's Committee. Our State Vice-Regent is also a member of the Speakers' Bureau and was Secretary of the Red Cross Christmas drive for members. The foregoing are but partial lists and might be indefinitely continued.

The following is a brief summary of the miscellaneous work of our Chapters. Anne Brewster Fanning held a public meeting in Jewett City to interest the public in Red Cross work, and it may be said here that Anne Brewster Fanning has attained 100 per cent in Red Cross membership, in the Third Liberty Loan donations, in donations for Tilloloy and in knitted sets. Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter gave the Putnam Home Guard \$5.00, raised money for the year by a pledge system, a rummage sale and a knitting tea; they also made annual pilgrimage to Providence, where historic spots were visited under guidance of Dr. Thomas W. Bicknell, President of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Esther Stanley Chapter was addressed by Rabbi Harry W. Ettelson, of Hartford, in behalf of the Red Cross, at an early meeting, and the proceeds of his inspiring talk were given to war relief work. A stirring patriotic meeting was also given under Esther Stanley's auspices, at which 1,500 people were present. The speaker was Rev. Dr. Miel, of Hartford, who brought vividly before his audience his recent experiences in France where he has been with the Y. M. C. A. and in close touch with many of our own boys. The Rev. George Hill also gave an impassioned talk on Germany as a menace to the world. Over \$200 was raised for the visiting nurse association supply closet by means of consecutive bridge parties, each of the original twelve giving fifty cents and pledging herself to entertain eight ladies who will each entertain four, each giving fifty cents. Eve Lear Chapter gave two silver teas in the homes of members, the proceeds being used for war relief work. They also had five meetings of unusual interest; the October meeting was a musical by Mr. Griffith, E. H. Hughes, and Miss Ruth Geltman, with Mr. Gerald Sullivan and Miss Charlotte Beebe as accompanists. At the January meeting Mrs. Manson, Regent, was hostess in her own home, and Mr. George L. Galvin, Reader, charmed his audience with his patriotic readings and musical selections. In March, 1917, this Chapter entertained the Annual State Conference of the Connecticut D. A. R. in the Benedict Memorial Church, New Haven.

Faith Trumbull held a musical for the benefit of a French war orphan, the child of a musician, and also gave out mite boxes in June to be brought back to the October meeting, which resulted in \$25.00 for war relief work. Fanny Ledyard Chapter has raised money by giving a chain of teas, and Free-

love Baldwin Stow has held a bazaar, two food sales, a rummage sale and a musical and literary entertainment.

The members of Green Woods Chapter earned \$1.00 each, as many as could during the summer, which amounted to \$38.00, and a melting pot netted the Chapter \$100 for its work. Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter gave five card parties, four in the afternoon and one in the evening, for the benefit of its work, and Hannah Woodruff gave an entertainment consisting of a play "Colonial Wooing," recitations and music, combined with a food sale, and also a lecture recital and two card parties. Judea Chapter held two card parties, a rummage sale, and had moving pictures, including the Tilloloy slides and lecture. They have sold 200 of the Nellie Custis cook books recommended in the N. S. D. A. R. bulletins, and 5,000 Red Cross Christmas seals. They also invested a part of their building fund in the Liberty Loans.

Lady Fenwick Chapter has helped in all the drives, war rallies and in the local Liberty chorus, and has had entertainments, among them the Tilloloy slides. Lucretia Shaw Chapter gave a series of small whists and a larger one to earn money for wool.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter held a unique indoor "Garden Party," in the evening at the house of one of the members, which was most artistic, besides being financially a great success. This was to raise money for the Chapter war work, including the purchase of wool. The Chapter was also officially represented at a war rally, being invited to attend in a body. It also gave a concert and a lecture for the Red Cross, netting over \$100 between them.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter held a patriotic open meeting in November to which neighboring Chapters were invited and a service flag was presented with a star for every member having a member of her immediate family in the service. Among the speakers were our President General Mrs. Guernsey, Vice-President General Mrs. Minor, the State Regent Mrs. Buel, all of whom delivered patriotic addresses after an address of welcome by the Chapter Regent Mrs. Sedgwick. This Chapter's July Fourth service has been mentioned in another place. Money for war work has been earned by food sale, whists, a melting pot, a lecture by Mrs. Trow, and by pledges on the part of every member to earn the sum of \$2.00.

Mary Silliman Chapter canvassed Bridgeport for the food pledge cards and also for Red Cross members. They gave a patriotic lecture, at which the speaker was Mr. Howard Speer, on "What Women Can Do to Win the War." The Rev. Dr. H. S. Brown gave an address, "The Spirit of America," and in December the Chapter gave a concert and entertainment of which a feature was the "Songs of the Allies," in costume, as presented at the previous State meeting in Stamford.

Mary Wooster Chapter had a chapter meeting program at which every one filled envelopes with clippings for the soldiers in hospitals. Melicent Porter assisted in the Food Conservation exhibit, and in raising money for the Red Cross at a benefit musicale. Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter had one play and four whist parties for the benefit of its work. It also presented a silk flag to the Home Guard, of East Haddan, with fitting ceremony in the public park. The flag cost the Chapter \$45.00. Their Guest Day was celebrated by a picnic at which \$17.50 was raised toward the flag. They also took part in the Farm Bureau drive.

Norwalk Chapter held a rummage sale to raise money for the third Liberty Loan and Tilloloy quotas; also an "Antique Day" at which each member brought a family heirloom and gave its history. An old fashioned picnic was also held, a program of celebrated miniatures (living models), and a rally meeting at which patriotic music with piano and bugle was given, also a stirring poem "Keep Your Records," by Mrs. Stanley Smith, and an address by the State Regent.

Orford Parish Chapter held a patriotic meeting jointly with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on February 22, which was attended by eight hundred persons, and was a very enthusiastic affair. During the year they have given all their energies to war work. Although they have in hand \$1,591.92 for their memorial fountain they have voted not to erect it at present but have invested \$1,000 of it in Liberty Bonds.

Phoebe Humphrey Chapter gives its chapter room over to the uses of the Red Cross. The room costs this little Chapter \$75.00 a year to maintain. Roger Sherman Chapter presented a handsome regulation service flag complete with belt, pole and cords, etc., to the Home Guard, of New Milford, at a cost of \$36.75.

Ruth Hart distinguished itself by holding two war rallies during the past year, one an open meeting for women in April, 1917, and the other a big public meeting in the town hall, in February, in celebration of its 25th anniversary, to which nearby Chapters and the G. A. R. were invited, also the people of Meriden by formal invitation. Over 1,500 attended, music was furnished by a liberty chorus of over a hundred voices, and the speakers were: Mr. George B. Chandler, of the State Council of Defense; Mrs. Buel, State Regent; and Mrs. Minor, Vice President General. A very clever history of the Chapter was read by Miss Fisherdict. The Chapter also gave an "Apple Blossom Luncheon," a lawn party and tea, and held an exhibition of foreign war posters. Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has raised money by "an every member canvass" for Tilloloy, for the Third Liberty Loan Fund of the N. S. D. A. R., and for French Orphans' Saving Fund, all which raised a total of \$913.25. The subject of its chapter program for the year has been "Agencies in the Present War," with speakers of renown at each meeting. At the 25th anniversary of the Chapter held in the State library on November 17, 1917, a service flag, with forty-two stars, was given to the Chapter by Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, chairman of the War Relief Service Committee of the Chapter, and 3 x 5 ceremonial U. S. A. silk flag was presented by the Regent, Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, in memory of her great-great-grandfather, Col. Thomas Knowlton. Addresses of stirring patriotism were given by Mayor Hagarty, Governor Holcomb, the State Regent, Mrs. Buel, and Lieut. Andre Morize, 281st French Infantry, who was listened to with breathless interest as he gave his "Impressions and Experiences in the Present War." The meeting opened with the processional "Hail to the Chief," to which speakers and officers marched to their places in the State Library Memorial Hall, directly in front of the great safe which guards Connecticut's historic charter. After the invocation, the Regent, Miss Crofut, gave her address of welcome, responded to by Mrs. Abijah Catlin; the program was interspersed with the national hymns of America and France, and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," all sung by the audience and Chapter chorus. A historical sketch of

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, written by Miss Mary Kingsbury Talcott, the Chapter's Registrar for an unbroken quarter of a century, 1892 to 1917, was read for her in her absence due to mortal illness, which, "by one of the beautiful mysteries," as her regent wrote in her report, "was not terminated till the evening of the anniversary—not till she had fully passed, as it were, the twenty-fifth span of her remarkable career as Chapter Registrar and State-wide known genealogist." At this meeting Governor Holcomb said that it "was up to the D. A. R. and to every woman to dynamite patriotism into the people of the State of Connecticut." Lieut. Morize began his inspiring message from a sister republic regarding progress in man-power saving in the present war—by saying that he knew well the village of Tilloloy which the Connecticut D. A. R. are assisting to restore. He also thanked the women "for their boys whom they have sent and still will send." The Chapter has had a D. A. R. roll of honor pin, embracing star, national colors and laurel wreath, designed, made and presented as a gift to each of its 36 members, with 40 sons and one Daughter at the front in addition to its one Red Cross nurse.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, to earn money for patriotic purposes, gave two silver teas, one colonial tea, two whists and two plays. Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter conducted a melting pot for war relief service. In November members earned a dollar each and gave it with an account of experience in earning it. Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter has numbered among its money making entertainments, a home musicale, two public concerts, a war concert, a colonial drama, a picture sale, dime collection through the town, views and lecture by student on the front.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter's entertainment consisted of appropriate music and the Tilloloy slides, which netted them \$37.75 toward the Tilloloy fund. A float on Memorial Day was much admired and on its guest day 105 Daughters and guests were present and an address by the State Regent was the feature of the occasion. Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter has estimated the cost of its refreshments at Chapter meetings and will henceforth give them to the restoration of Tilloloy. Each meeting of the Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter is a money raising one in addition to the business and literary meeting, that it may have funds for war work.

Stamford held an evening patriotic rally for the benefit of the Tilloloy fund at which addresses were delivered by our Vice President General, Mrs. Minor, and by Dr. Finch, with songs of the Allies, in costume. This Chapter also entertained the 24th General Meeting of the Connecticut D. A. R., described more at length further on.

The 25th anniversary of Wadsworth Chapter was most interestingly celebrated with reminiscences by chapter members. Mrs. Minor, Vice President General, was at their October meeting, and spoke on the "Deeper Meaning of our D. A. R. Organization." At the February meeting the State Regent was the guest, and spoke on "War work of the Connecticut D. A. R."

In concluding this report it is fitting to state that the Connecticut D. A. R. have taken a definite and public-expressed stand in favor of universal and compulsory military service and training, resolutions urging this principle upon the Government having been adopted at their annual State conference in March 1917.

They have also gone on record, in a resolution passed at a special meeting of Chapter Regents held on November 23, 1917, as favoring the most drastic measures possible in war time against all pacifists, spies, pro-Germans and other traitors within our gates.

At their 24th General Meeting held in Stamford by invitation of the Stamford Chapter, a meeting that is always given up to patriotic addresses and music, the invincible spirit of 1776 was shown in the attitude of mind of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut, calm, resolute, determined to win victory for the freedom fought for by the fathers of the nation. The spirit of patriotism in arms was the keynote of this great meeting, the most inspired, the most lofty in its expression of devotion to the ideals for which we are fighting of any in the long line of stirring meetings held in recent years by the Connecticut D. A. R. The speakers were the State Regent and presiding officer, Mrs. Buel; our President General, Mrs. Guernsey; his honor, the Mayor of Stamford; our Vice President General, Mrs. Minor; Dr. Williams, representative of the Sons of the American Revolution of this State, and Mr. Elmer Marston Wentworth, President General of the National Society S. A. R. From beginning to end the speeches and music, which included our national hymns, "Joan of Arc," Bergen's "Flag Song," "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the "Songs of the Allies, in Costume" were vibrant with the highest note of patriotism and consecration to the service of home and country ever struck by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

The impressive manner in which the national anthems of our Allies—France, England, Italy and Russia—were sung, each by a woman with wonderful voice and heroic bearing who came in turn from the doors flanking the pulpit, singly and alone, dressed in her country's costume and bearing its flag, to a position fronting the audience, where they were finally joined by "America," who marched with solemn tread up the aisle to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," will remain a picture never to be forgotten by any present on that day of renewed consecration to our nation in arms for liberty and humanity. Hearts were too full for speech as the singers representing the Allied nations marched down the aisle behind "America" and the Stars and Stripes leading the way for speakers and guests in solemn recessional. This wonderful meeting has set the pace for the year's work and has steeled the hearts and thoughts of the Connecticut D. A. R. against any half-way peace that would with its indecisiveness betray all those who are giving their lives for the great cause, which can be served only with a complete victory, else they have died in vain. The Connecticut D. A. R. have cut the word "peace" out of their vocabulary, and have put "victory" in its place. Our own Governor Holcomb has told us that "fifty per cent of the burden of victory lies upon the shoulders of the women," and we know in our hearts that this is true. With God's help in the coming year the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution will bravely, uncomplainingly, unceasingly "Carry On" in the high endeavor to bear this burden without flinching and to contribute to the fullest measure of their powers to the woman's share in victory.

(MRS. JOHN L. BUEL) ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL,

State Regent.

DELAWARE

Madam President General:

Delaware brings to you greetings and best wishes, and to the members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress congratulations upon having in these strenuous war times such an efficient, energetic and wise leader as our beloved President General has proved herself to be.

Although ever since 1914 a large number of our Delaware "Daughters" had been engaged in "Emergency Aid" and "Red Cross Work," yet from the day upon which the President of the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany and asked Congress to give him power to use the Army and Navy to enforce compliance with and prevent violations of the obligations of the United States under its laws of nations, these services assumed a larger and a more definite form, and we entered more actively in war relief service, and have continued in helping to meet the obligations of the great world crisis that confronts us today.

On February 20, 1917, the Delaware State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was in session in Wilmington. A resolution of commendation for the action taken by the President of the United States, and a pledge of loyal support to him and to our Government, was unanimously adopted without discussion and sent to the President and to the Secretary of War. Letters expressing appreciation of this pledge of loyalty and patriotism were received from the President of the United States and the Secretary of War.

War relief service papers were sent to each member in our State asking her to designate some specific line of work to which she was willing to pledge herself, and the response was a very general one. These efforts have been both varied and practical, from selling "Liberty Bonds" to cultivating gardens in aid of "Food Conservation," etc.

Members in every Chapter took an active part in the two campaigns for the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds, many taking part in the house to house canvass and they are, at present, engaged in the work of the Third Liberty Loan. It would be almost impossible to give the exact amount of Liberty Bonds purchased by individual Chapter members, but they aggregate thousands of dollars. Several Chapters have purchased Liberty Loan Bonds for the benefit of their own Chapters. Ninety per cent of the Delaware "Daughters" are regular contributing members of the Red Cross society, and more than ninety per cent are giving liberally of their time to some specific work in the varied departments of that organization—surgical dressings, medical department, army and navy relief service, and Y. W. C. A. work. One member, Mrs. Edith Wallace Knowles, is engaged in this last named work in France.

The State Regent and some ten or more members took the course in "first aid to the injured," and also in "surgical dressings." The State Vice Regent elect took a second course in surgical dressings, and is now one of the inspectors in the Red Cross Chapter in Wilmington.

The Chapters have undertaken, in a greater or less degree, the work outlined in the various bulletins submitted by the splendid war relief service committee of our own national society.

The number of knitted garments sent to the Red Cross, and to the Army and Navy department was very large. Complete outfits of knitted garments were sent to the "crew" of the battleship *Delaware*, and the State Regent, since coming to this Congress, has received a message expressing grateful appreciation from the men for the gifts sent to them.

Two knitting machines have recently been purchased by Chapters, so that we expect to be able to supply even more garments in the future than we have been able to do heretofore.

Members in every Chapter preserved and canned fruits and vegetables and made jams and jellies, giving from their stores to cantonments and to the Red Cross society. Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter boxes of comfort kits, sweaters, candy, chocolate, etc., were sent to soldiers in cantonments in the United States and to France.

"*Caesar Rodney*" Chapter has adopted a little French orphan of six years of age, and will soon begin working upon a summer outfit for her. Every Chapter in the State has paid its quota towards the support of the French orphan adopted by the eastern district.

Two Chapters presented service flags, and two have sent their usual contributions to the Berry School.

"*Caesar Rodney*," "*Elizabeth Cook*" and "*John Pettigrew*" Chapters have contributed in full their amount per capita toward the \$100,000 Liberty Bond for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. We expect the remaining Chapters to meet their obligations, and also for Delaware's quota per capita to be forthcoming for the restoration of the French village of "Tilloloy," by the time the money is required for that purpose.

Individual gifts to the National Society's Liberty Bond were given by four Delaware "Daughters," in loving memory of departed relatives and friends, and as tributes of affection to living ones. An individual gift, from a Delaware "Daughter," was donated for a Delaware Scholarship to the "First National Service School."

The repairs to the Delaware room for painting have been met. The table in the room should have a glass top and we trust to place one there in the course of a few days.

The principal and most expensive gift of the year was a "White Ambulance," fully equipped, costing \$3,300. We had expected to present this to our Delaware soldiers to go with them wherever they went, even to France, but finding this was not feasible, we presented this ambulance to Delaware College for the training of men for their ambulance and medical corps. Several men from this department are now serving in France. The ambulance was presented in October last with very impressive ceremonies at Delaware College. The presentation was made by the Vice President General of Delaware, the Chairman of the Ambulance Committee, to whom much honor is due, for by her untiring labors only was our gift made possible.

The Delaware State Conference was held in Wilmington, February 26, 1918. Tributes of affection were paid the retiring State Regent by Chapters and the State, which were greatly appreciated by her. She presented the new State Regent elect, Miss Marion McKim, and State Vice Regent, Mrs. Armon

D. Chaytor, and urged for them the same loyalty and affection that had been given so generously to her. Mrs. Hall was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent.

The State meeting was most interesting and enthusiastic and considered by those present one of the best ever held. But it had, also, its note of sadness. Four of our valued "Daughters" have finished their life work on earth and have heard the plaudit, "Well done" from the Master: Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, first State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Amy du Pont, first State Vice-Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Edith Holcomb, Miss Collins. The first three were members of "Caesar Rodney" Chapter. Miss Collins was a member of Elizabeth Cook Chapter.

The year ended has been unique in the history of not only our National Society and our beloved country, but of all nations, for never before has such a condition of affairs existed.

Our efforts, like those of our sister States, have been given with but one aim in view, to do our utmost to give every comfort to our "Brave Boys" enlisted in the service of their country, and to stand firmly behind them and our Government in the fight for liberty—to gain liberty for those abroad, and maintain our liberty at home.

In our zeal, let us not forget that there are at home, in our very midst, many others who need our comfort and aid in the battles they are fighting, for as Joaquin Miller says:

"The bravest battle that was ever fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle-shot,
With sword, or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;
No banners to gleam and wave!
But oh! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on, and on, in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down!

Oh! ye with banners and battle-shot,
And soldier to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways!"

Many of our Daughters have given to our country the best they could give, for many have given their all. God grant that the end of war's dreadful night is near, "And the dawn of peace that lives."

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George C.) SOPHIA C. HALL,
State Regent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

It is with a feeling of pride that I report the work of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution for the year just ended, inasmuch as it is the best the organization has ever known.

Only two Chapters have been added to our rolls and one was disbanded in order to effect a change in name; we now have sixty Chapters, and all doing good work, as will be seen from the following items.

Our greatest work, as is the case in most other States, has been in war relief work, although we have tried to neglect none of the home interests, realizing that to do new work without keeping up the old is not indicative of growth.

Along historic lines we have finished the boundary stone marking, which was started two years ago, a work of which we feel justly proud. A map of the original "Federal City" showing the work of the Daughters in the District of Columbia and our sister States, Maryland and Virginia, hangs in the District room, having been presented by the Historic Committee to the National Society.

Our war relief work is not so great as that of some of the States and yet, when one considers that we are only one city, the showing is not bad. One ambulance has been sent to France and one was given to the War Department for use at Walter Reed Hospital. Nearly six thousand knitted garments have been reported and many more have been given, which the knitters were too busy to report. Thirteen hundred dollars has gone to the Red Cross aside from the thousands of garments and surgical dressings donated. We have taken thirty-three French orphans and are giving clothing to the people of the devastated villages in France, as well as our quota toward the restoration of Tilloloy.

The District Daughters invested largely in the first two issues of Liberty Bonds and will not be behind in the Third drive, as individual investors or as aids in the National Society investment, as much of the money for this has already been subscribed.

One problem which has confronted the District of Columbia has been, and still is, housing of the thousands of war workers who have poured in the city since last July, more than a thousand girls coming in a single day. This has meant great activity on the part of all women's organizations, to see that these

young women were placed in the right kind of homes, and that they were given the right kind of recreation. The Daughters have done much in this line and have also tried to do their "bit" for the soldiers and sailors, in and around the city. At Thanksgiving time all the soldiers and sailors who could leave camp were entertained in the homes of Washington, and many Daughters are entertaining one or more of these "men in uniform" each Sunday, over six hundred such have been reported.

There is a fine spirit of unity in our organization which has led to these worth-while results, and I am sure that in the years to come we shall all look back on the "war times" with a sense of pride and satisfaction that the District Daughters were able to do their part.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
State Regent.

FLORIDA

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

As the State Regent of Florida, I wish I could bring a report that would equal personally the ability of every member of this wonderful body of women assembled. Realizing my limitations I can only tell you of the vast amount of effort I have put forth during my months of administration and the noble response of my Daughters to all demands that have been made upon their energies, time, and pocketbooks.

Florida has a comparatively small representation—between five and six hundred members, of thirteen Chapters in the entire State, that being less than some States have in one Chapter. It is a membership hard to mobilize, many not being all-the-year residents; and it is often troublesome and slow to locate such members when we are in a hurry for certain work or reports.

Since coming into office, America has been shaken by the greatest upheaval of ages, the terrible and cruel war that has been forced upon us. The stinging slap in the face that Germany has given us served at first as a stunning shock that paralyzed the nerve force for the moment; but slowly the red blood mounted, and now we are alive and tingling, alert to the situation and ready to serve our country to the last drop of heart's blood. Now it is war work, of every kind and description. I will not enumerate its phases, for time is limited, and our efficient publicity department for war relief service has given you that in detail in the bulletin, approved by the National Society. The Daughters in the State of Florida are working along every line, and have responded to every call made by the National Society.

By much correspondence I have tried to keep in personal touch with all Chapters, hoping that each Daughter would consider me a real friend, striving at all times for an atmosphere of harmony, and to have each one feel that it is a privilege to give and serve in this, the gravest hour of need for our country. It has not been possible to make a round of visits to the Chapters. Traveling is not advisable, and the need for money is so great that I have put all that is available

in the Red Cross and the many necessary calls that spell real service. The conditions that face us are so entirely a contrast to all in the past that I must of necessity pursue a line of conduct that differs radically from that of any of the State Regents who have preceded me; but I leave no stone unturned for the good and advancement of the D. A. R., and the Florida Daughters are ready for any call that may come.

Our Annual State Conference recently held in Jacksonville has fully impressed me with the fineness and loyalty of our women. The conference was a most simple one, modeled along lines of absolute conservation, with a helpful idea for each one to take home, and a renewed sense of what is due our country and the national society. We had as our honored guest Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, whose helpful talks were much appreciated; also charming visitors from Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, North Carolina, Delaware, Virginia, and Missouri. They enjoyed our cordial hospitality, and appreciated the opportunity of visiting Camp Johnston, where we had every courtesy shown us by its efficient Commander, Col. F. L. Munson.

Jacksonville has been honored by having one of the finest cantonments in the country placed there, and it has been the privilege of the citizens to see that life for our soldier boys has been made as ideal as possible. Our homes have been freely opened to them and each has felt that nothing was too good for them, and that we could not honor them enough. From the highest to the lowest, they are all heroes, and each woman holds them dear in her heart. We are ever ready to give them cheer and smiles and the "God bless you" that puts strength into the task ahead of them.

I have not attempted to give you Florida work in detail—it would be far too long for the allotted time; but our war reports on file will quite measure up to the standard, and I wish to assure you one and all that there are no slackers in Florida—that each Daughter of the American Revolution has conserved, is prepared, and stands right in the firing line.

With renewed allegiance to our country, our national society, and our dear Florida, the land of sweet flowers and brilliant sunshine and balmy breezes, I have the honor to be

Faithfully yours,

FANNIE L. GILKES,

State Regent.

GEORGIA

Madam President General, Members of the National Board and Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

With grateful appreciation of their bravery, the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, wish first of all to acknowledge the services of our Georgia boys of 1917, who are now serving our country in this world war. Imbued with the spirit of 1776, our boys are now on the fighting line, and in our home service we are trying to live up to the ideal for which the war is being fought—the freedom of nations.

It is with a feeling of pride that I tell you how our Georgia women have

rallied to the support of their country. With full confidence that the D. A. R. of Georgia would measure up to their responsibilities, as State Regent I sent out my first letter to my Chapter Regents and Chairmen, urging them to continue Chapter meetings during the summer months, to take up first of all the most important work of the war relief program—that of the Red Cross. All over this Empire State of ours, Daughters are in the front rank of women workers, especially in Red Cross work, putting forth every effort, and counting not the cost, that the world may have peace. The spirit and poise with which the Chapters met my first call was the test of their efficiency.

Although busy with patriotic work, the Chapters have not permitted the regular work of their organization to lapse. At the executive board meeting, the decision was made that the greater part of our work should be war relief work and educational work.

From the membership in Georgia, 25 have been called by the Master to the home beyond, 215 have been added to the membership since April, 1917. We now have an active membership of 3,042; 117 members at large. We have 69 Chapters. Three new Chapters have been added this year—the John Clark Chapter, Social Circle; the Chattahoochee Chapter, West Point; the Hawthorne Trail Chapter, Pelham, and the possibility of one at Sparta at this Congress. A State librarian has been added to list of officers.

During the past year I have written 4,000 letters, traveled 2,500 miles to visit Chapters, organizing Red Cross units and other war relief work. Have had all bulletins of the National War Relief Committee sent to Chapters and published in all local papers.

One member of the Georgia D. A. R., Mrs. Francis Godwin Smith, is now in France. Mrs. Orme Campbell, another member, is ready to go.

Our historical work has been confined to marking four places—the entrance to the home of Lyman Hall, one of the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence, by the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah; the old town of Tebauville, by the Lyman Hall Chapter, of Waycross; the McIntosh Horse Block, by the Carrollton Chapter; and Old Fort Wilkerson, by the Nancy Hart Chapter at Milledgeville. The money for these markers was raised last year.

Our annual State Conference to be held in February was postponed until April 3, on account of the coal situation, and was held in Athens, Georgia. Our first official act was the sending of a telegram to our President, assuring him of our loyalty and cooperation; also we sent to the Governor of Georgia a telegram assuring him of the loyal support of the D. A. R.

The conference endorsed Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan for President General, and elected Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Honorary State Regent. Patriotism was the key-note of the meeting. Many important resolutions were passed.

1st: "That the D. A. R. of Georgia will give their support to every phase of work sent out by the National Council of Defense, and pledge cooperation and loyalty."

2d: "That we will cooperate with the movement of the child welfare campaign, for the study and protection of the lives of American children."

3d: "That the D. A. R. of Georgia place themselves on record as being in

thorough sympathy with the work of the Red Cross Society, and will continue to aid it in every way."

4th: "That in order to perpetuate our national ideas, and to preserve the institutions of our forefathers, the D. A. R. endorse a movement to Americanize foreigners where adults are taught good citizenship, and what our Government stands for. While Americanization has been stressed for years in the national society, we of the Southland did not treat the immigrant question as one of vital importance; but when 9,000 foreigners (all of whom were drafted soldiers and could not speak English) were sent to Camp Gordon, we began to understand why Americanization was of so much importance in America."

5th: "That all Chapters observe September 6th, LaFayette's birthday, with appropriate exercises."

6th: "That while it has not been and is not now the policy of this society to take action as an organization on issues which divide political parties, or in support of or against candidates for public office, we deem it to be the duty of its members, as well as all other patriotic Americans, to use their influence and best efforts to the end that only persons who are manifestly in full sympathy with our Government in the prosecution of the present war shall be placed or retained in office in this critical period."

National patriotism prompted many to answer the President's call for the conservation of food, but when I signed the pledge, as State Regent, that 3,000 Georgia Daughters would conserve, another call came from across the sea that exceeded in its pressing demand the most ardent patriotism. It was the cry of humanity to share our plenty with the starving Europe. Our Mrs. S. W. Foster is your national chairman of conservation, and it is in this department that women can best serve their country.

In August, 1917, the D. A. R. flag law was passed by our Legislature. As in the days of our great struggle for American Independence, we are again fighting side by side with France in her struggle for righteous liberty, and the upholding of all that makes life dear and home sacred, we have carried our glorious Star Spangled Banner to the French soil. From many a home of our Georgia Daughters another flag flies today—a Service Flag—that seems to bring us into closer partnership in the war and to deepen our appreciation of the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism of our soldier boys of 1917.

As the national mind is filled with the organization of the forces of destruction, our duty is to devote our powers for preparing for reconstruction. We must give to our boys and girls a training in an educational way to meet the problems of tomorrow. We have given many prizes for history and historical essays, and many scholarships this past year, and will continue to stress this educational work in our Chapters, for the future of the world is in the hands of the boys and girls of today.

The great number of soldiers now encamped at Camp Gordon, Camp Hancock, Camp Wheeler, Fort Screven, Fort McPherson, Fort Oglethorpe, and the Aviation School, all in Georgia, have given to us an opportunity and an obligation that we have never had before. Chapters located near these camps have grasped their larger opportunities, and have appointed many committees on different camp activities, such as entertaining, mending, hospital wards (remembering the sick

with jelly and flowers), automobile rides for convalescents, scrap books, books for libraries and the various needs that are constantly coming up. They have accomplished a wonderful amount of work. Have accomplished excellent work, also, in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. (especially in hostess houses), Naval Auxiliary, National League for Woman's Service, and numerous other branches of war relief work. We must win the war, and this will take a thorough understanding of common sacrifice and the need to stand more firmly than ever a united band of co-workers.

Our money has been given freely to the Red Cross work in every department. Members of Georgia have bought and sold \$755,000.00 worth of Liberty Bonds in the two loans. The State Regent of Georgia was appointed chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the Sixth Federal Reserve District, comprising six States. We are in thorough sympathy with the raising of \$1.00 a member for the National Society to buy a \$100,000.00 Liberty Bond, and hope to contribute our share. We have helped toward the Tilloloy fund, and have adopted many French orphans, besides sending thousands of garments overseas.

The Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, of Macon, bought an army ambulance and presented it to the Dixie Division, stationed at Camp Wheeler.

The D. A. R., of Georgia, have bought an ambulance, and will send it direct to the American Hospital in France, where they hope to soon dedicate a bed, to be called the Crawford W. Long memorial, in honor of that great Georgia doctor who first discovered anathesia.

A full report of our war work has been sent to the chairman of the War Relief Committee of the National Society. The united effort of the officers, chairmen, Chapter regents and members have made it possible for me to submit this report to you.

We are gathered here in this congress to discuss the serious problems of today, and in closing my report to you, I want to assure the President General and the National Society that the welfare of our beloved organization will ever be of vital interest to the D. A. R. of Georgia, and with all our love, strength and courage, we pledge you our loyalty and service, and stand ready and anxious to do all that our nation requires in this terrible crisis.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR WORK, GEORGIA D. A. R.

Nearly one-third the membership of the D. A. R. belong to the Y. W. C. A., and are doing active work in that organization. Three-fourths of the membership of the D. A. R. are active paying members of the Red Cross, and 65 Chapters are doing Red Cross work in the way best suited to their locality. Many of the Chapters have sent knitted garments through the naval auxiliary. Every member is conserving.

In the towns where the camps and hospitals are located, there are committees actively at work for entertainments, mending, hospital wards, hostess houses, automobile rides for convalescent soldiers, jelly and flowers. Twelve boxes of clothes sent to Belgian Relief Committee. Whenever needed, the Chapter members instruct the colored women how to knit and make comfort bags for colored soldiers. The War Camp Community Service Committee in the different towns have the representatives of the different D. A. R. Chapters on their board. In the

APPENDIX

first and second Liberty Loan drives, every Chapter took part, and the members bought and sold \$755,000.00 worth of Liberty Bonds. The Savannah Chapter alone, during a short period sold over \$1,000 worth of war saving stamps. One Chapter, Mary Hammond Washington, of Macon, bought an ambulance and presented it to the Dixie Division, at Camp Wheeler.

Thirty-five war orphans adopted by Chapters. Days of prayer observed. Twenty-five hundred glasses of jelly distributed to various hospitals upon an official request. Many of the members have accepted prominent positions in the Red Cross work, the National League for Woman's Service, the Y. W. C. A., the Library work for camps, Liberty Loan drives, War Saving Stamps. The State Chairman of the Woman's Committee, Council of Defense, Georgia Division, is a member of the D. A. R. Have observed Georgia Day, Independence Day, Flag Day and July 14th. Fifty Chapters observed Registration Day in same way. A D. A. R. State Flag law was passed by the Legislature in 1917. Flags have been placed on schools and given to camps and hostess houses. Scrap books are being made, and given to hospitals and camps. War Saving Stamps campaign carried on by Chapters. Red Cross seals sold by members.

Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith, of Atlanta, a member of the D. A. R., is already in France at work in the reconstruction of France. Mrs. Orme Campbell, of Atlanta, has offered her services. Many members are teaching the foreign soldiers English, and others teaching officers French. Members are interested in soldiers, providing lunches, entertaining in their homes and arranging dances and trying to help provide good, clean, wholesome recreation.

Interest is being taken in books to library camps, one Chapter alone giving through their chairman, 7,000 books; the making of kid vests and trench candles. An army ambulance bought by the D. A. R. and sent to the American Hospital in France. A bed to be known as the "Crawford W. Long" bed will be given by the D. A. R. to the American Hospital, in France. Large sums of money contributed by every Chapter to the local Red Cross Chapters.

At the State conference, the war work session was held in the auditorium of the State Normal School of the University of Georgia, where the 800 girls are doing splendid war work. The patriotic session was held at the Sency-Stovall Chapel, of the Lucy Cobb Institute for girls. The conservation session was held at the State Agricultural College of the University, where Dr. A. M. Soule, Federal Food Administrator of Georgia, gave a lecture. The other sessions were held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., and a Daughter of France, Madame Lustrat, welcomed us, as the chairman of the Red Cross work.

3,500 knitted garments, 500 comfort kits, 75 housewives, 3,500 hospital garments, 30,000 surgical supplies, 4,000 garments sent to France, 4 victrolas, 600 victrola records, 250 sheets, 80 pillows, 200 pillow cases, 400 towels, 48 napkins, 30 \$50.00 bonds bought by Chapters, 4 cots and pillows for naval reserve. Nearly all the money for the Third Liberty Bond has been raised. Money donated to Tilloloy.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. HOWARD H.) ETTIE TIDWELL McCALL,

State Regent.

HAWAII

Madam President General and Members:

I have the honor to be the first delegate from the Hawaiian Islands to any Continental Congress. I have traveled between five and six thousand miles in order to be present and esteem it a very great privilege.

No formal report was furnished me, but I beg to present a few facts. Our Chapter in Honolulu has been organized twenty years or longer. The organizer and regent for a number of years was Mrs. W. W. Hall, daughter of the late General and Mrs. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, Minn.

The name of the Chapter, "Aloha," is the Hawaiian word for love. Aloha Oe, love to you, is the greeting I bring. Our membership is sixty-seven.

The Daughters in Hawaii measure up to the high standard of Daughters in all other parts of our beloved country. They are foremost in civic, in welfare, and war relief work. They are carrying on Food Conservation, Child Welfare Work and the entertainment of soldiers—our forts having a permanent garrison of from eight to thirteen thousand men.

The Daughters have given patriotic books to school libraries and prizes for school essays. They are leaders, both in labor and money, for the Red Cross organization. They support some orphans in France—the exact number can not be given. They are now raising money for the Liberty Loan Bond, and have just this week sent here a check for \$236.00 for the Tilloloy Fund. They have aided in all forms of war relief.

In many ways and always for the best, they have influenced public opinion and legislation.

The public schools of the Islands number almost nine hundred, and every morning of the school year the children of thirteen different nationalities repeat the pledge of allegiance used by this organization. It would touch your hearts to see the color-bearers, probably a Japanese, a Korean, an Hawaiian and a Chinese boy coming forward with the "Flag that never went down in defeat." The salute is followed by a regular patriotic or flag exercise. Another pledge sometimes used and which is singularly appropriate, but not official, is as follows:

"Flag of our great Republic! Inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for purity, truth and union—we salute *thee*—we, the children of many lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our hearts, our lives, and our sacred honor, to love and protect *thee*, our country and the Liberty of the American people, forever."

It is thus, we inculcate American citizenship. Hawaii is the true "melting pot" of our country, for many nationalities dwell together in peace and harmony. An Hawaiian king, converted to Christianity, chose as the motto for his shield, "The life of the land is preserved in righteousness." All over the land is this organization seeking to preserve the life of *our* land, in righteousness.

We call our beautiful islands, the "Paradise of the Pacific." Mark Twain said, "They are the loveliest fleet of islands that lie at anchor in any sea." Come and see for yourselves.

NETTA STRAIN SCOTT,

Delegate from Honolulu.

IDAHO

Madam President General and Members:

During this year of great activities and great achievement, Idaho has not been behind in contributing to both. The Daughters of our State have proven themselves worthy of their inheritance. We have given our sons, and some their daughters, of our means and ourselves, and count it as nothing in comparison to what we are ready to do in the future.

We of the West are proud of our organization and the place it occupies as a national asset to our country. We are proud of our National Society and of the able manner in which the Chairmen of the various committees have been able to attain such success, and of the business like and dignified manner in which its affairs have been conducted.

A year ago we rejoiced in our growth as a State, but to-day we are able to report achievements that cast greater credit upon our Society, for we are working for our beloved country. One new Chapter has been added to our patriotic family, that of Lewiston, Idaho, that came in this month with a membership of eighteen. Three Organizing Regents have been appointed, Mrs. G. W. Brown, of Kellogg; Mrs. Mearle Morse Maxfield, of Emmett; Mrs. Francis G. Coulson, Coeur D'Alene; Mrs. Merrick was reappointed at Weiser. The six Chapters have a combined membership of 195. We have 37 members at large, making in all 232. Increase over last report 74.

Patriotic services and programs have been held by all chapters of the State through out the year.

The Chapters of the State have raised \$100.00 toward the restoration of Tilloloy, France. Ten French orphans have been adopted through our Society. More than \$1,000.00 was raised for the purchase of wool, and about 800 knitted garments sent the Navy League and the Army. Scrap books and envelopes of stories have been sent to the Navy and hospitals. 500 glasses of jelly sent to hospitals.

All Daughters are members of the Red Cross and do active work for it, many D. A. R. members holding offices in that organization and doing the surgical work, sewing and knitting. \$142.00 was contributed to Red Cross work through D. A. R. activities, in addition to the liberal personal contributions by chapter members. \$12.00 is reported turned over to Belgian Relief and \$20.00 to Army Y. M. C. A. Educational work has been maintained, lineage books added to D. A. R. Library shelves and aid given to charitable organizations just the same as before we entered the war.

Two chapters have reported Service Flags. Flags have been presented to cities. Flag code printed, distributed at public gatherings, and posted in schools, and public flags cared for by chapters.

\$13.00 reported, contributed in Third Liberty Loan to N. S. D. A. R. fund. Three Liberty Bonds owned by chapters. \$50.00 in War Savings Stamps and \$196 in the war fund of one of the chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. CHARLES W.) ANNA FORD PURSELL,
State Regent.

ILLINOIS

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

For the second time it is my privilege to bring to you the greetings and the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois. Illinois has 59 Chapters, with a membership of 5,181. We have 423 members at large, so our total membership is 5,604. Three of the Chapters we present to you for the first time—the Rich Chapter, of Anna, the Cambridge Chapter, of Cambridge, and the Rock River Chapter, of Sterling. Six organizing regents are at work and three are almost ready to organize.

Illinois is celebrating her centennial this year, and the Chapters have been preparing for this by devoting their programs to the study of Illinois history. Many Chapters are planning to place permanent memorials this year as their contribution to the centennial celebration.

The State organization will be represented by a historic float in a celebration to be held in Springfield in August. Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, a former State Vice-Regent, has made a most valuable contribution to Illinois history in the publishing of a book, "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois." This book is dedicated to our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois. The State D. A. R. voted to publish this book, but the generosity of Mrs. Lawrence relieved the State of this obligation. I believe Illinois is the first State to publish such a book. It contains the names of more than 600 Revolutionary soldiers.

The State Chairmen report very satisfactory work along all lines. We hope to see several Chapters of the C. A. R. organized very soon. The Chapters have presented a great many flags to schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, community houses and other organizations, as well as to soldiers and sailors leaving their communities.

Our State Conference unanimously passed a resolution endorsing "Universal Military Training," and also passed a resolution recommending the ratification of the prohibition amendment.

The Third Liberty Loan and the restoration of Tilloloy were unanimously endorsed, \$600 was voted from the State Treasury to erect a cottage at Tilloloy in honor of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, National Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, and our own Illinois Daughter. Illinois will give a wall case for the museum in honor of our two Presidents General, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Scott. The State has an ambulance ready to send to the Thirty-third Division at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. This is the gift of the Illinois Chapters to the United States Government. \$2,856 was collected for this project.

The Treasurer General's office showed that Illinois had given up to March 1, for various objects, the following amounts:

Continental Hall.....	\$5,822.20
Land	11.00
Patriotic Education.....	525.00

French War Orphans.....	1,454.50
Philippine School.....	210.65

The Third Liberty Loan and Tilloloy were so incomplete that I will not mention them.

Most of the Chapters report that they are giving most of their time and money to war work. In many cases the Red Cross Chapter was organized by the D. A. R. Every Chapter reports many members giving much and some all their time to this work. In two cities members of our Society give the work rooms for the Red Cross. Several Chapters report 100 per cent membership in Red Cross. We are asking the Chapters to keep a record of those who enter the service of the Government from D. A. R. families, including members, sons, daughters, grandsons and granddaughters. Many Chapters have dedicated service flags. Three of our own members are reported in the service as Red Cross nurses.

The following is a brief summary of the war work for the past year :

Knitted garments, 11,161—2,790 sets at \$12.00.....	\$33,980.00
Comfort kits, 2,737, at \$2.00.....	5,474.00
Housewives, 596, at .25.....	149.00
Jelly, 1,086, at .25.....	271.50
Red Cross and surgical dressings.....	9,896.52
Y. M. C. A.....	3,539.47
Y. W. C. A.....	563.00
French orphans, 77, at \$36.50.....	2,810.50
Illinois ambulance.....	2,856.00
Miscellaneous	5,000.00
Thrift stamps.....	45.00
First Liberty Loan.....	120,650.00
Second Liberty Loan.....	437,550.00
Third Liberty Loan.....	529.00
Tilloloy	1,072.50

Total.....\$624,436.49

Miscellaneous gifts include gifts to Armenian, Belgian and French Relief, Red and Blue Star, Halifax sufferers, Knights of Columbus, Children's Patriotic League, hospitals, books, chocolate, Victrola records, money for aviators, home relief for soldiers, hospitality houses, etc. It does not include thousands of miscellaneous' items surgical supplies, blankets, Christmas gifts, refugees' garments, pillows, scrap books, etc.

One Chapter sold \$10,000 War Savings Stamps in two hours. Another sold \$55,350 Second Liberty Loan Bonds. This does not include the thousands of hours spent by our members in war work, nor does it include the gifts of those who are giving their loved ones for the cause so near to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE M. BAHNSEN,
State Regent.

INDIANA

It is again my pleasure and privilege to bring to you the greetings and loyal support of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana. Our Daughters send renewed expressions of fidelity and loyalty to the cause and faith everlasting in the high standards and principles of the National Society. No one who knew anything about the women of Indiana, their history and their development, had the least doubt that we would play a leading role in the part assigned to the State in the war. I believe there is not an Indiana woman either in or out of the Hoosier State at present whose heart does not swell with pride when she recounts the things which we as members of the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution have accomplished. From the earliest days of the organization, Indiana Daughters have been actively identified with the great patriotic movements. It is a source of satisfaction to contemplate what we have already accomplished and will accomplish before the war is brought to a successful end.

We are taking for granted the work we are doing. We are giving freely of our time, our money and our talents, but these are not the greatest thing we are giving. The greatest thing which we have given is our men and our women. Indiana has exceeded her quota of men by more than 400 per cent and the Daughters of the American Revolution who are war mothers have made this sacrifice cheerfully, and with a smile on the lips—though the heart was aching. We are doing our utmost to keep our men supplied for we realize that it is not enough that we do our bit—we must do our all if this war is to be won. From the day of the declaration of war, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana have worked unceasingly to carry out the purposes of the Government. Ours was the first organized body of women to take the initiative in definite war work—Red Cross Chapter or units were organized on call of the State Regent wherever there was a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana. More than half of the County Defense Council women are Daughters of the American Revolution and our members form the strong working force in every locality. Every member in the State was asked to spread her influence in the matter of conservation and home gardening, and in consequence hundreds of gardens have blossomed where there was waste before. Our slogan is "No woman is entitled to a luxury while a soldier needs a rifle." I have asked our women to stop before they buy anything and ask themselves if they need it as much as the boys in the trenches need equipment. The result has been that our women have given in the first and second Liberty Loan calls a half million, which in most cases meant personal sacrifice.

The recorded work of our members shows that we are caring for 210 French orphans, in most cases this pledge covering the period of the war—Dorothy Two Chapter, of Crawfordsville, reporting the largest number, 62.

Two of our members are in service in France as Red Cross nurses. Another, a beautiful singer, is a commissioned camp entertainer in France, paying her own expenses. Two are commissioned as motor truck drivers and await their call. One Chapter has paid \$2,000—the expenses of a volunteer aviator.

SUMMARY

Our members have made a total of 9,544 knitted garments for the soldiers, 1,465 comfort kits; \$6,000 has been given the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.; \$47,000 has been given the Red Cross; 24,000 hospital garments and 50,550 surgical supplies have been supplied.

The revival of the domestic acts of sewing and knitting by the Daughters of Indiana, in homes and places where they had been long since forgotten, has its place in vocational education. But think of the fine tender thought back of this flood of thread and stitch—not the knitting in thoughts of blood, as told in the Tale of Two Cities, but the knitting and sewing of love and affection for our brave boys in camp and over the seas. This sweep of sewing and knitting is but one of the ready responses of women in this world crisis for practical service.

The big value of our work, for life and country are not expressed alone in dollars and cents, or in commercial terms—we are learning that mere sentiment gets us no place unless reduced to concrete performance. The fruits of this performance are beginning to be seen and we well centralize our efforts and mobilize all our active educated force to aid in the Americanization of our foreign-born population. Indiana is as essentially a melting pot of all races as any inland State of the nation. This work will cost labor and sacrifice, but will afford an opportunity for patriotic work second to none. Every Daughter of the American Revolution in Indiana, must see that our youth not only pledge allegiance to the flag, not only rise to the strains of our national air, but that they know why they pledge this allegiance and why they pay this respect. We have ready for distribution, the rules governing the use and abuse of the flag, printed and illustrated on cardboard, which will be framed and placed in public places throughout the State.

Two war service ambulances have been given the Red Cross for service overseas. These will bear the inscription—"Given by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana," and will be on duty in France.

We have gained ten per cent in membership during the year. We have welcomed a new Chapter recently at Salem, in historic Washington County, and this especially rejoices my heart because I know it means the gathering of women who will preserve and foster our American traditions and ideals. Although so much of Indiana's energy has been expended this year in war relief work and in encouraging all efforts which would foster active present-day conservation of patriotism, our Daughters have not forgotten nor neglected the debt we owe those who have lived patriotic lives before us, and we point with just pride to our year's accomplishments in purely historical lines. We have located ten more graves of Revolutionary soldiers; have marked four graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and two graves of Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

The things that we have accomplished in the past and what we hope to accomplish are due to the loyalty and splendid cooperation of our three thousand Daughters. It was their harmony of effort, their love of our organization and their faith in our country's great mission in the divine plan of the world that has made this possible for us to accomplish.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY A. BECK,
State Regent.

IOWA

The Iowa Daughters, represented by the members of 73 Chapters, send greetings to the 27th Continental Congress, now in session.

As State Regent, it is indeed a proud and happy privilege to report a year filled with wonderful work, enlarged activities, great enthusiasm, and perfect harmony in thought and action. Nine new Chapters have been organized; a splendid record of growing membership, at a time when so many other patriotic organizations have sprung into existence. True to inheritance, the Iowa Daughters have demonstrated their devotion and power to serve in the alleviation and relief of misery in Europe, to their faith and pride in America's soldiers and sailors, and in upholding the honor of Iowa in every movement which her citizens have been asked to promote, thus helping to keep the Middle West in her accustomed place in the forefront of service and sacrifice for our country.

To Elizabeth Ross Chapter belongs the credit of having entertained one of the most inspiring State meetings ever held by our society. The 19th State Conference convened in Ottumwa, March 19, 20, and 21, 1918, and was a patriotic occasion of State-wide interest. Among the distinguished guests present were: Hon. W. L. Harding, Governor of Iowa; Adjutant General Guy E. Logan, of Iowa's War Department; E. R. Harlan, of Iowa's Historical Department; E. M. Wentworth, President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; J. H. Morrell, of Iowa's Council of National Defense; and C. S. Harper, representing the Ottumwa Commercial Club—all representative Iowa citizens, who added greatly to the interest of the Conference by their presence and patriotic addresses.

At the opening session, the presentation of the Iowa flag was made impressive by Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, State chairman of the flag committee, who offered the flag to Governor Harding as a gift to the Iowa people, with a paraphrase of Lincoln's speech: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate this flag. Our sons in France have already dedicated it with their blood, beyond our power to do so." The Daughters of Iowa were authorized by the Governor and State Council of Defense, May 11, 1917, to prepare and present to the Iowa troops then entering the large concentration training camps to later do service in France, identifying Iowa Regimental flags. The State Regent designed the flag; the Iowa Daughters provided money for eight; one of them is today "Somewhere in France," with Iowa's famous regiment known as the Fighting Third, now a part of the Rainbow Division.

The unveiling of a D. A. R. Service Flag was another feature of this Conference, a gift from Mrs. Harold Howell, State Chairman for War Relief Service. The flag contains three hundred and eighty-three blue stars, four golden stars, and six red crosses, indicative of our most precious gift to our country—our fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, and seven of our Iowa Daughters.

The year has been saddened by the passing away of many of our beloved members. Among them we record, with deep sorrow, the death of Mrs. Ida Cummins, wife of Iowa's senior United States Senator, Hon. A. B. Cummins, and who at the time of her death was serving as President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. As a tribute of love to her memory the Iowa Daughters contributed to a portrait fund for placing her likeness in the Children of the American Revolution's room.

Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell has presented to our Iowa Society a beautiful jeweled State Regent's pin, as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Silas Conduct Hyndshaw. This insignia is to be a badge of honor throughout the years for each successive State Regent.

As our work closes for the year, we see two of our brightest dreams come true. With justifiable pride we speak of our Society's achievement in bringing into existence the Iowa flag, with one to be hung among the collection of State flags adorning our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall. The other noteworthy event of the year is the completion of the patriotic task begun in 1911, that of marking with granite boulders and bronze tablets, the old pioneer highway across the State known in history as the Mormon Trail—stretching from Keokuk on the shores of the Mississippi to Council Bluffs, on the banks of the Missouri. One other memorial has been placed during the year, a huge granite boulder with handsome bronze tablet, a gift to the city of Davenport, marking the site of old Camp McClelland, from members of Hannah Caldwell Chapter.

Our State Committees, numbering sixteen, report activity along all lines. A generous liberality has characterized every call upon our society, the State Treasurer's books showing that a little less than \$11,000 has passed through her hands during the year.

The war, ever present in our minds and hearts, it is natural our greatest activity the past year had for its keynote—War Relief Service. A summary of the report of the work done in Iowa, as compiled from a survey made by the Chairman of this Committee, Mrs. Harold Howell, who sent out a clever questionnaire of her own devising, and from reports made to the State Regent, is herewith appended and made a part of this report.

I would express my appreciation of the many kindnesses shown to me by the National Officers, and my gratitude for the privilege of serving the dear Iowa Daughters.

My work as Iowa State Regent here closes, and comes as "the end of a perfect day."

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Number of knitted garments (yarns furnished by our own society), donated to war relief service, 12,076; number of comfort kits, 1,481; number of housewives, 2,879; glasses of jelly for base hospital, 4,093; number of barrels of jelly shipped battleship *Iowa*, 4 accounted for; number of barrels of jelly shipped *Des Moines*, cruiser, 1; number of puzzles, 140; number of Christmas bags, 1,684. Money generously donated to different mess funds. Hundreds of knitted garments, comfort kits, blankets, quilts and raincoats sent as gifts to individual soldiers and sailors. Donations of money to Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. war work. Number of French orphans to date of March 15, 1917, were 101 in all reported adopted.

Amount donated by Iowa Society towards restoration of the French village, Tilloloy, \$1,060.25, and of this sum, \$600, the necessary amount donated to restore one complete home, from a small Chapter—Cumberland Valley—only organized about six weeks, when making this generous gift. This Chapter is in Sac City, the Regent, Mrs. Laura Lynch. Immense number of garments and miscellaneous gifts forwarded to the adopted French orphans.

Amount of money donated Red Cross to date, \$8,762.33; total number hospital garments and surgical supplies, impossible to state definitely, but immense amount; number of Daughters gone from the Iowa Society, D. A. R., into foreign service to date, six, namely: Miss Mildred Gilson, Knoxville, Iowa; Miss Cora Allen, Washington, Iowa; Miss Helen Needles, Newton, Iowa; Miss Nannie Colby, Waterloo, Iowa; Miss Mary West, Fairfield, Iowa; Miss Lewis, Garner, Iowa, all serving in the capacity of nurses.

Amount subscribed by Chapters to First Liberty Loan, \$1,900; amount subscribed by individual members to First Liberty Loan, \$444,080; second loan, by Chapters, \$3,105; second loan, by individual Daughters, \$101,065; War Savings Stamps during Thrift Week, held in February, by Chapters, \$16,185.

Third Loan—Iowa Chapters donated towards a \$100,000 bond, which amount is to be held as a fund to endow a home for blinded soldiers—Iowa Chapters gave \$1,070.

Identifying Iowa Regimental Flags, numbering nine in all, given the Iowa Military Units entering this world war, at a cost of \$1,000. Numerous gifts of service flags to schools, churches, etc. All Iowa D. A. R. promoting production and conservation of food supplies. The State Treasurer's books show over \$11,000 paid out for war relief service.

Respectfully submitted,

DIXIE CORNELL GEBHARDT,
State Regent.

KANSAS

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The Kansas Daughters send you their greetings and submit the following report:

During the past year Kansas has added 165 members to her enrollment which gives us a total of 1,673. As a large number of these are non-resident members, we have a working total of only about one thousand members.

Our Chapters immediately upon the call for work, began the organizing of Red Cross Chapters in their communities, and now are the leaders in the Red Cross work and hold most of the responsible positions in their respective Red Cross Chapters. We have unfortunately kept but little record of work accomplished, or money contributed, and I am only able to report 331,854 hospital garments and about three boxes of surgical supplies with some \$36,917.37 contributed. \$10,377 has been reported as contributed to Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Soldiers' Library Fund, Smith College Unit, etc.

Aside from performing these, our duties as citizens, we have as Daughters undertaken some special lines of work.

Having learned that our Government did not furnish their flags to the Ammunition Train of the Rainbow Division, the Kansas D. A. R. presented their stand of colors to the Kansas Regiment of the Ammunition Train. There were two silk flags—our National emblem and a hand-embroidered Regimental flag—purchased at a cost of \$275.00.

At our last Conference we voted to support a Camp Mother at the Community House at Manhattan, near Camp Funston.

All of our Chapters but one had paid or pledged their quota to the Liberty Loan before the assembling of the Continental Congress and since then that deficit has been covered and ten dollars additional subscribed.

We are feeling very keenly the thoughtlessness of women in following the fashion, that might almost be considered of German origin, so disastrous are the results, viz., the extensive use of yarn for sweaters, dress trimmings, etc., and an effort was made last winter to enlist the interest of the women in the matter to the extent of their refraining from the use of these fancy wools and to discourage its use in others. In this we asked and obtained the cooperation of our Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

A recognition service was held at our State Conference for our four Daughters and the sixty soldiers—husbands, sons, and brothers—now in the service. Two of our Daughters are by this time in France and two are Red Cross nurses in cantonments.

The Kansas D. A. R. in recognition of our debt to France had heartily responded to the request for aid for French orphans even before our National Society issued their call. As a result the most of our French orphans were adopted through other agencies than the D. A. R. and instead of only seventeen orphans as was reported by Mrs. Hodgkins, I can report the adoption of eighty-seven French orphans by Kansas D. A. R. One Chapter of one hundred members adopted thirty-five orphans and placed some two hundred others among their townsmen. In addition, some Chapters are sewing for the French and Belgian orphans and all but two Chapters have thus far either pledged or paid their quota for Tilloloy.

When our National Society issued the call for knitted garments for the Navy, Kansas D. A. R. responded by supplying the U. S. *Hopkins* with three complete sets for each man, contributing also to the U. S. *Niagara*, the U. S. *Nicholson*, and our own battleship *Kansas*. Upon hearing of the very great need of warm garments for Pershing's men we sent two shipments—amounting to some 450 garments—directly to them. A shipment of some sixty garments was also sent to the Kansas Regiment of the Rainbow Division. It has also developed upon many of our Chapters to furnish knitted garments to special cases of needy soldiers going from their own communities. In all we have furnished to soldiers and sailors the following: 4,019 knitted garments, conservatively valued at \$6,030; 1,719 comfort kits, at \$2.00, \$3,438; 533 housewives at \$1.50, \$772.50; 1,203 glasses jelly at 15 cents, \$180.45; 1 barrel canned fruit, value unknown; 45 barracks bags; 1,000 books for soldiers; innumerable magazines and papers, scrap books, puzzle pictures, etc., furnished both soldiers and sailors.

Of especial mention are two Chapters located in close proximity to army cantonments. The Lois Warner Chapter, 33 members, of Junction City, near Camp Funston, gave \$1,050 toward the community house erected in Junction City. The members take turns in acting as assistant hostesses at this community house, and on Christmas night furnished cake and coffee to the soldiers there. They open their homes to the soldiers, entertaining them at dinner every Sunday, and

frequently between Sundays. They have a mending bureau and besides furnish knitted garments to individual soldiers where they see the need. The Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, near Fort Leavenworth, entertain soldiers in their homes, take turns as assistant hostesses at the community house in Leavenworth, and have put on dances one night every week all winter for the soldiers. Innumerable lunch boxes have been furnished soldiers, one Chapter reporting having served six train loads. Hospital camp outfit and bandages and medicine have been furnished. Some aid—coal and bedding—has been given needy families of soldiers.

The Chapters report \$5,550 bought by the Chapters in the first two Liberty Loans and \$141,356 purchased by individual members.

We have not accomplished so much in the line of regular D. A. R. work as usual. Twelve markers have been placed by the Molly Foster Berry Chapter, marking historic spots in and around old Fort Scott. Atchison Chapter marked the place where Lincoln stood while making an address in Atchison.

Flag cards have been distributed. Prizes have been given pupils of both high school and elementary grades for essays on historic spots. Two scholarships are maintained, one in the State University at Lawrence, the other in the Roe Indian School in Wichita. A flag was presented to a colored boys' band. Efforts are being made to organize colored boys into Booker T. Washington Clubs. There has been considerable activity in the efforts to prevent desecration of the flag, many flagrant cases due for the most part, to a mistaken idea of expressing loyalty. A very comprehensive leaflet containing exact instructions as to the proper use and the forbidden abuse of the flag has been issued.

All our Chapters report their entire membership as signing and keeping the food pledge in the effort to conserve the needed food-stuffs for the Army, and in fact, all our efforts are directed to one aim—that of aiding, to our utmost ability, the Government in winning the war.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE CAMPBELL,

KENTUCKY

State Regent.

Madam President General, Members of the Congress and Friends: .

Kentucky today is prouder of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution than ever before, for we realize more fully than ever in these heart-aching, heart-breaking days, what the ancestors of the members of the Society suffered and endured to give us this home of the free and land of the brave. We know better than ever before what our State motto means, "United We Stand," for when we see our brave boys go forth to battle, does not every heart send forth the same prayer; are we not standing as one in saying, "One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Do we not as one enter into all phases of war relief work, with the battle cry of freedom on our lips? Was there ever a time, in your life and mine, when the spirit of oneness and true democracy was more evidenced? In our surgical bandage work, our knitting—our united efforts in all Red Cross work. Could anything demonstrate more beautifully our faith in the brotherhood of man. So I say, united we stand in this patriotic, sacred work.

Kentucky, through the publicity director of the National War Relief Committee, has made its statistical report of the approximate number of knitted articles for the Army and Navy that have been cheerfully made, and each person doing this was sorry she had only two hands. The surgical dressings, all kinds of sewing, from comfort kits to pajamas, have been made in great numbers. Some of the most useful articles made by Kentuckians have been the aviation jackets lined with old kid gloves. We did not forget to send about fourteen hundred glasses of jelly to the base hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, together with tobacco, cigarettes, gloves, etc. The Belgian and French children have been on our hearts. Useful layettes have been made and sent to these unhappy young mothers. The Children of the American Revolution Society, of Paducah, beautifully made one entire layette.

Lexington, through its Regent, Mrs. John Morgan, reports one young woman who, as brave as Florence Nightingale herself, has gone to France to serve as best she may. Henderson, through its Regent, Mrs. Simeon Green, also reports one young woman going as Red Cross nurse for our boys "Over There." Mrs. William Rhodes, Regent of Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, reports two young women who have gone to France with Doctor Barrows unit. The War Savings Stamps and all three of the Liberty Loan issues have met with most generous response by Kentucky Daughters. Last October, when Kentucky's State Conference was handsomely entertained at Fort Thomas by the Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, it was voted unanimously to contribute \$1.50 per capita for the \$100,000 Liberty Bond and the restoration of Tilloloy.

I want to make mention right here of my splendid State Chairman, Mrs. Matthew Houston, of the War Relief Committee, and her assistant, Miss Annie Poage, Kentucky's brilliant journalist, of Ashland. They have written and explained time and again the object of the \$100,000 bond that *must* be given by our Society. Nothing but one hundred per cent perfect will satisfy these two committeemen for Kentucky's part in this specific work of the National Society. They have been indefatigable, too, in their efforts for the Tilloloy fund. Mrs. Morris Gifford, State Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine Committee, while giving herself and all her time in the office of Mr. Fred M. Sackett, Kentucky's Chairman of Food Conservation, yet she has found time to remember how important a factor our splendid periodical is to the life of the organization and has secured a number of subscriptions. The D. A. R. magazine is a periodical of the highest type, and as someone has said, it takes rank today with the Geographic, I will never be satisfied until every Daughter in Kentucky feels that she cannot afford to be without it. Even though so much time has been given to war relief work, yet Kentucky has done much local D. A. R. work. Five new Chapters have been organized—two in the Southwestern part of the State, Fulton and Mayfield; two in the mountains, Pineville and Williamsburg, and one in Central Kentucky, Lawrenceburg. All are wide awake and eager to do their part. Last April, Kentucky had the pleasure and privilege of saying, "We have paid for our room." Today we are happy to say the room is furnished and ready to turn over to the National

Society. I have accepted the gifts so generously and graciously given, through the most efficient and faithful State Chairman, Mrs. J. C. Worthington and her able assistant, Mrs. George H. Wilson, of Louisville. The old blue Chenille carpet on the floor was contributed by the various Chapters in the State. The handsome gobelin blue damask draperies were contributed by Kentucky's own Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; the mahogany table-desk was given by Mrs. W. S. Glore, ex-State Regent. Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, of Louisville, gave to the room the leather chair used by her husband, Hon. Luke P. Blackburn, when he was Governor of the State. Miss Jeanie Blackburn, now Vice President General, gave an historic leather chair of Doctor Lawrence Smith. The Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter contributed an antique sofa. Mrs. George Baker, of Frankfort, graciously contributed a table. Mrs. J. C. Worthington, of Louisville, gave two single chairs upholstered in old blue corded velour. Mrs. Henry A. Troxler, a mirror in memory of her young daughter; Mrs. George H. Wilson and Mrs. Mattie Bailey, of Louisville, gave two Chippendale chairs in memory of Mrs. Wilson's father and Mrs. Bailey's son. Mrs. Boone, State Regent, contributed two Chippendale chairs, one in memory of her mother and the other in honor of her own Chapter at Paducah. Madam President General, in behalf of Kentucky, I want to present these gifts to you, for our Society, and I want you one and all to come to see us in our new home, and be assured you will always find true Kentucky hospitality.

Even though the war cloud is hovering over us, even though our hearts are bleeding, even though much has been given, yet we stand ready with our all, and those of us who have the lenses of liberty and justice adjusted as we should, can see God in His heaven, through the rift in this dark cloud.

From one of Kentucky's Daughters, Mrs. James Pryor Tarvin, now of Washington, the Colonial School for Girls of Washington City has offered a \$1,000 scholarship in this splendid school that stands for real education to a young woman eligible to the D. A. R. A very handsome gift and one most graciously accepted by the President General and one which we trust will be perpetual.

MATTIE VAUGHN BOONE,
State Regent.

LOUISIANA

Madam President General and Members of the D. A. R. Conference, Greeting:

I herewith report Louisiana's endeavor in D. A. R. work for the year, which has been meritorious and praiseworthy.

The Chapters have done excellent cooperative work, naturally almost entirely war work. Actively and untiringly day by day, week by week, and month by month, never ceasing, never pausing in their united efforts to be of worth to our State and nation. Liberty Bonds by individuals, Chapters and as a unit of State strength, have been generously purchased. Jellies and delicacies and knitted garments (independent of the tremendous Red Cross work which claimed a major portion of each Daughter's labor) have filled boxes for Louisiana's cantonments, where gaunt disease stalked as a terror

and heartbreaking reality Subscriptions to the French village have flowed as a small expression of sympathy to France in her bereavements. Money, books, joke books, magazines, Christmas boxes and Red Cross donations and Y. M. C. A. cash donations, have been ready at all times when called for, and when suffering humanity required the gifts of noble men and sainted women.

Be assured that Louisiana has among its Daughters no shirkers, no slackers. The cry is on with the work for the need of the hour!

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA LISTER ALEXANDER,

MAINE

State Regent.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The reports at the annual State meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Maine, show good progress in many branches of our work.

Many graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and a good number of markers and two headstones placed. On June 14, 1917, Abigail Whitman Chapter, of Norway, dedicated a boulder to the memory of the soldiers from Oxford county; on June 23, Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter erected a marker in the oldest cemetery in Moose River. Silence Howard Hayden Chapter has placed two tablets on the Arnold Trail, one July 27, 1917, at one side of City Hall Park, the other, November 12, on the bank of the Kenebec River. Fort Halifax Chapter, of Winslow, is preparing to place very soon the tablet which will complete the marking of the Arnold Trail.

Through the generosity of a friend, Hannah Weston Chapter has been able to place three bronze tablets, one to Dr. Wm. Chalomer, who was brought to Machias to attend the wounded men after the first naval battle; the second one at East Machias, dedicated to Col. B  nj. Foster, the commander of the military company raised about Machias and his brother, the first blacksmith; the third at the Rubicon.

Patience Stanley Chapter on September 14th unveiled two tablets, one marking the site of the first frame house in Winthrop, the other the house where Tallyrand stopped while passing through the town in 1794.

On Memorial Day, 1917, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter placed a marker at the grave of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Hatch. On April 18, 1917, our youngest Real Daughter, Mrs. Nancy Warren, of Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, passed away, aged 78 years. Only two Real Daughters are left to us. Mrs. Lydia Wixon, Koussinoc Chapter, celebrated her 101st birthday September 1, 1917, and Mrs. Eunice Merrill Jones, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, celebrated her 90th birthday in November.

The report shows that several flags have been presented, and the Committee on the Desecration of the Flag has sent a copy of the Flag Code and the Flag Law to each Chapter, and has sent out for distribution 1,000 copies of each. The Committee on Patriotic Education has given our school fund of \$100 to Randall Shelley, of Jackman, a young man of Revolutionary descent, to assist him this year at college. Prizes have been given for essays on Revo-

lutionary times and for the highest rank in American history. The Parke Holland Society of the Children of the American Revolution is prosperous and the chairman reports good prospects for two more Societies in the State.

Nine books have been donated to the library of Continental Hall, but we hope for better results another year as we have added a State Librarian to our number of State officers, who will take charge of this work. Vital statistics of some towns have been collected, also those of Revolutionary soldiers, and the 1850 census of the City of Hallowell is being compiled.

The State Historian has in her possession the work of a former regent of the State, entitled Brief History of the D. A. R. in Maine, with complete records of memorials placed by Chapters to December 1, 1910. It has been the work of the present Historian to bring that history from December, 1910, to March, 1918. In this history is given the names of Chapters with number of charter members, names of State Regents with terms of office, accounts of marking historic spots by the State and Col. Benedict Arnold's trail through Maine in order of route. At this place is inserted a copy of the Aronld-Colburn letters of great historic value. Also all marking done by Chapters of which records have been obtained as well as all other available information regarding work done by the Chapters is included in this brief history.

We sent by our delegates several relics of Revolutionary time for the museum of Continental Hall, among them an old-time sand blotter, a book of the Colonial period, sugar bowl, pair of woolcarders, knee buckles, once the property of General Warren, and a silver spoon. These were placed in the museum and library.

A very large amount of war relief work has been done by all of the Chapters. Koussinoc Chapter organized the Red Cross Chapter in Augusta, and Abigail Whitman Chapter took the initiative steps and has charge of the war relief work in Norway. A large percentage of our members are members of the Red Cross, a few work for the Women's Service League, and Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, as a unit, work for the American French wounded.

Six vice-chairmen have assisted the chairman in war work, and by them all bulletins received from the National Committee have been sent promptly to the Chapters and they have also assisted the Chapters in many ways.

As a State we sent a large case to the U.S.S. *Nicholson* containing fifty sets of four pieces each of knitted garments, a few comfort kits and magazines. Owing to the difficulty in getting the goods to the ship the State work was given up. Chapter reports show work of all kinds done for the soldiers and sailors. Some 4,000 knitted garments, comfort kits, scrap books, Christmas boxes, magazines, books, Victrola records, tobacco, candy, etc., money for many kinds of home relief work, money for gifts for overseas forces, large sums of money for Red Cross and Liberty Loans, nine French orphans adopted, money for Tilloloy and all kinds of miscellaneous gifts, a number of women ready to enter the training camp and others willing to give money for women in the camp. A number have taken the surgical dressings' course, and are instructors in Red Cross rooms. Two are chairmen of local Red Cross Chapters.

We have no camp or cantonment in Maine, but just outside of Portland are three large forts, and committees from Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter go to the Y. M. C. A. hut one day each week and mend for the soldiers. They also take with them knitted garments, books, jelly, housewives and the like, for among several thousand men there are always some needing these comforts.

Many Chapters are active in food conservation work, and during the coming summer we hope to do much along that line

More than all this, Maine women have given freely of their men—husbands, sons, and those dear to them in such numbers that in many places no men were called in the first draft. Many Daughters are working with an ache in their hearts and a prayer on their lips for victory soon, that victory that will surely come.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WILFRED G.) TINNIE A. D. CHAPMAN,
State Regent.

MARYLAND

Madam President General, National Officers and Daughters of the American Revolution:

It would be impossible to adequately describe in the allotted five minutes for the reading of this report the fine work done by our Maryland members since last Congress and all the noble service rendered by our loyal Daughters. Our regular National Committee interests have been kept to the front by our very able State Chairmen and, in addition, magnificent service in all forms of war relief work has been rendered by each of our members, devoted to serving her country to the best of her ability.

As this form of service is first in our minds and hearts, I have compiled from the various chapter reports the number of articles and money expended since our last Congress in all forms of war relief work, namely: Knitted garments, including sweaters, helmets, mufflers and wristlets, 4,021, which have been sent to army, navy and various cantonments through Red Cross Society and Navy League, as well as to the Commodore Joshua Barney torpedo boat, pledged to be kept supplied during the war; comfort kit bags, 925; sewing kits, 510; barracks bags, 15; jellies (tumblers), 952; mess fund, \$425 contributed; national surgical dressings, about 26,000.

RED CROSS AND FOR HOSPITAL NEEDS

Organized 25 classes in first aid. Auxiliaries formed by 12 members. Twelve chocheted afghans; hospital shirts, 600; pajamas, 310; bath robes, 100; operating leggings, 12 pairs; operating coats, 13; khaki flannel shirts, 24; bed socks, 75 pairs; nightgales, 51; handkerchiefs, 50; wash cloths, 672; sheets, 50; pillow cases, 25 pairs; towels, 65; tray covers, 37; table napkins, 36; tumbler covers, 110; hot water bag covers, 16.

Contributed toward restoration of French village of Tilloloy, about \$60.00. French orphans adopted, 10, at maintenance of \$36.00 per year. \$30.00 donated in addition.

Second Liberty Loan upwards of \$50,000. For Third Liberty Loan, in addition to individual purchase of Liberty Bonds, each member has been asked to contribute \$1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR RELIEF FUND

Sale of Thrift Stamps, \$2,500; contribution to library fund for cantonments, \$150; contribution to Y. M. C. A., \$75.00; contribution to Y. W. C. A., \$400; contribution to chocolate fund sent Dr. Finney for convalescing soldiers, \$35.00; contribution to other chocolate funds, \$50.00; contribution annually to Children of America's Army of Relief, \$70.00; many Christmas boxes to friendless soldiers at home and abroad; contribution to emergency fund to Auxiliary of Navy Relief Society, \$1,400. This fund was raised by one member. Baltimore Chapter to remodel room at Service Club, Baltimore, to be used as a billiard room, \$170; State entertained 500 soldiers and sailors at Service Club on New Year's Day from 10 A. M. to midnight. Contribution sent Dr. Finney to use in his work as he saw fit, \$83.00; contribution from theatre and card party benefits for purchase of wood for free distribution to those desiring to knit for Army and Navy, \$1,120; contribution of knitting machine for socks, \$15.00; smileage books for soldiers, \$25.00; books, victrola records and fruits have been sent to the convalescent soldiers at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Many Daughters are doing canteen work. Our members are giving time and service for Red Cross work, and our Daughters are serving as hostesses at the Y. W. C. A. at Camp Meade, Md.

One Daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cole Patton, an army nurse, is stationed at Fort Wadsworth, S. C. Many are Red Cross directors for classes among our members. Extra meetings have been called in the various interests of our war work. Food production and conservation have met with hearty cooperation among our members.

From the beginning of the Third Liberty Loan campaign on April 6th, our members have been serving at a special D. A. R. booth in one of our leading department stores in Baltimore, and will continue until the close of the campaign on May 4th. To date, through this channel, about \$2,500 has been subscribed. While war relief work, in its many forms, has occupied the greater part of our time and efforts, we have not been unmindful of opportunities for service along other avenues of usefulness. Additional prizes have been given the pupils of St. Mary's Seminary in Southern Maryland for best essay on Revolutionary and other subjects. Flag day was commemorated on June 14th, and on the graves of the Revolutionary dead our members tenderly placed the Stars and Stripes in recognition of valorous service in the long ago.

A beautiful silk flag with embroidered stars and full equipment of stand, pole, gold eagle, silk cord and tassel, was presented by the State Regent for the Society to the University of Maryland, Baltimore, in honor of General La-Fayette, as it was in this building that he had had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws during his tour of the country in 1824. The French

Ambassador was represented by Captain Rouvier, and many notables were present upon this brilliant occasion. We were happy to have as an honored guest, our Curator General, Miss Barlow.

Through our State Chairman on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. Holloway, we have had large card board flag codes placed in the school rooms of the Baltimore public schools and also the Baltimore county schools—a work that will be far-reaching in its influence.

Through the efforts of the Janet Montgomery Chapter we have had passed a State law making it obligatory for the schools to display the flag of the United States from their buildings, and when weather will not permit, then the flag to be otherwise displayed within the school house, and the Board of Education of the State prepare a program providing for a salute to the flag and other patriotic observances from time to time. A most commendable achievement.

Presented to Memorial Continental Hall Library three beautifully bound complete volumes of the Patriotic Marylander. The State Society also refrescoed the Maryland room.

We held our State Conference on March 14th and 15th, and were disappointed that a previous engagement prevented our President General from being with us. The Conference was a happy and inspiring one, showing hearty cooperation among our members. Representatives of the Maryland Council of Defense, Red Cross, Navy League, and many other interests with which we have been allied, were present and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion in bringing us greetings, in addition to many heads of patriotic organizations. Our patriotic night was a brilliant one, and we were honored in having Major General Kuhn speak to us, as well as Captain de Casteja, of the French Chasseurs.

A beautiful service flag was presented by our historian, Miss Marine, showing 284 stars for the male relatives of our members in the service, with two gold stars for those who had made the supreme sacrifice upon their country's altar!

In retiring from the high office of State Regent, having declined to again become a candidate, my belief is one of the greatest confidence in my Daughters that the good work in Maryland will ever continue. It is well organized and with such a deep concerted interest it cannot but advance.

The State that gave birth to Francis Scott Key and the immortal anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," will always be found in the front rank for consecrated service to our country.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY A. BOSLEY,

State Regent.

MASSACHUSETTS

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Massachusetts salutes you. Please accept our cordial greetings and best wishes.

Realizing the time limit for State reports and mindful of the instructions of the National Board in this respect, only the briefest résumé of the work accom-

plished in the greatest year in our history is possible. Since a year ago, when we met for our annual Congress, our country has been participating in a war, the magnitude of which is still hardly sensed by many. The effort of woman has been recognized as one of the forces upon which the world may count. The women of England and France have nobly taken up the burden which has fallen upon them. The women of America are now organized to do their bit in this tremendous task. Our society has taken its place as one of the great factors in the war relief service rendered our beloved country and her Allies.

It is an honor and privilege to report the achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts for the year 1917-1918. Our 96 Chapters have not only carried on loyally and devotedly the regular work as planned by the National Board and National Committees, but also have thrown themselves enthusiastically and unselfishly into fulfilling the demands of the crying needs of the day. Fully awake to the conditions confronting our country, a keen sense of personal responsibility has aroused our Chapter Regents to efforts, the results of which make it possible to report an amount of money contributed of over \$40,000, which is quadruple that of last year. To us has come an opportunity never before presented; Chapter members, Chapter Regents and Officers, State Chairmen, State Officers and Members-at-large have been loyal and devoted, and given unstintingly the energy, cooperation and enthusiasm necessary for the success of the great projects placed before them.

The Chapter reports show how well all have responded. Through the larger Chapters fulfilling their obligations and the small Chapters increasing their activities another year of great achievement may be added to the record of Massachusetts.

It is my sad duty to report that two of our past State Regents have passed away since our last Congress—Mrs. George F. Fuller, who was a devoted worker in the earlier days, and Mrs. James G. Dunning, whose name appears upon our program, so active was her interest in our present aims.

We have also been called upon to mourn the loss of our State Registrar, Miss Mary I. Howe, who passed away February 7, 1918. Patriotic, intrepid loyalty was exemplified in her life. Two of our Chapter Regents, Mrs. John R. Flavell, Regent of Tea Rock Chapter, and Mrs. Helen F. Spooner, Regent of Samuel Adams Chapter, have also passed to the Great Beyond. The memory of their sincere devotion inspires us.

Our membership has increased steadily during the year, and one new Chapter has been organized—the Old Powder House, organized February 2, 1918. Great progress has been shown in all lines of work.

Four hundred and ninety members of the immediate families of our Daughters are reported in service in France with the Allies. Many Chapters are proudly showing their service flags, and one has been presented to the State, which awaits only the placing of the numbers.

Individual Daughters, about one-half in number, reported a total of \$554,150 as subscribed to the 1st and 2nd Liberty Loans.

Our State Committees deserve great commendation. The Chairman on Conservation has been indefatigable in carrying out instructions from our National

Chairman and the good work is still progressing. The work of the committee appointed to secure books for the library at Memorial Continental Hall has been most successful. The Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall has presented a wall cabinet to the Museum, each Chapter in the State contributing a small sum for this purpose. The Hospitality Committee, whose duties are wholly social, entered into the spirit of the day and held an entertainment and fair, through which they earned a goodly sum for the use of the War Relief Service Committee. The efficient service of the Committee on International Relations should be mentioned. Through the State Chairman's taking up the work of Americanization, as directed by the National Chairman, many Chapters are forming committees to secure the enlightenment of the alien population as to the duties and privileges of citizenship. Among the Chapters to receive special mention for distinctive work are: Peace Party, which has been most active in work among the foreign born and has already held two receptions on special occasions in honor of the newly naturalized citizens of Pittsfield. This Chapter also sent in a field report on war work, most carefully itemized. Hanna Goddard Chapter leads in gifts to overseas forces (1,108); the Hannah Winthrop in contributions to Red Cross; Sea Coast Defense Chapter reports 40 members of families in service abroad, and also sent large consignment of knitted goods to the State Committee; Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter is pre-eminent for the number of active workers in the Chapter, and the systematic and continuous effort in all lines. They also have contributed a large number of knitted goods and hospital garments; Warren G. Prescott Chapter has contributed the largest sums for France and Allied relief; Boston Tea Party stands at the head in the largest sum total expended, over \$2,300; Lucy Jackson Chapter, beside active war relief work, is preserving one of the most historic houses in the locality; Mercy Warren Chapter has given the largest contributions to Tilloloy; Prudence Wright and seven other Chapters form a mending bureau at Camp Devens, reporting 6,123 garments as having been repaired. Old Concord, Old Belfry and Brig. Gen. John Glover contributed knitted garments to special ships. Molly Varnum Chapter contributed the largest number of knitted garments for a special ship, as well as the largest number of supplies to hospitals. Each Chapter in the State might be named, as all are equally appreciated by the State Regent for their united support and constant cooperation. The greatest praise is due those, who have worked continually through the State War Relief Service Committee, sending knitted goods to the Charlestown Navy Yard; Philadelphia Navy Yard; Fort Myer, Virginia; Comforts Committee of the Navy League; 1917 Minute Men Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the specialboats which they adopted. The Chapters at the same time have given their contributions for French orphans, Tilloloy and the Third Liberty Loan of the National Society. The following statistics show the lines of work taken up and much more could have been included had accounts been kept.

Patriotic work, \$2,049.94; land, \$110.00; final payment on hall, \$302.00; Red Cross, \$9,139.65; Y. M. C. A., \$4,370; Y. W. C. A., \$769.50; other organizations, \$3,590.65; relief and gifts, \$1,244; sent to France, \$741.50; sent to Allies, \$511.00; French orphans, \$2,336; Tilloloy, \$2,646; First Liberty Loan (by Chapters), \$4,000; Second Liberty Loan (by Chapters), \$1,400; \$100,000 D. A. R. Third Loan,

\$4,002.50; fund for camp training for women, \$1,088.50; yarn, \$5,926.01. Total, \$44,130.65.

Other contributions; knitted garments, 13,874; hospital garments, 5,725; comfort kits, 1,829; surgical supplies, 97,335. The war work has been carried on strictly in line with the bulletins sent out by the National War Relief Service Committee and the recommendations of the National Board of Management.

At our Fall Conference we were honored by the presence of our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Vice-President General, Mrs. Shepherd W. Foster, of Georgia, also National Chairman on Conservation; Vice President General Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Connecticut, and National Chairman for the magazine; Mrs. Charles H. Bond, ex-Vice President General and National Chairman of International Relations; Mrs. John Laidlow Buel, State Regent of Connecticut and Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, State Regent of Rhode Island. The words of encouragement received from our distinguished guests made the path of duty easier and assisted us in accomplishing more than was expected. On April 6th the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts took part in "The Third Liberty Loan, All America Parade," in Boston, providing a beautiful float, representing the "Daughters of Yesterday and Today." A platoon of Daughters marched as a guard, forming a division with the other patriotic societies.

As State Regent, it has been my duty to serve as State Chairman for the War Relief Service Committee in Massachusetts and director of the Northeastern division on the National Committee for war relief; also to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution as one of the Vice Chairmen of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, Massachusetts Division; and one of the Vice Chairmen of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in Massachusetts, beside serving on many minor committees.

In closing, it gives me great pleasure to pledge anew our loyalty to our President General, whose integrity of purpose and faithful service has been, and is, an inspiration to all in maintaining the aims and high ideals of our society.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
State Regent.

MICHIGAN

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Michigan's forty-eight Chapters offer as a greeting to you our year's work, made doubly strenuous by war activities added to our ordinary line of work which has not been allowed to languish.

We have marked four historic spots, five old trails, four Revolutionary soldiers' graves and the graves of two Real Daughters; contributed \$46.68 to Michigan panel in Valley Forge Memorial Chapel; staged five historical pageants; done valuable work in the line of biographical and historical research, the most important of which is the original research work in making a list of names with biographies of Congressional medals-of-honor men of Michigan, the work of the State Historian, Miss Sue I. Silliman.

The written testimony of the Judge of the Juvenile Court and Chief of Police of Menominee that our children of the Republic Club there has reduced the work of the Court 50 per cent answers any speculation as to the real value of our forty-four children of the Republic Club.

Last year Michigan successfully asked Congress to endorse as a National movement her patriotic work among women, known as Women of the Republic Clubs. This year Michigan reports six clubs. The one in Jackson having bought a \$500.00 Liberty Loan, knitted 131 garments for our men, prepared 63,338 surgical supplies and contributed \$400.00 to other patriotic causes. All this patriotic work done at a personal sacrifice.

The Flag—Believing in the power of the flag to arouse patriotic emotions, Michigan Daughters have given to public buildings, school children and newly made citizens, ten flag poles, thirteen large flags, two hundred ninety-eight small flags and one hundred ninety-three flag codes.

Bay City Daughters presented as a prize a silk flag to the school marching the best in a parade of 5,000 school children. Allegan Daughters reached the rural schools by going before the County Institute of Teachers and asking that the flag salute be memorized and become part of each day's exercises. Owing to the influence of the Lansing Daughters, flags were placed on election booths. Ludington Daughters placed small flags in sewing kits made for our defenders. In Grand Rapids, the Daughters in Green Church presented a set of flags of the Allies to the church.

Thirty-five per cent of Michigan's \$1.00 a member budget is given to patriotic education, and this money has helped us to contribute \$963.91 to Southern Mt. Schools, Philippine and Indian Scholarship Funds, Student Emergency Fund in State University, and other educational causes.

A successful effort has been made by the Michigan Daughters to have English and grammar classes in high schools study the War Questionnaire, by W. W. Earnest, and the page in the Literary Digest, entitled "The Nation and the War;" also free night classes in English and citizenship for foreigners have been established very generally and our Daughters have also been teaching French to our soldiers.

Michigan Daughters responded promptly to every call of the War Relief Service Committee.

For the sailors of the five U.S. ships which she adopted (*Paul Jones*, *O'Brien*, *Tingey* and two submarines), battleship *Michigan*, individual sailors, soldiers at Camp Custer, Fort Sill, and thirteen "adopted" sailors, and aviators at Selfridge Field, the Daughters have made:

28,072 knitted garments, or 7,018 sets at \$12.00, \$84,216; 2,307 comfort bags at \$2.00, \$4,614; 1,750 housewives at 75 cents, \$1,312.50; piano, \$125; 12 pair blankets at \$5.00, \$60.00; 1,647 glasses jelly, \$418.75; the hostess room at Kalamazoo is entirely supported by the Kalamazoo Daughters, \$438.00. Total \$91,184.25.

FOR FRANCE

Tilloloy, Michigan's first house, furniture and farm implements, \$800.00; 76 French orphans, \$2,774; (The Eastern Star through Worthy Grand Matron, also a prominent Daughter, took 26 of the children); food for children of Southern

France, \$553.90; Cafeteria for girls working in ammunition plant, Bordeaux, \$12.00; 1,116 garments at 50 cents, \$558.00. Total \$4,697.90.

2,921 hospital garments; 128,338 surgical supplies; 10,562 knitted garments and articles; 1,065 comfort bags; cash \$17,169.92. Two of our members are serving "Somewhere in France"—Dr. Maria Belle Coolidge, Detroit; Dr. Rhoda Grace Hendrick, Jackson; Training Camp Scholarships, \$320.00; for First and Second Liberty Loans, Michigan Daughters have a record of \$325,500; A total war expenditure (not counting Red Cross supplies), \$551,923.04.

The hostess room at Kalamazoo is entirely sustained by Kalamazoo Daughters.

The State has united to maintain a mending bureau at Camp Custer, Battle Creek Chapter leading in the work; and the State has also financed the serving of hot chocolate at Selfridge Field, to men on guard, aviators when they descend, and all the men in the Aviation school, Mount Clemens Chapter superintending the plan.

Our State Committee on home ties and war records, is making complete records of all men in service in counties where we have Chapters, writing the men, visiting their families, and keeping the men supplied with needed knitted garments and comforts.

Our greatest honor of the year was the visit of our President General to our State Conference in Saginaw.

To Michigan's other officers, chairmen, regents, and Chapter members, the State Regent gratefully acknowledges her indebtedness for the material out of which this report is compiled.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT,

State Regent.

MINNESOTA

Madam President General and Members of our Congress; as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minnesota, I submit the following Report:

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Minnesota instead of pursuing all the avocations of peace with a small percentage of war relief work for the Allies as they did last year, the last of April, 1917, suddenly found themselves a great working center for all war relief work done by women. The members of our organization took hold with a will and to the exclusion of every other activity have loyally worked for their country.

In November, we had the pleasure of welcoming a new Chapter, the Lake Agassiz, of Moorhead, Miss Mary Rainey, Regent, into our ranks. This Chapter has already given assurance that it is composed of workers only, by doing its part in all State work. It has done much Red Cross work, furnished many knitted garments for our soldiers, helped in food conservation and Americanization, and raised its full quota for Tilloloy and our N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan.

The St. Anthony Falls Chapter, Minneapolis, Mrs. Florence Sheppard Little, Regent, was organized in December, and now has a membership of over 40. They have interested themselves particularly in Americanization and have been most

successful, have taken part in all campaigns for Government work, have knitted over 300 garments for "Home Boy" soldiers, contributed many comfort kits, entertained soldiers from Fort Snelling and jackies from Dunwoody Naval Institute, taken two French orphans, given two field glasses for the Navy, forty victrola records, subscribed to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Tilloloy, the N. S. D. A. R. Loan, and made 40 scrap books for the Army:

Abigail Burnham Chapter, Plainview, Mrs. Florence Cornwell Rohweder, Regent, has done patriotic education work in the public schools, contributed 100 knitted garments to individual soldiers, joined in Government patriotic work, and subscribed to Tilloloy.

The Anthony Wayne Chapter, of Mankata, Mrs. C. H. Nerbovig, Regent, has to its credit much Red Cross work and activity in conservation. It has furnished knitted garments and housewives to the "Home Soldier Boys," subscribed to the Tilloloy fund and shown patriotic moving pictures.

Captain Richard Sommers, Mrs. H. L. Stark, Regent, had the forethought to procure one of the tablets made from the metal from the battleship *Maine*. In June this was presented to the high school with appropriate exercises, Mrs. Galt, of Nebraska, presiding. The State Regent made a patriotic address. It was an occasion long to be remembered. The mother of Mrs. Stark, now eighty years old, has knit incessantly since "Our Boys" became "Our Soldiers." Her work is so perfect that boys have even been known to trade some of their "best girl's" work for it. These were only a few of the garments knitted by this Chapter. Mrs. Stark has been a leader in Red Cross work, taking charge of the headquarters two days in the week, and with the Chapter, doing all possible work in Americanization.

Miss Stella Cole is the efficient Regent of the Charter Oak Chapter, of Faribult. Their first work this year was helping outfit the battleship *Minnesota*, to which they gave 30 knitted sets, 900 garments have been knit by this Chapter, 5 French orphans adopted and Christmas presents sent them, continuous service and \$275 given to the Red Cross, a Liberty Loan of \$50.00 taken by the Chapter, \$5,500 by individuals, \$44.00 for N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan, Tilloloy fully subscribed, and a Thrift Stamp and W. S. S. Society organized.

Mrs. Jennie Sedgewick, of Minneapolis, is the able Regent of the Colonial Chapter, the second in size in the State. This Chapter has always taken a leading part in the State work. They early took a submarine chaser to outfit for the period of the war, but when many of the garments sent through the naval section of the Red Cross in Washington were never heard from, gave their many other knitted garments to the local Red Cross. Mrs. Lyford, State Chairman of knitting, is from this Chapter. Owing to the scarcity of yarn, her work has been somewhat restricted but her large corps of knitters await her pleasure while knitting for the Red Cross. Four binoculars have been sent, a Chapter Liberty Loan of \$100 taken, Tilloloy and our Liberty Loan subscribed for and a vast number of knitted garments given.

The Albert Lea Chapter, Mrs. Dewitt Armstrong, Regent, sent a number of knitted sets to the *Minnesota* besides taking a submarine to outfit for the period of the war. The garments for the boat were sent to the State Regent, but as many of our outfits sent to the other boats were never heard from, these sets were turned

over to the guards at Dunwoody Naval Institute, who in thirty-degree-below-zero weather probably needed them just as much as the sailors. The pleasure of seeing them anchored was so great that it will probably lead to all our work being placed in our own State. This Chapter, too, has responded to the call of the national society for Tilloloy, and to the Liberty Loan.

The Daughters of Liberty Chapter, of Duluth, Mrs. J. L. Washburn, Regent, has been among the foremost in patriotic work. Mrs. A. E. Walker, of this Chapter, is State Vice Regent. Much work in conservation and Americanization has been done. This Chapter was so impressed by the need of the French Refugees that when the call came to rebuild Tilloloy Mrs. Washburn subscribed \$600 to build one of the houses, and her Chapter \$100 to furnish it and buy machinery. They also have ready a knitted outfit for a submarine chaser, and have subscribed to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Liberty Loans.

Almost the entire time of the Fergus Falls Chapter is given to Red Cross work and other forms of war relief.

The Graysolon Duluth Chapter is one of the largest and oldest in the State, and is well known for its patriotic work. Mrs. J. L. Crawford is its Regent. It gave \$208 to the battleship *Massachusetts* for a moving picture machine, and \$75.00 for a phonograph to the same boat. Fifty dollars to the Martha Berry school, \$36.00 to the Armenians, \$50.00 for a Chapter Liberty Loan, \$400 for Red Cross work, \$5.00 for the Y. W. C. A. Army work, and \$46,000 for individual Liberty Loan. A quantity of knitted and hospital garments were made. \$100 was contributed for live stock for the Tilloloy house, and 26 French orphans cared for.

Josiah Edson Chapter, Northfield, Miss Minnie Watson, Regent, reports knitting and hospital garment work, one French orphan adopted, \$4.00 for Tilloloy, and \$5.00 for the N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan. A number in this Chapter give their entire time to war work.

Lake City Chapter, Mrs. C. N. Woodford, Regent, reports one member head of the Red Cross activities of the city, so their work has been largely local. \$4.50 was given to help a French orphan, \$3.00 to Tilloloy, and \$10.00 to N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan.

Keewaydin Chapter, of Minneapolis, Miss Harriett Guilford, Regent, is one of the best working Chapters of the State. Miss Guilford's motor has been constantly used in our Red Cross work, and has saved us hundreds of dollars. The membership of this Chapter is largely teachers whose time is much taken up by their profession. Nevertheless, they find time to make an enviable record. Miss Blaisdell, one of its members, composed a war poem which had a large circulation Christmas and has been widely copied. Miss Marion Moir went to Paris two years ago as a nurse among the refugee children. She is a woman of breadth, of understanding and great good sense, and so was wisely placed. Many of the French orphans taken in the State were provided for by her. The Keewayden Chapter has 6 that she picked out for them. They sent hundreds of garments to be used in her work besides \$15.00 for Christmas to be used for presents for their orphans. They have given \$40.00 for libraries for the Y. M. C. A., about 300 knitted garments, and their full appropriation for Tilloloy and the N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan.

Mendota Chapter, of St. Paul, Miss Harriett Schoomaker, Regent, had intended

to mark the site of one of the Indian's treaties at Mendota, and had raised the amount necessary for the tablet but have postponed it until after the war. Their work has largely been surgical dressings as they have been members of the D. A. R. unit of which Mrs. Feldhauser is director. No member of this Chapter is ever seen without her knitting.

The Minneapolis Chapter, Mrs. E. J. Miller, Regent, was the second Chapter in the State, having been organized twenty-five years. As a Chapter they took a \$1,200 Liberty Loan Bond, the largest to be taken in the State by any Chapter. One woman in the Chapter has knit 150 garments for the soldiers. The Regent, Mrs. Miller, has been especially active in food conservation. Mrs. Lindsey, Chairman of the Minneapolis D. A. R. Red Cross unit, is a much beloved member of this Chapter. Fifty members took the course in first aid, and many have taken the course in Red Cross surgical dressing.

Monument Chapter, of Minneapolis, Mrs. O. C. Wyman, Regent, has to its credit the greatest work ever undertaken by one Chapter in the State. The Washington Memorial Monumental Flag Staff, unveiled by them July 4th, is of bronze with a huge endowed flag. There are only two other endowed flags in the world. The cost of the whole was \$10,000. No donations were accepted so it all represented Chapter work. It stands at the point of the gateway, the most conspicuous place in the city where two principal business streets converge. The interesting exercises were attended by a large crowd among whom were all the State dignitaries. Mrs. Marshall Coolidge, as Chairman of the Flag Staff Committee, told the story of the work done; Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, gave the patriotic address. As the noble flag broke in the breeze a great cheer from soldiers and citizens proclaimed their love for our country's emblem and delight that the noble work so vastly important in these war times was completed. This Chapter sent many knitted garments to the soldiers and sailors, as well as to the local Red Cross, bought over half of the Liberty Loan Bonds taken by the D. A. R. in the State, made many garments and distributed much literature. Mrs. W. P. Plant is director of the Minneapolis Red Cross D. A. R. surgical dressing station. They also outfitted a submarine and their garments and comfort kits all reached their destinations.

The Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Mrs. Louise Griggs, Regent, has restored the old well-house at Sibley House Mendota, completing it in the summer of 1917. It is a replica of the one standing there in General Sibley's time. This Chapter is giving much time and service to the D. A. R. unit. They have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, and have given their full amount to the N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan. They also gave a prize to a Boy Scout for the best essay on a patriotic subject. This Chapter is one of the most zealous in the State.

Old Trails Chapter, of Minneapolis, Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury, Regent, has done much war relief work. Many garments have been sent to the Belgian refugees and French orphans. Forty French orphans have been adopted. Thirty-six raincoats and thirty-six safety razors were sent to Belgian soldiers. The destroyer *Conyngham* and the submarine chaser 61 were taken to outfit with knitted garments and comfort kits, for the period of the war. The knitted gar-

ments were sent as directed to the Naval Section of the Red Cross, Washington; the express receipts show delivery but further than that nothing can be discovered. They were sent October 23d, so that the boys could wear them on Christmas. Comfort kits sent direct to the commander of the boat the last of November were all received, and letters of thanks sent to us. A member, Amy Robbins Ware, is "over there" teaching blind soldiers the touch system of typewriting. Seven members give their entire time to Red Cross work gratuitously. A unit for making garments for Belgian children has been successfully carried on. This Chapter has finished over a thousand knitted garments.

The Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter, of Minneapolis, Mrs. W. L. Benedict, Regent, is very remarkable for its war relief work. The last of April, 1917, instruction in first aid was given, and all members of this Chapter took the course. Many have graduated here in the Red Cross work. Nearly 2,000 knitted garments were made for the Red Cross and over 3,400 hospital garments also made. \$200 were also given to the Y. M. C. A., \$360 to the Y. W. C. A., two hundred dollars worth of surgical instruments were given to the Serbians, and 190 scrap books for the soldiers. One member is chairman of the organization for the intensive study of American ideals. They have arranged for the dramatization of naturalization which will be given in all social settlements in the city for the Americanization of foreigners. \$25.00 worth of surgical dressings were given to the visiting nurses, \$200 worth of thrift stamps taken by the Chapter. 2,000 Hoover food cards were distributed and calls made with them. The full appropriation for Tilloloy and the N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan is collected. \$12,000 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds were taken. This Chapter early in the year formed a unit of twenty-seven small churches that had not started Red Cross work. The members procured the work, assembled it and taught them to do it. After it was finished it was inspected and returned by the Chapter. They are now forming these units in the small towns and factories, also.

Rochester Chapter, Mrs. N. C. Pollock, Regent, has given \$5.00 for mess funds; \$50.00 for Red Cross, and \$10.00 to the Y. M. C. A. They have made 4,560 hospital garments and over 300 knitted garments. They also have sent 32 garments to Italy. All members took Liberty Loan Bonds. Our State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carrie T. Hinckley is from this Chapter.

Mrs. Edward Feldhauser, the Regent of the St. Paul Chapter of St. Paul, is also director of the great Red Cross unit which meets daily in the Wilder building. With the help of the other St. Paul Chapters this unit has made 182,781 surgical dressings. St. Paul Chapter alone has made 40,000 dressings and 1,500 hospital garments. This Chapter is the oldest and the largest in the State. When the call was sent to the D. A. R. to take boats to outfit for the war, the St. Paul Chapter took one of the two largest, the destroyer *Fanning* with 106 men, making 673 garments for it and as many comfort kits. They became very much interested in the men on the boat and sent the things for Christmas only to find that the boat had been outfitted. 105 housewives and 375 knitted garments were also sent to individual soldiers. Six Liberty Loan Bonds were taken by the Chapter. Mrs. Feldhauser made a personal gift of a large flag to the Girls Home School in March.

The Wenonah Chapter, of Winona, was the first Chapter to outfit a boat in Minnesota, taking the submarine chaser 60 which was outfitted with 100 garments sent in September. Comfort kits were also supplied under the leadership of Mrs. Frank Horton. Fifty-nine French orphans were adopted and presents sent to them on Christmas. This was the largest number taken by any Chapter in the State. 25,000 trench candles were made and sent to France, \$83.00 given to the Y. W. C. A. and \$25.00 to Tilloloy. 27 knitted sets were sent to the battleship *Minnesota*. Nearly 1,000 knitted garments in all were contributed.

Mrs. A. C. Gooding, of Rochester, Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, besides taking a great interest in her own particular work has digressed to help in all good roads of the State and rally our organization to her support, good roads being most essential in war times.

Mrs. Marshall Coolidge, Chairman of Conservation, not only followed the well-beaten paths tread by all loyal Americans at this time, but instituted many reforms taken from our grandmothers. She has published a folder of old fashioned war recipes. The conserving of common medicinal herbs was instituted and large groups of Daughters gathered and used them to save drugs.

Sibley House, our D. A. R. old stone mansion, under the loving hands of Mrs. Frank Jerrard, the Chairman of House and Grounds, blossoms like the rose. Mrs. Beatrice Longfellow as Chairman of "Furnishings" has added much to the interior. The present State Regent found that the appropriation which Sibley House had long had from the State had been withdrawn just before her incumbancy. With all the war relief work coming on, things looked dark for Sibley House, but Mrs. Ell Torrence and the State Regent went to Governor Burnquist, and from him obtained \$1,000 to help with the expenses for two years. Much sorrow was caused by the death of Mrs. McCourt, who procured Sibley House.

To complete this report, we must say that over 60,000 glass receptacles were filled with fruits and vegetables by our members in food conservation; \$55.00 was given in prizes in Minneapolis by the D. A. R. in the Ten Hill Contest. That was the best ten hills of corn, beans and potatoes planted by our school children under 10. Much interest was aroused. Thirteen hand-knit blankets were given to the Soldiers' Hospital at Camp Dodge. Our regents' blanket was made in the Indian colors of yellow and brown, and embroidered with the names of the Chapters that made the square. 237,903 surgical dressings were made by the State; \$282,978 was contributed to the Liberty Loans; 13,321 hospital garments and 8,454 knitted garments made; 203 French orphans adopted, and 2,008 glasses of jelly given to army hospitals. Our State has twice sent its quota for Tilloloy.

The sale of our book, "Old Rail Fence Corners," now in the second edition is most satisfactory. It is the personal stories of the pioneers many of which are most thrilling. It is being used as a text book in many of the schools. Mrs. F. W. Little had charge of the sales. The State Regent bought a second Liberty Loan Bond of \$50.00 to be given to the first orphan of a soldier in our expeditionary force in France whose father stepped forward into glory while fighting in France for the liberty of the world. It is to buy school books.

MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS

State Regent.

MISSISSIPPI

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress

The Mississippi Daughters send greetings, and the Regent expresses deep regret that she is unable to be present; she feels, however, that our interests are in safe and capable hands, when represented by the State-Vice Regent, Mrs. J. M. Morgan.

During the past year, we have contributed to the Red Cross, Italian relief, blind soldiers, French war orphans, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Library fund, Christmas boxes, "sweets" for hospitals, pillows, old linen, purchase of wool for knitting, girl in training camp, etc., considerably over \$3,000.

Liberty Loan Bonds taken by D. A. R. members, \$94,000; taken through D. A. R. influence and solicitation, \$232,500.

Books and magazines forwarded—reported, but not valued—numbered 5,570. Weekly and monthly this work continues. War relief service has occupied most of our time, but other work of far reaching importance has been accomplished.

Realizing, years ago, that work for "Welfare of Women and Children" could better be done, through coordinate effort, the D. A. R. cooperated with other organized women in the State—which was most logical and effective in securing results. The women have done a wonderful work, and the Chairman of Central Committee for Legislation (composed of representatives of women's organizations in the State), Mrs. C. H. Alexander, a capable and loyal Daughter, has performed a great service for her State. The D. A. R., for six years, have worked through Mrs. Alexander, their influence helping to secure the establishment of a juvenile reformatory, raising the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years, injunction and abatement act, eliminating segregated districts from the State, and compulsory education laws, which will soon be greatly improved.

A bill for "Women's Welfare Home," was ably drawn and fought for, but lost by a narrow margin. By championing such legislation, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi have aided the cause of humanity and helped to promote patriotic education.

To mark the spot upon which was first, officially, raised the American flag, in Mississippi territory, the D. A. R. have erected, in the city of Natchez, "on the Bluffs," on the site of old Fort Panmure, a splendid steel flagstaff ninety-five feet high, from which flies the "Star Spangled Banner," which can be seen, on clear days, twenty-five miles down the river, and across into Louisiana.

On March 30, 1798, the American forces took possession, and Capt. Isaac Guion, raised the first American flag. On April 5, 1918, Capt. Louis Guion, his grandson, honored the D. A. R. by raising the flag presented by them to the city of Natchez and State of Mississippi. The Chairman, Mrs. Rowland, her Committees, the Chapters, especially the "Natchez," are to be congratulated upon the success of this undertaking, which reflects credit upon the State and upon us as a society.

I have, owing to unusual conditions, been unable to organize new Chapters, but several have been rejuvenated, and are doing good work, and two new ones are promised in the near future. In membership I am happy to report an appreciable

gain. I have written twelve hundred letters and postals, sent out many applications, and hundreds of bulletins, and other literature to Chapter Regents and members.

On February 20, 21, 22, the 13th State Conference was held at Carnegie Library, Jackson, Miss., with the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, as hostess. This Conference was well attended, and marked by a spirit of hospitality, good will, and patriotism long to be remembered.

For the duration of the war, it was decided that "we suspend all State work, except the most necessary kind, and devote ourselves to the undertakings of the National Society." Home and country being our watchword, our every thought, our every effort should be, "how we can, the Daughters of the American Revolution, help our Government to win against a brutal and ruthless autocracy, the most pitiless the world has ever known."

By our words, and deeds shall we be judged.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. EDMUND F.) ALICE TYE NOEL,
State Regent.

MISSOURI

Madam President General, Officers and Daughters:

The year that has just closed has demonstrated the strength and loyalty of our Missouri Daughters in an unusual degree. With the intensity of patriotic fervor they have given without stint of their time, money and strength, with a spirit of loving service that could not be surpassed.

In all the years that have gone by since our illustrious forefathers laid down their lives for American independence, we as an organization have kept the fire of patriotism alive, until today it bursts forth into flame in every town and village of our great commonwealth. Missouri had the honor and the privilege of making the first contribution to our National War Relief Committee. The money contributions for war relief that have made possible the splendid work of our State have been \$22,269.90, which does *not* include *any* Liberty Loans. Also 7,348 knitted garments, 7,012 miscellaneous gifts, 1,908 glasses of jelly, and 90,705 surgical dressings.

The fact that our gifts and service have gone largely through the Red Cross has made it impossible to give a fair and accurate account of *either* money or service. Many counties have been organized into Red Cross Chapters by our Daughters.

The literary and historical work of the Chapters was laid aside when the call for help came from our Government, and surgical dressing and Red Cross Chapters have been organized and the splendid *results due* to their zeal and loyalty.

Feeling a great desire for some definite work of our own, I asked our Daughters to place a Missouri D. A. R. ambulance in the field at a cost of \$2,070.50. The response was so generous from every Chapter that we soon went "over the top" with that fund. Our State knitting has gone to the battleship *Missouri*, while many Chapters have adopted ships of their own. I invested \$100.00 of our State expense fund in the Second Liberty Loan. We have placed two new red stars on our *State Map*, one for the Armstrong Chapter, Armstrong, Missouri, and one

for the Susanna Randolph Chapter, Vandalia, Missouri. This splendid map of our State was presented to the State by the St. Louis Chapter in an oilcloth case, with a pointer and a box of red stars, one to be placed on it for each new Chapter at our State Conference. The oldest Chapter, the Elizabeth Benton, has a gold ring around its star, and the second and largest, the St. Louis Chapter, has a silver ring around its star. The school of the Ozark has a blue background to its star. There are now *eighty* stars on our map; they are centers from which love for our flag and loyalty to our Government has spread to every citizen of our great State.

Missouri has taken 41 French orphans.

Our Treasurer's report shows: Total receipts, \$4,847.09; total disbursements, \$3,251.89, leaving a balance April 9, 1918, of \$1,695.20. We have contributed \$300 to the Ozark School.

By our own contributions we have placed four splendid granite boulders on the King's Highway at a cost of \$288.45, plus freight. The illustrated lecture, "Pioneering in Missouri," was placed in the Historical Society at Columbia for safe keeping and future circulation. It has been my privilege to place two valuable books in our State Historical Society, one of the names of the Chapters and historical sketches of why named, the other a Real Daughters' album with pictures and history of those buried in Missouri. Our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who complimented us by her splendid presence at our State Conference in October, at Marshall, Missouri, suggested that a copy also be placed in the National Society's library. She gave a most inspiring address before a large audience Tuesday evening, when the citizens of Marshall were invited to attend our Conference. Lieutenant Governor Crossley addressed the Conference in a splendid patriotic speech, after which the Conference sent President Wilson a telegram of loyalty and support.

I have asked our State Historian, Mrs. W. L. Webb, to collect the names and history of some of our Daughters who are now in the service. At the request of our President General for a photographic record of the war relief work being done by our Chapter, I not only collected one picture from each Chapter for our Government and one for our own National Society, but also one for our State records.

For the Third Liberty Loan of \$100,000 for our National Society, Missouri pledged \$1,169, and for the restoration of Tilloloy \$1,172. Very unusual activity of our Daughters is given in the Chapter reports.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. W. R.) CORA HERNDON PAINTER,

State Regent.

MONTANA

Montana Daughters of the American Revolution Send Greetings to the Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

It is my pleasure and my privilege to report a year of marked prosperity. A growing interest in our work has manifested itself during the past year, the war has awakened in some a latent patriotism and increasing numbers of eligibles are working to complete their papers so as to be able to be numbered as one of us ere another year rolls around.

At the present our important and absorbing work is the war relief work, but in doing this we are not losing sight of our many worthy charities and the objects of our Society as set forth in our Constitution.

May another year see the world at peace, a lasting peace, a just peace, is the wish of every Montana Daughter.

I have had the pleasure of organizing two new Chapters since the first of the year; one with a Charter Membership of twenty-six, and the other with thirty-five, and another Chapter, I hope will soon be ready to organize. The number of Chapters in our State has doubled in the past thirteen months. For many years we had four Chapters, and now we can boast of eight. This shows the wonderful interest that is being taken.

October 17th, the Yellowstone Park Chapter, of Livingston, Montana, was hostess to the State Conference. We had a large enthusiastic delegation and were beautifully entertained by the ladies of the Chapter. The inclement weather prevented a proposed motor ride.

As a State organization, Montana Daughters bought a Liberty Bond of the second issue, they also maintain a scholarship in the Martha Berry school, all the Chapters in the State contributing to this fund.

The Chapters have responded to every call—and there are many—most generously, of their money and of themselves, unsparingly, always ready and willing. Our Daughters feel a special responsibility and have proved themselves equal to it, are working cheerfully and gladly, and I am very proud of my loyal Montana Daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. CHAS. A.) EMMA M. BLACKBURN,
State Regent.

NEBRASKA

I am happy to be the bearer of kindest greetings from the Nebraska Daughters to the members of the 27th Continental Congress.

The past year has been a critical one in the life of all organizations. Never have conditions been the same. We have been occupied with unusual tasks, but my Chapters have labored with the utmost devotion to further all activities made necessary by this great national crisis.

One year ago at our March Conference, we pledged our support to the Government, in event of war, and today I can say we have kept our word. The majority of Red Cross Chapters in the State have been organized by D. A. R. Chapters, or members, and as one of our regents said recently, "Any day at the Red Cross headquarters it would be quite possible to hold a D. A. R. meeting with a very good attendance." The spirit of unity, that essential factor in all organized work, has been the moving power in the Chapters, uniting them unreservedly in the great work that confronted them.

The State Conference was most delightfully entertained by the Elizabeth Montague Chapter, of Beatrice, March 19-21. We felt very much honored to have with us our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, who gave us a most inspiring patriotic address, and a large amount of information concerning the work of the Society.

I wish it were possible to tell you of the splendid reports of the Chapters, each

of which deserves special mention, but time admits of but a few things told briefly. Most of our Chapters have dispensed with refreshments, and are using home-made year books, the amount of money which would have been used being given to buy yarn.

Flowers and loving greetings were sent from the Conference to our Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury.

The work of the State Chairman of National Committees has been carried on with much earnestness and the Chapters have cooperated heartily in each department of work. Patriotic education has flourished. Nearly 2,500 of our flag cards "The Evolution of the Flag" have been placed in schools, homes and public places. \$240 have been sent to Southern schools; \$75.00 of this amount being our annual scholarship to the Martha Berry school. Besides this money, several boxes of clothing and books have been sent. School prizes have been given, as usual, for best patriotic and historical papers. Patriotic programs have been numerous and enthusiastic.

There is a very encouraging increase in the number of magazines taken, the subscriptions amounting to about one hundred at present. The magazine has been placed in most of our libraries. The work of the Junior Red Cross has been carried on by the Daughters in most places, several reporting their schools 100 per cent. There has been great activity among the children along many lines of war work. It is wonderful the way in which children are learning habits of thrift and the splendid spirit of giving and helpfulness.

On account of the extensive use of flags, the Chapters have been kept busy trying to give instructions to prevent misuse of the flag, and to enforce the State flag law. The Chairman sent to all Chapters a very attractive and instructive booklet, entitled "My Flag," the Adjutant General's flag circular, and the Flag Code, sent by the District Chairman. The State Flag Law has had its regular place in the papers of the State; many handsome flags have been presented by Chapters to schools, and placed in city parks and public buildings. Several Chapters have presented small silk flags to those completing their naturalization papers. Several Chapters are assisting in night schools for foreigners and Americanization work.

The Chapters have responded readily to the work of conservation of food, along the lines outlined by the State Chairman. They are fully alive to the necessity of retrenchment, and active self sacrifice.

We are glad to report the placing of a handsome granite marker in the city park of Crawford, Nebraska. This marker was erected by the Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, in commemoration of the treaty of 1876, between the Government and the Sioux nation.

I am sorry to report that the work of marking historic spots has had to take a secondary place. Many a treasured sum that has been growing for years to be used to mark some historic spot has been cheerfully invested in Liberty Bonds, or other relief work.

Arrangements have been made to mark the old trail roads at Gering, Scotts Bluffs, and Fort McPherson, some time during the summer.

The Chapters have voted the per capita for the restoration of Tilloloy, and

\$700 has been pledged for the Third Liberty Loan. Boxes and barrels of jelly have been sent to hospitals, or are waiting orders.

The State Regent has represented the Society on the Woman's Committee Nebraska State Council of Defense, since it was created by the Government. It has been her pleasure to carry out all the directions of the National Society, and all blanks and bulletins furnished have been sent out with letters of instruction to each Chapter concerning them. It has been her endeavor to add the war activities to the Chapters instead of having the Chapters lose their identity in so many different branches of war work.

The Chairman State War Relief reports 280 pounds of yarn sent out, and 915 knitted garments returned for shipment. This does not include the 2,264 knitted garments reported previously through State Regent. We have given in money, Y. M. C. A., \$2,000; Y. W. C. A., \$1,713; Red Cross, \$6,792.50; Belgian relief, \$415; Miscellaneous, \$622; First and Second Liberty Bonds, \$120,975; a total of \$132,517.50. This does not include the valuation set on other gifts. 400 comfort kits and 334 boxes were sent. 40 French orphans are being supported by Nebraska Chapters and Daughters. One Chapter has made and sent out 94 layettes for Belgian babies, each layette containing 19 pieces.

The Nebraska Daughters stand ready to cooperate with the National Society in any plans they may see fit to make. We feel we are representing a Society that stands for all the principles that are represented in the conflict of the times, and we are glad to do our part in this, the greatest opportunity that has ever come to us to make for a better people and a better nation.

HELEN M. DRAKE,
State Regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

It is my great honor and privilege as State Regent of New Hampshire to present to you the report of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in our State.

We have a total membership of 1,735, and it is a matter of great pride to us that we include in this membership four Real Daughters, the eldest of whom is 103 years old; the youngest, Mrs. Caroline Phoebe Randall, is only 69 years of age, and she is undoubtedly the youngest Real Daughter living.

While our best efforts, our greatest amount of work, and our most earnest thought has been given to the war relief service, our State Committees have not failed to do splendid work.

Our Reciprocity list now numbers 154 papers, and these we use constantly not only in our own Chapters but we send them to our sister States from Maine to California and New Mexico. Indeed this is one of the most useful and helpful of our State Committees.

We have done a great deal in many lines of patriotic education. Three of our Chapters have marked historic spots. The Submit Wheatley Chapter has placed a bronze tablet on a boulder to mark the old King's Highway, in Lebanon. The

Anna Stickney Chapter erected and dedicated, last June, a monument to the memory of the early settlers of Conway. The Else Cilley Chapter, of Nottingham, erected and dedicated at a cost of \$1,200 a granite monument to the memory of its four Generals—Cilley, Dearborn, Bartlett and Butler. Many Chapters have done excellent work in the old cemeteries throughout the State, in rebuilding the stone walls that surround many of them, by righting up the tombstones of many Revolutionary heroes and by marking the graves of others.

Copies of the Constitution of the United States have been distributed in the schools and public places; rules regarding the reverence, care and use of our flag have been placed in our public schools. Money has been contributed for prizes in our public schools for the best and most correct answers to questions on American Revolutionary topics, and for historical essays. The results from these prizes have been most helpful to our young people.

Many of the Chapters have placed a copy of the D. A. R. magazine in the public libraries of their respective towns, also have placed in libraries copies of historical books for children and the "Guide for Emigrants."

Nearly all the Chapters have contributed towards the support of a district nurse and generously helped in the support of their local hospitals.

The Berry and Lincoln schools have also been remembered. An innovation in one July 4th celebration was that of the Mercy Hathaway White Chapter, of Bradford, when it invited the townspeople to participate with the Chapter at its LaFayette Boulder, where, with the flags of our Allies flying with our own Stars and Stripes, a patriotic program of songs and speeches, followed by a "treat" furnished the village with an entirely new, safe and most enjoyable manner of observing Independence Day.

In our Conservation work which means so much to New Hampshire, depending as she does, upon her natural resources for her wealth, we have for some years been especially interested in the preservation of that beautiful piece of primeval spruce forest at Springfield, known as the Royal Arch, and I am very happy in reporting it is now owned by the State.

Although we have carried on all this State work so successfully we have, as I said above, given to our war relief work our best and most earnest efforts. I think the sentiment of the whole State is best expressed in a letter sent me from one of the Chapters last spring, when it said—"Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R., offers its services to our Mayor, and to our State Committee of Public Safety, and pledges that its members hold themselves in readiness to aid actively in this great crisis, thus honoring and maintaining the principles of the greatest Woman's Patriotic Society, for God, for Home, and for Country."

All the Chapters meet regularly for Red Cross and surgical dressings work. In nearly every case it has been the members of a D. A. R. Chapter who have organized a Red Cross branch in their community.

One small Chapter of 26 members, the Ruth Page Chapter, has, besides giving its full quota to both Tilloloy and the \$100,000 Liberty Bond, knitted dozens of garments for the battleship *New Hampshire*, for the Army, the Navy, and the overseas forces; has given several hundred dollars it raised by selling "Nellie Custis Cook Books," and a song board has knitted and sent over 7 afghans.

One Chapter has given to every scholar in the district, a thrift stamp book, with one stamp paid for.

One Chapter by paying the regular fee made its officers members of the National Civic Federation, and also gave \$50.00 to the State Committee of Public Safety.

The members of another Chapter typed all their Chapter year books: the \$50.00 saved in this way was presented to the Red Cross. The Chapters have given card and garden parties and various kinds of entertainments to raise money for carrying on their war relief work.

To the Mercy Hathaway White Chapter belongs the honor of having sent over for foreign service, the first daughter from our State. We have now three of our members in the foreign service of our country—one serving with the Harvard Unit, A. E. F., one with the Red Cross Medical department, and one with the Army in a Reconstruction hospital.

All the Chapters cooperated heartily with the State Committee of Public Safety, last spring, when it sent out its first appeal to us to plant gardens, conserve food, and can fruits and vegetables. We are still cooperating with this committee in every possible way.

We realized months ago that we must not be misled by that popular slogan of doing "our bit;" that what our country needs and demands of us is not our bit, but our best and our most, so, working together in harmony and goodfellowship, with a firm and steadfast faith in the victorious and triumphant ending of this war, we are giving to our country in its time of trial, our unswerving loyalty, our untiring efforts, our honest service; emulating as best we can, the lives of our Revolutionary ancestors, whose deeds, not words, decided the issues of this nation at a very crucial time.

(MRS. WILL B.) IDA M. HOWE,

State Regent.

NEW JERSEY

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

As State Regent, I have the honor of presenting to you the annual report of work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in New Jersey.

We have had some additions in membership, both as members of Chapters and members at large. We now have 38 Chapters; 1,950 Chapter members; 333 members at large; making a total of 2,283. It is with sorrow I am called upon to record the death of several of our Daughters. They have been faithful to their friends, loyal to their country and the organization they loved, and, I am sure, with that peace that "passeth all understanding" have passed beneath that "low green tent whose curtain never outward swings."

Two new Chapters have been organized, with one more ready to organize in the near future.

Our annual patriotic meeting was held in the Old Barracks, Trenton, in October, and was a patriotic meeting in every sense. Great interest was then manifest in the organization of the Soldiers' Club at Camp Dix, the Daughters taking an active part in financeering the enterprise. A piano, billiard table, 3 victrolas and records, a

large D. A. R. flag, hundreds of knitted garments of all kinds, hospital supplies, and ten (10) pounds of jelly a week have been distributed among the soldiers, wherever needed, representing a cost of several thousand dollars. I take pleasure in offering the hospitality of this club to sons of Daughters from all over the country.

The Officers of our State, Chairmen of Committees and Regents have been so faithful in their work that splendid results have been obtained.

We have one Real Daughter living in the northern section of the State, and the Chapter to which she belongs is proud of her membership.

We have fourteen State Chairmen who are earnestly interested in their respective branches of work. Our State Chairman of Publicity has been most efficient, urging upon all Chapters to see that meetings shall be reported and work accomplished shall be given recognition in local papers.. The Chairman of Work among Children of the Revolution reports good work, inciting a spirit of patriotism among the young members. '

The income of the Ellen Mecum Memorial Fund is being used for educational purposes in the pine belt of New Jersey. Yearly assistance is given to the different Southern schools, and a goodly contribution has been received for the Philippine Scholarship Fund. All Chapters observe Flag Day, and many have been requested to make personal appeals in their respective towns that all torn and mutilated flags be burned and replaced with new ones. Many Chapters have offered prizes to public schools for essays on Revolutionary subjects. Memorial Day is universally observed by Chapters, dinners are given to Grand Army Veterans, outings for children of different organizations, or pilgrimages to places of historic interest. Owing to the many demands made by war relief, the Red Cross, and other organizations of like character, there has not been much activity in the restoration of historic landmarks, erection of monuments, or study of old trails and roads, in which New Jersey has many traditions, such as "Old Taverns and their Signs" stage coach routes, early settlers, etc.

The Chairman of Conservation called the attention of Daughters to the care of birds, as the past winter was so severe, in addition to all other lines of conservation.

At our State Conference, a beautiful service flag, containing 260 stars was presented, representing the Sons and Grandsons of Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey, who are following the colors.

Owing to the lack of time, the regents' reports were returned before an accurate account could be given of the wonderful work that has been done by Chapters, the report of money contributed for Red Cross work, restoration of Tilloloy, adoption of 22 French orphans, thousands of surgical dressings, hospital garments, blankets, beds for base hospitals, chocolate and tobacco funds, permanent blind, tuberculosis, American hospital in France, Armenian work, comfort kits, Christmas boxes, and numerous other gifts to add cheer and comfort to our men. Eight of our splendid women are in the service of the Government in foreign countries, three or four girls for the training school.

As requested by our President General, Chapters are working for the \$100,000 Liberty Loan to be raised by our Society, and I feel sure the Daughters, with their usual generosity, will respond to the appeal. New Jersey will furnish its quota, and for Tilloloy.

This report does not give an adequate report of all the work done in our State, as everywhere women of the Society are giving of their services and means to the work of the war relief, and doing all in their power to assist the men behind the guns. A summary of the war service is as follows:

For the Army—Knitted garments given, 3,000 and 100 sets; glasses of jelly for base hospital, 1,000; number of scrap books, 20, and 12 new novels; 1,000 Christmas boxes and \$30.00 worth of sweets, chocolate; entertainment of men in homes, 500.

Gifts to individual soldiers—200 knitted garments; 100 blankets, value \$300.

For the Navy—Battleship *New Jersey*, and torpedo boat, *Manly*, 700 knitted garments; also 248 sets, and 3 trench caps; 100 comfort kits, value \$75.00.

For Oversea Forces—100 knitted garments; 1,000 cookies, candy, chocolate, etc.

Y. M. C. A.—\$500 and 17 victrola records, also one piano. Y. W. C. A.—\$648 and \$25.00 for Armenian war work.

Pemberton Soldiers' Club—\$920.75, 14 garments, piano, billiard table, victrola and records, curtains, lamp, handsome D. A. R. flag, and over \$1,500 worth of knitted garments.

Home Relief—Gifts to families of soldiers, \$100, and 21 new garments.

For France—French orphans adopted, 20, and \$332.50 contributed; contributed to Tilloloy, \$400; \$50.00 to tuberculosis fund; and \$83.09 to American hospital.

For our Allies anywhere—\$100 for beds in General Pershing hospital.

For National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross—\$3,000 and 15,986 surgical supplies.

Second Loan—By Chapter, \$700; by individual Daughters, \$45,000.

Third Loan—Amount contributed to D. A. R. \$100,000 Loan, \$100—others working, but amounts not reported.

Miscellaneous—\$229.71 for permanent blind.

Eight of our D. A. R. members are in France working for the relief of our soldiers.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVA MOORE SHERRERD,
State Regent.

NEW MEXICO

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The Daughters of New Mexico send cordial greetings to the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, of this State, during the past year have confined their efforts almost exclusively to war relief service work, and as the report of this has been summed up in the report of our Publicity Director, before this body, it would mean a repetition should I attempt to include it in detail in my report.

Our membership has been increased considerably, and while we have lost a few by dropping from the rolls and some few having left us for another world, still our number has increased.

We have furnished one transport with comfort garments; nearly all members have helped very materially with Red Cross work; furnished jellies to cantonments; also sent shipments of books, magazines and periodicals of every descrip-

tion, to camps, soldiers and sailors "over there," and in our own land. In fact, I doubt if there is anything one could mention, but that our Daughters have been ready to lend all their time and energy toward, even to thousands of dollars in Liberty Loan Bonds; to restoration of Tilloloy in France, and the care of French and Belgian orphans and all those in need.

By individual Daughters, aside from the Chapter loans, our State has furnished \$9,000 in bonds.

The one great effort has been to furnish our battleship, *New Mexico*, with comfort garments whenever she might be ready for service. One large shipment has been made, and another will follow before May 1st. This has required a mighty effort with only four Chapters and a few members "at large," in the State. But with the help of our friends we have accomplished much, and with the kindly assistance of the Comforts' Committee we shall be able to supply the ship at the proper time. The crew of this battleship numbers 1,100 sailors and 75 marines, and as we were advised when we took upon ourselves this obligation that there would be but 500 men the task has been a strenuous one.

All of the Chapters of the State have come forward nobly in this work, but while all have contributed generously, I cannot but mention the wonderful work done by the Jacob Bennett Chapter, of Silver City, in knitting. They have exhausted a building fund of over \$600 for yarn, which they have made into these garments, and have already sent about 350 garments to the Navy.

While all Chapters have done their best and are deserving of great credit and praise, the Roswell Chapter leads in Liberty Loan Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. M. ASHENFELTER,
State Regent.

NEW YORK

I am proud to report another year of splendid effort and accomplishment by the Daughters of our State, a year of progress and advancement in every line; our membership has shown a marked increase, and our army of Daughters has measured up to their responsibilities, standing firmly for the best good and uplift of our nation. Of our 132 Chapters, seven have been organized this past year, while twelve are still in process of forming. Enthused with zeal and patriotic spirit, the Daughters have given largely of their time, strength and means, to war relief work, ready at this time of America's need to prove themselves worthy of the patriotic spirit of their ancestors.

Our State Committees have accomplished faithful and efficient work, while that done by our Chapter members has been the greatest in the history of our State, and their record will be an inspiration for all time.

I have had the honor of attending the dedication ceremonies of several boulders and markers, of especial interest, at Caledonia, where the Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter erected a boulder in memory of the Indian, Ganeodiya, called the Peace Prophet. Sa-go-ye-wa-tha Chapter erected a boulder marking the Iroquois Trail and Seneca Turnpike. Both White Plains and Amsterdam Chapters rejoice in the possession of old historic Revolutionary homes, which have come under their care and custody during the past year. Washington's headquarters, White Plains, and

the Guy Park Mansion, at Amsterdam. Many historic and valuable papers have been preserved.

We deplore the loss, by death, of three of our beloved Chapter Regents, and one honorary Regent: Miss Ellen L. Dunn, Regent, Fort Plain Chapter; Mrs. Gazena Dorn, Regent Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown; Mrs. Edwin P. Bellows, Regent General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville; Mrs. Peter F. Callan, honorary Regent Mohawk Chapter, Albany. The last three have died since our State Conference in November.

Patriotism is being taught our children by gifts of prizes for historical essays. Education of the Southern mountaineer is carried on systematically. The work of patriotic education, historical research, and prevention of the desecration of the flag has been paramount. The children's societies report growth and interest, and a promotion of patriotism among them. Our hope for the coming year is for progress and a larger patriotic service for each member.

New York Daughters have contributed the past year: Patriotic work, \$1,267; flag codes presented to schools, 13,405; large flags presented, 294; historic work: for restoration of historic homes, \$1,260; for marking historic sites, \$919.80; number of soldiers' graves marked, 75; number of cemeteries restored, 1; number of boulders erected, 2; mountain schools: contributed to 13 mountain schools, \$1,299; contributed to Martha Berry School, \$547; given for historical essays in schools, \$246; genealogies published, 4; expended for books for foreigners, \$105; flags pinned on newly made citizens, 152; copies of "How to Become an American," 200; folders, "My Guide," sent to barracks, 3,100; sent to Continental Hall fund, \$2,426; sent to Southern schools, number of boxes, 9; sent to Philippine Scholarship fund, \$5.00; sent to Boy Scouts, \$29.00; sent to Nurses' Association, \$101; sent to Industrial Association, \$30.00; sent to Girls' Training Camp, \$30.00; sent to National League for Woman's Service, \$56.00; contributed for home relief, \$5,276; contributed for Belgian relief, \$580.26; French orphans adopted, 169; given by Chapters on 1st and 2d Liberty Bonds, \$25,500; given by Daughters, \$42,550; raised by one Chapter, for Great Britain War Loan, \$5,000; collected by one Daughter, for war chest, \$25,672; raised for Tilloloy, \$1,102; feather beds, packages, collapsible organ, 45 mouth organs, 25 victrola records, a Turkish tubaphone, quilts, and a goat sent overseas; Daughters gone as Red Cross nurses, 7; Navy: knitted garments made, 11,630; crews of boats *Barney, Emaline, Nautilus, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Stirling, New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Dupont*, and 6 submarine chasers, have been supplied with knitted garments; comfort kits, 345; boxes sent, 148; given in money, \$323; Army: ambulances, 2; (1 given by Brooklyn Chapter, 1 by member of Fort Greene Chapter), many Chapters contributed to county and city ambulances; contributed for Red Cross, \$13,320; knitted garments, 29,228; comfort kits, 23,659; scrap books, 269; glasses jelly 2,208; packages sent, 367; Chapters of New York State working strenuously for Red Cross, 131; many Chapters organized Red Cross in their localities; number Chapters reported on year's Chapter work, 96; number Chapters reported on war work, 74; contributed for Liberty Loan, over \$2,400.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE M. SPRAKER,
State Regent.

NORTH CAROLINA

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

It is with heartfelt gratification that I present to you North Carolina's report of her first year of "War Service," for truly the old North State responded most readily to her country's call in this hour of need. Indeed so great has been the absorption in everything pertaining to the pressing work of the war, such as the formation of new Chapters, has been laid aside, though a number of new members were added during the year, both in Chapters, and "at large." The principal quota of our war work has been done in cooperation with the Red Cross, as most of our members belong also to that organization, and a number occupy responsible positions, being chairmen heads of departments, and so on. Thousands of dollars have been contributed to this cause, dozens of hospital garments made, hundreds of surgical dressings and over 300 knitted garments.

In connection with this subject, it gives me great pleasure to tell you of the wonderful work being done by one of our younger members, who went to France with a New York "unit," as a highly experienced nurse.

She is Miss Anne Penland, of Asheville, North Carolina, and is a member of "Edward Buncombe" Chapter. She has been on the firing line "over there," and her remarkable success in administering anaesthetics has been commended in a most complimentary letter from a famous English surgeon.

Besides Red Cross Auxiliary work, North Carolina has done much for the soldier boys, especially at Camp Greene, Charlotte, the only camp in our State. Reception have been given them, hundreds of Christmas boxes, jellies, comfort kits, and knitted garments have been made for them, and many have been entertained in our homes. Nor have we forgotten the Navy, as we have sent over 100 knitted garments to the battleship "*North Carolina*." 8 ambulances have been fully equipped for service. \$2,700 has been contributed to Y. M. C. A. rest rooms. Also we have cooperated with the Council for National Defense, sending cash contributions to that body.

The responses to the Liberty Loan, Tilloloy and French orphan funds, were quite liberal, and more donations are coming in all the time.

The amount contributed by Chapters, toward the First Liberty Loan issue, was \$16,176. 2d issue amount bought and sold, being \$375,250. Many thousands of War Saving Stamps bought and sold, one member of Miles Harvey Chapter alone sold \$18,000 in War Stamps.

Despite the fact that our interest has been centered upon the great war, some few moments have been found for other matters. For instance, the old "Constitution House," at Halifax, N. C., (the birth place of the State) has been restored, and a tablet is now being prepared to commemorate this and to contain the names of the committee of patriotic men who made the Constitution possible, and elected our first Governor, Richard Caswell, in the year of 1776.

To lighten our labors by a little "feast of reason and flow of soul," most of the Chapters celebrated Washington's birthday in various delightful and patriotic ways, one of these unique entertainments taking place at the house of the State Regent,

where a soul-stirring rally was held by the Edward Buncombe Chapter, in honor of the "Soldiers' Fathers Club," of Asheville.

And now, in closing this report, Madam President General, I wish to commend most highly the unity and cooperation which I have experienced from all my Chapters, and to mention the meeting in Charlotte, from which I have just come, where the State officers, and as many regents as could do so were gathered together to consider the subject of the First National Service School, and to find out how many women North Carolina may be able to send to this school.

Heartily yours,

MRS. THEODORE S. MORRISON,
State Regent.

NORTH DAKOTA

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

North Dakota can report a year of activity. The entire work done in the State by our members during the year cannot be accredited to the State D. A. R. for we have affiliated with the churches, the Red Cross, the G. A. R., and the relief corps in many ways, but we have felt that this community work for our country has been of great benefit in the increased interest in patriotic service, as well as in the amount of work completed.

A new Chapter has been organized in Bismark, and an organizing regent has been appointed for Fargo, with good prospects for a Chapter. Although these Daughters—few in number, are the same women serving on library boards, officers of societies and Sunday schools, and run their own homes well, the unusual condition of the country has seemed to bring out some unusual force, some latent strength with which great good has been accomplished.

(MRS. GEORGE M.) AUGUSTA FREEMAN YOUNG,
State Regent.

OHIO

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

One year ago the United States had just entered the greatest war of all history. Only dimly could we see what this might mean, but as Daughters of the American Revolution we were of one mind in our determination to stand solidly behind the Government in its war preparations, and this, in Continental Congress assembled, we solemnly promised to do.

In this spirit the newly elected Regent of Ohio returned to her state, called together the state officers and the regents of her sixty-seven chapters and laid before them the plans of the War Relief Service Committee as far as they had been formulated; this method gave to the state a working force of experienced, self-sacrificing leaders, ready to stand together, which accounts for whatever measure of success we may have attained.

The chapters began the good work by putting their surplus money into the First Liberty Bonds, and then started at once, by the devious ways known to women, to earn money to buy yarn and adopt the two hundred and five French orphans which you have heard reported, to the credit of the state.

It is not our intention to give here the dry figures of the thousands of dollars contributed for every good cause or the number of garments knitted—a few of them will be appended so that those most interested may read them later, but we would like to tell you of a few things the state has done, that are different. Take for instance, the New Connecticut Chapter, the one that leads the country with its forty-five French orphans. That comparatively small chapter is a power in the city of Painesville. The mayor has formed the habit of calling upon its members for important and difficult tasks connected with the war, the latest being to obtain and keep a correct list of Painesville boys entering the service. This means age, date of enlistment, promotions, transfers, period of service at home and abroad; in fact, everything necessary for an official record, because it is the official record which will be turned over to the city at the close of the war.

The chairman of knitting in Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, is a teacher who obtained from the superintendent, permission to organize knitting classes among the children of the public schools. As an especial tribute to the children, these figures shall be included in the body of this report.

703 sweaters; 1,232 scarfs; 204 pairs of wristlets; 8 helmets; 1,074 scrap books and 1,500 trench candles.

Canton Chapter, largely through the efforts of its past regent, now Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, has built a model cottage at a cost of \$1,000, to be used for the work of the Girl Homemakers in connection with the public schools.

Catharine Greene Chapter, Xenia, has inaugurated the custom of presenting service flags to mothers who might not otherwise have them. This thought came upon the hearing of a mother in a very poor neighborhood who had given five sons to Uncle Sam.

Cincinnati Chapter adopted Battery F, 136th Field Artillery, Camp Sheridan, and sent it away with a beautiful silk Guidon. Later, the chapter fitted out a library tent with piano, victrola and records, book case, books and chairs. Numerous other comforts were supplied making the total value \$1,343.50.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster, published an attractive Christmas booklet containing the national hymns of the United States and her Allies, together with helpful and uplifting quotations. This booklet was distributed to the "Home boys of old Fairfield County," at home and overseas.

London Chapter, London, reports that "all important positions of Red Cross in Madison County are held by London D. A. R.," and this might be truly said of other chapters in other counties.

Mary Stanley Chapter, of Ashtabula, had a Loan Exhibit for the benefit of the French orphan fund. Six hundred articles of historic interest were shown, ranging from the time of the Mound Builders to the Civil War.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, actively financed the knitting department of the local Red Cross Chapter, from June 4th to August 20th. At this latter date the Red Cross took over the management of the knitting work and the D. A. R. contributed about 200 pounds of wool to be given out free of charge, also two large boxes of finished garments. The total expenditure amounted to \$2,398.04.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, heard the first call for a Liberty Loan

and invested \$2,000—the nucleus of a fund for permanent headquarters which it hopes to obtain some time in the future. This chapter also unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Mrs. W. B. Neff, State Chairman of “Conservation of the Home” intended to raise house work to a recognized profession. This resolution memorialized the Ohio Legislature with the request “that it enact suitable legislation to empower the governor to appoint an examining board to serve without compensation, who will be qualified to issue an official diploma to any woman passing a stipulated examination in household arts—this diploma to constitute her a professional home-maker.”

Summary of knitted garments as reported by sixty chapters, 17,050; comfort kits, 2,610; glasses of jelly and preserves sent to Camp Sherman, 5,740; contributed to Red Cross and National Surgical Dressings, \$15,056.52.

As a state, Ohio has cooperated loyally with other organizations like the Red Cross and Council of National Defense; it has many capable women in government service at home or “over there;” it has been faithful to its regular work and that laid out for it by the National War Relief Service Committee, and it has also done a little on its own initiative.

When we found that one of the National Camps would be located on Ohio soil for Ohio men, we followed the spirit of the National Society and brought the State Society to the attention of the War Department. We told Secretary Baker that there were nearly five thousand Daughters in Ohio who could be depended upon for service at Camp Sherman, or elsewhere, if they were needed. With expressions of personal appreciation, Secretary Baker commended us to the Department of Training Camp Activities, and in a few weeks the call came in no uncertain terms—a call to erect a large Lodge at the entrance of the camp on Government ground, for the benefit of the relatives and friends of the soldiers.

To the question, “Can you finance such a project?” the State Regent, out of her past experience and her faith in the Society, replied, “Of course we can; the Daughters of the American Revolution have it in their veins—they can do anything they wish to undertake.” She recalled that Shakespeare made one of his characters say, “Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt.”

A meeting of the Regent's Council, September 13, 1917, was addressed by an official from the camp and the movement was endorsed with enthusiasm. The work was soon organized with Mrs. John T. Mack, State Vice Regent, as General Chairman. Associated with her are Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of Cleveland; Mrs. H. B. Gooding, of Tiffin; Mrs. Frank C. Martin, of Columbus; and Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, of Cincinnati.

It was our pleasure to present the matter in different sections of the state until it was fairly well understood and then Major General Edwin F. Glenn, the wonderful Commanding Officer of a model National Camp, addressed our State Conference at Dayton.

Among other things, he pointed out that such houses were a vital need because a military city of forty thousand had been attached almost without warning to a town of fourteen thousand inhabitants. Unlike the men of the Regular Army accustomed to hardships and separation, these boys had been taken from their homes without preparation and often against their will. A home-sick soldier is

not a brave soldier, the General said. He wanted the influence of the home, the influence of good women, brought to the camp, and he wanted the mothers to see that the boys were really being well treated, but to bring this about they must be able to take care of the mothers. So the community idea was evolved with the D. A. R. Lodge as the starting point of a group of buildings.

The house contains sixty small sleeping rooms, simply but comfortably furnished. A suite of two small rooms and bath for the D. A. R. hostess who is always there, and the same for the matron who is a Daughter and the wife of a soldier; four large reception rooms attractively furnished with new furniture and reproductions of good pictures, gifts from chapters and individuals, an office and five large balconies from which one views Mt. Logan, the inspiration of the great seal of Ohio.

The house was estimated to cost \$15,000, which was our first goal. When we found we could furnish it for \$6,500 more, we undertook that also, making the total cost \$21,500.

It was General Glenn's wish that it should be as homelike as possible and for this we constantly strive. In accepting the house at the time of the dedication, he said, "In the heat and strife of battle, the memory of this home with its Christian influences will be worth infinitely more than it has cost or will cost."

Many pathetic scenes have already taken place within its walls, and grateful mothers have left generous checks to help us financially.

It was December 20th, the day after the dedication, a family party of eighteen, the parents, brothers and sisters of three soldier boys who were soon going to France, came to our door and asked the privilege of spreading their picnic dinner in our house. We hastened to make them comfortable in the large living room where a cheerful open fire was burning, and after providing hot coffee from the community restaurant, we left them. Upon returning two hours later, we found the room deserted. It happened that the picnic dinner was scarcely finished when an order came for the boys to report. The fathers and brothers went with them to the barracks, then quickly returned for the mothers and sisters—there was only time to say "Goodbye." Their last family gathering had been in our house, at our own fireside, and we thought of the General's words of just the day before—about the memories, "even in the heat and strife of battle." Our house, the result of united effort and the desire to serve, had already been justified.

"God's best gift to man is not things, but opportunities."

Respectfully submitted,

EVA GOULD HARRIS,

State Regent.

OKLAHOMA

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Oklahoma, have devoted most of their time and energy the past year, to work of war service. In many Chapters the regular programs have been discontinued, and the time given to the Red Cross. Many of the Daughters are prominent as chairmen of important Red Cross Committees, giving the greater portion of their time each day to that work.

The response to the call for registration last May, was very good, many pledg-

ing money to defray the expenses of a girl in a training camp for women, and many more pledging themselves to take this training if they were needed.

Through the efforts of the Chapters and the State Conference, forty-five fatherless children of France have been adopted.

We have pledged comfort garments to the destroyer, *Thornton*, for the period of the war. The battleship *Oklahoma*, has also been recipient of many knitted garments. A call from Camp Doniphan for warm clothing for a battalion of men that had arrived there in January, from the Philippine Islands, was met by a prompt response. A total of 1,136 knitted garments have been sent out by the State Regent, and Chapters. At \$12.00 per set, these would be valued at \$3,408. At Muskogee, a canteen is being operated at the M. K. & T. station, under the direction of Miss Alice Robertson, of the Ahyahstee Chapter. One hundred men have been served there in one day, and since the last movement of troops, more than thirty thousand men have received refreshment. This canteen has been officially recognized and commended. Many of the Chapters have observed the patriotic days by entertainments to raise funds for war relief purposes.

The response to the call for aid for the re-establishment of Tilloloy is very general, as is also the D. A. R. \$100,000 Liberty Loan.

One society of the Children of the American Revolution, has been organized at Okmulgee. This society was named for a Real Daughter, Ann Orr Worcester, who is buried near Tahlequah. She was a daughter of Gov. John Orr, of New Hampshire, and came to this country with her husband, Rev. Samuel Austin Worcester, as missionary to the Cherokee Indians. Miss Alice Robertson, of Muskogee, is her granddaughter.

No new Chapters of the D. A. R. have been organized in Oklahoma, and the Chapter at Anadarko, was officially disbanded at the National Board meeting, in February, 1918.

The membership of the Chapters has been increased by 53, and 19 members at large have been added.

The following is a brief summary of our activities for the past year: Knitted garments 1,136—284 sets at \$12.00, \$3,408; comfort kits—60 at \$2.00, \$120; French orphans—45 at \$36.50, \$1,642.50; jelly—glasses, 614 at 25 cents, \$153.50; Red Cross, money \$1,350.50; Y. M. C. A., money \$21.00; Y. W. C. A., money \$51.00; miscellaneous, \$419; total gifts, \$7,165.50; 1st Liberty Loan by Chapters, \$550; 2d Liberty Loan by Chapters, \$50.00; total \$7,765.50.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WALTER DEWITT) JENNIE M. ELROD,
State Regent.

OREGON

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The Daughters of Oregon send you cordial greeting and report the most earnestly patriotic year. Never before in our existence as an organization in the State have we been called upon to fill such an important place in the body politic of the State. Although we have not been able to be the leader in the greatest of all

patriotic works, we have been able to achieve a recognized position as one of the most active components of the Red Cross.

Wherever we have Chapters we have formed Daughters of the American Revolution Auxiliaries to the Red Cross, and am sure that we are one hundred per cent Red Cross members. In several of the towns we had a Red Cross Chapter all formed and ready to turn over complete to the proper Red Cross authorities. Many of our members are serving as heads of its most important departments, some giving all their time, others as much as possible. Their patriotic fervor knows no bounds. Some have taken highly specialized work, and stand ready to accept a call for active service in France. One Daughter, Miss Elizabeth Fox, Dean of Women, of the University of Oregon, has already gone as a secretary to the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. W. H. Chapin, is prepared to do reconstruction work in France, even to the driving of a two-ton truck.

We are endeavoring in every way to assist every measure undertaken by our Government, for the purpose of winning this frightful war. We have subscribed over \$40,000 to Liberty Bonds, have observed the strictest rules of conservation, are pledging ourselves to take a specified number of Thrift Stamps per month for which pledges have been especially prepared for us by the State director.

Aside from our fervid National patriotic work, we have not been neglectful of other matters pertaining to State work. A wonderful Allied bazaar was given in Portland at which the Daughters in Colonial costume, presided in a beautiful booth, a replica of a Colonial room. The funds received were given to the Allied cause.

Two markers have been erected, one dedicated, the other only waiting for the summer, as it is located on the old Barlow trail, near Mt. Hood. The grave of a Real Daughter, has been located, and three others are reported.

I have had the pleasure of organizing four Chapters the last year. Coos Bay, Umatilla, Umpqua, and Susannah Lee Barlow.

We have been most active in civilian relief work. Mrs. C. S. Jackson has represented us most capably on this board.

Patriotism, undivided loyalty, and the spirit of sacrifice were the keynotes of our Fifth Annual Conference, held March 15-16. Resolutions and motions were passed to the effect that—1. All the people of the United States should be rationed. 2. The teaching of German should be eliminated from all the State schools and public schools of Oregon. 3. All teachers who will not swear allegiance to the United States should be eliminated from the State schools of Oregon. 4. Strict regulations should be placed on the conduct and speech of enemy aliens. During the Conference we held a special evening session in honor of the sixty-seven of our sons who have joined the colors. The program was touching and impressive. Col. R. C. Moore and Major E. E. McCammon, U. S. A., of Vancouver Barracks, were the guests of honor, and gave short fitting talks. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung, then the roll call of the soldier and sailor sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Oregon. Then was read a prayer for these Sons, written especially for this occasion by the Right Reverend David Sylvester Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri. This was followed by the new verse of "America:"

God save our splendid men,
Bring them safe home again,

God save our men.

Make them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,

God save our men.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ISAAC LEE) MARY WOODWORTH PATTERSON,

State Regent.

PENNSYLVANIA

The work of the Pennsylvania Daughters for the past year has attained an importance never equalled in the history of our organization. As Daughters of Pennsylvania we are fast assuming the leadership and responsibility that should be expected of us, by coming to the aid of our National Administration in the hour of this great world crisis. Had we failed to do this we would have been recreant to the memory of Valley Forge and Gettysburg.

One year ago we pledged our loyalty and support to our President and our Country. At present we realize more than ever before that the war is not three thousand miles away. It is here among us, by our very firesides. For this reason it seems that every Daughter in the state has given of her strength, her time, her means in response to every call by our national organization and our state. It is with a full realization of our responsibility and a desire to do our full duty that we present the following report.

Representing our State organization we have nine Daughters serving as nurses under the Red Cross in France. They are: Miss Jeannette P. Mechlin, U. S. Base Hospital No. 27, A. E. F.; Miss Florence Whiteside, American Red Cross, Ambulance Hospital, No. 2, Juilly, Seine and Marne (two years service before we declared war); Miss Alberta McKeever, Base Hospital, No. 27, A. E. F.; Miss Louise Brundred, American Red Cross, France; Miss Nellie McCabe, France; Miss Ruth Conmanocker, on coast of France; Miss Edith Conmanocker, on coast of France; Miss Mary Mitchell, France; Miss Katherine White, serving in hospital in France.

As a result of our special state work we have in service in France at this time four ambulances and six field kitchens, costing \$8,800. On each has been placed a bronze plate giving the name of the state and the chapter that presented it. They are as follows: Philadelphia Chapter, 1; the Pittsburgh Chapter, 2; various chapters in the state, 1.

Field kitchens, costing \$800 each: Brookville Chapter of Brookville; The George Taylor Chapter of Easton; General Joseph Warren Chapter of Warren; Philadelphia Chapter; Pittsburgh Chapter. One was also given by several chapters in the state. \$85,556.45 has been contributed for the different branches of War Relief Work. This includes \$23,196 in knitted garments. In money \$15,432.31 has been given for the Red Cross. For the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Salvation Army \$7,084.95; War Relief for the British, Belgians, Armenians and French,

\$8,181. For miscellaneous purposes over \$4,000. Comfort kit bags to the value of \$6,000 have been given. With all the other activities Pennsylvania has not forgotten its debt to France. Nearly \$2,000 has been given towards the restoration of the French village and \$4,602.50 toward the maintenance of French orphans. A quarter of a million surgical dressings have been reported to me, and also 3,383 hospital garments. \$1,013,228 have been subscribed to the First and Second Liberty Loans by Pennsylvania Daughters. The chapters as such have subscribed to the First and Second Loans over \$10,000. Also \$2,350 has been taken in Thrift and War Savings Stamps. The Pittsburgh Chapter sold \$6,064.85 Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Nearly \$1,000 has been given towards sending girls to the encampment of the Women's Naval Service School.

Many chapters in the state have kept up their interest and support of the Southern Mountain Schools. Over \$1,000 has been provided for this work. The Philippine Scholarship Fund has also been increased by several hundred dollars. The Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs are doing wonderful work all over the state. Seven boys went into service from one of these clubs who would have been in the Juvenile Court had it not been for this work. The Boy Scouts have not been forgotten. The chapters in Philadelphia have given \$150.00 towards the purchasing of flags for them. Many chapters throughout the state have given flags to regiments and organizations, one of which was to the Rochambeau Regiment in France by the Pittsburgh Chapter. A number of Service Flags have been presented to various organizations.

The Twenty-first Annual State Conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters met in the old historic Zion Reformed Church, October 9, 10, and 11, 1917, as the guests of the Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown. This is the church in which the Liberty Bell was hidden at the time Philadelphia was invaded by the British. It is not strange that in such an environment, an earnestness of purpose, a desire to serve our country prevailed all through the Conference. We were fortunate to be the guests of such a splendid chapter as Liberty Bell and to have the privilege of helping to celebrate the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the chapter. Nothing was left undone that could have added to our pleasure and comfort, and we returned to our homes with only the memories of a happy visit and with the consciousness that in these times of stress we met in conference to some practical good.

Pennsylvania has 80 chapters—four having been organized the past year. The John Alexander Chapter at Madera and the Tonnaleuka Chapter at Braddock were authorized before I assumed the office of State Regent. A chapter was organized at Waynesburg and named in honor of John Corbly, one of the early settlers of Greene County. The Kittanning Chapter was named for the town in which it is located.

Pennsylvania and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution have been called upon to mourn the death of Miss Eliza Oliver Denniston, a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter. She was editor of the D. A. R. Magazine for three years and served on many important chapter and national committees. Pennsylvania wishes at this time to add her tribute to the memory of this worthy Daughter, who did so much for their society and who was loved and respected by all who knew her.

Many Pennsylvania Daughters are serving as chairmen under the different departments of the Woman's Division, Council of National Defense. Your State Regent is a member of the Executive Board of this organization. Some chapters have resolved themselves into Red Cross Auxiliaries, while others have organized other auxiliaries to the Red Cross in their community or county, one chapter helped to organize twenty-seven. Many members are serving as four minute speakers and are doing much towards helping to meet German propaganda.

Before war was declared a number of tablets were in process of erection, and were finished about the time the duties of the present State Regent were assumed. It was her pleasure to be present at the unveiling of a tablet erected in memory of General Armstrong of Kittanning; one in memory of General Butler at Butler. One was also erected at Mercer in memory of General Mercer. These three tablets were erected by the State Historical Commission and State D. A. R. The credit of suggesting the immortalizing in bronze of those men for whom the three counties were named is due Miss Minnie O'Hara Darlington. This memorial work was carried to successful completion through the efforts of the Committee on Memorial Work of the Pittsburgh Chapter. On June 8th a tablet was unveiled at Jersey Shore marking the site of Fort Antes, which gave the chapter its name. On September 7, a tablet was unveiled at Warren by the Tidoute Chapter. It was the privilege of your State Regent to be present when Speaker Champ Clark presented to the State of Pennsylvania the Washington Memorial Arch, erected at Valley Forge by the Government at a cost of \$100,000. To the National Society, a case for the Museum in Continental Hall was presented by the Pennsylvania Daughters in memory of former State Regent, Mrs. Henry Harrison Cummings. The card index to the Honor Roll was also presented to the National Society in memory of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, first State Regent of Pennsylvania. A filing case for these cards was presented by the Pittsburgh Chapter.

We regret that it is not possible to go into details and report the many wonderful activities of the various chapters of the state. We feel that with the coming together of the many earnest workers of our Society, from all over the United States, we shall gain from them helpful suggestions and an inspiration that could not otherwise have been ours. The Twenty-seventh Continental Congress has meant much to us all. Today Old Glory floats not only on the breeze of our own beloved country, but over foreign lands. Never have its colors radiated more brilliancy, never were its principles dearer to us.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE) LORA HAINES COOK,
State Regent.

RHODE ISLAND

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

It is with pride and pleasure I present to you the work done in Rhode Island, the smallest state, with a membership of 1,044.

A spirit of patriotism and harmony has prevailed throughout the year, and each and every Rhode Island Daughter has had but one thought, to help win the

war, bringing Liberty and Justice for all. The work of other years has been great, but this of all years has been the greatest.

The chapters all own a flag, and at monthly meetings display and salute it. 54 of the immediate families of the members are in service.

There are 87 subscribers to the magazine.

Over half of the money for Tilloloy and the Third Liberty Loan has been raised. The chapters having their full amount are: Pawtucket; Woonsocket; R. I. Independence. Flintlock and Powderhorn and William Ellery have their full amount for Tilloloy; R. I., has pledged to raise her full amount for both.

From the blanks sent out last summer asking pledges for those willing to contribute \$30.00 for a girl to go into a training camp, \$280 has been sent from Rhode Island for this purpose, and a student will begin her course of six weeks April 22.

Bristol Chapter (70 members), the oldest in New England and third in the National Society, has worked with the Red Cross, and most of the work done is by the members of Bristol Chapter. The chapter had \$1,000 for a permanent fund and invested it in a Liberty Bond. \$10.00 was given towards a Service Flag presented to the Bristol Train of Artillery.

Gaspee Chapter (351 members) is eighth in the National Society. For many years the chapter has had a \$1,000 fund, the interest to be paid to a girl in the graduating class of Brown University writing the best essay on some topic of American history. This money was invested in the first Liberty Loan, doing double duty. Twenty war orphans have been taken by the members. One member has sent \$100 towards the Red Star Animal Relief. The chapter has for many years had a series of stereopticon lectures on United States history and thousands of foreigners are reached each year through these lectures. At these lectures, "The Constitution of the United States" is read and parents are instructed to ask their children about it. Miss Francis Street Hoppin, one of Gaspee's members, is now doing war work in France.

Pawtucket Chapter (106 members) has her full amount for Tilloloy and the Liberty Loan. The work done by the chapter is tremendous. Pawtucket Chapter has Mrs. Amelia Spicer Crane, who is Chief Red Cross Nurse, Unit No. 30, with sixty-seven nurses, in France. A special permit was given Mrs. Crane to wear her D. A. R. pin in service. Most of the meetings of the chapter are held in the Old Daggett House, Daggett Park, Pawtucket, erected in 1685, remodeled in 1790 and repaired in 1905, by Pawtucket Chapter, as a memorial to their ancestors and the brave patriots of 1776. They have three War orphans, and have sent four pairs spy glasses. Two hundred boys were given a turkey dinner at the Boys Club, and each boy was given a complete knitted outfit. They have equipped a First Aid Hospital. They have located one Revolutionary grave, are supporting a permanent memorial, contributed to two departments of the Southern mountaineer work and to other educational work. Two children are being educated, and contributions have been sent to Talladega College and Booker Washington Club.

Woonsocket Chapter (83 members) has her full amount for Tilloloy and the Liberty Loan. All of Woonsocket Chapter's knitted garments are accompanied with tobacco. \$10.00 was given towards the International College at Springfield,

Mass. One Revolutionary grave was marked and another was located. \$10.00 sent to the Halifax Relief. One member organized a Woonsocket Unit, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Another taught a paralyzed man to knit. The chapter also assisted registrants to fill out questionnaires.

Narragansett Chapter (32 members). The knitted garments, surgical dressings and money spent show much work done. The Rhode Island State Conference were the guests of Narragansett Chapter last June and an ideal as well as profitable day was spent in the old town of Kingston among historic spots. The Daughters were invited to Kingston College, and there the afternoon was devoted to a canning demonstration.

Gen. Nathanael Greene Chapter (57 members) have been very active with their knitting and surgical dressings. They organized the East Greenwich Unit of the Woman's Committee, Providence Division, Council of National Defense.

William Ellery Chapter (96 members) is proud to say her Tilloloy obligation is filled. They have sent five Afghans to France and given \$5.00 towards a flag.

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter (107 members) has taken a French war orphan. They organized a Red Cross chapter which now numbers 600. \$50.00 was contributed towards Southern mountaineer work.

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter (52 members) has gone over the top for Tilloloy and the Liberty Loan, have taken two war orphans, sent to Harvard Unit 6 cases of comforts, \$13.00 and two afghans to France.

Col. Wm. Barton Chapter (17 members) have very nearly all their money for Tilloloy and Liberty Loan. They have \$15.00 towards the support of a French war orphan and given \$5.00 toward a flagpole.

Rhode Island Independence Chapter (73 members) has her full amount for Tilloloy and Liberty Loan. Have met every week at Esek Hopkins house, for their war work. This was the home of Esek Hopkins, First Admiral of the Navy, who occupied it for many years. It was later given by his heirs to the state to be used by patriotic societies. The chapter has given a stand of colors to a church, sent a large amount of surgical dressings to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and knitted many garments.

The amounts of the knitted garments, surgical dressings, etc., done in the chapters, follows:

Knitted garments, 5,501; surgical dressings, 42,686; scrap books, 65; trench candles, 50; jelly 12; afghans, 10; French war orphans, 31; \$25.00 towards same, totalling \$1,131.75; spy glasses, 4 pairs; magazines, 87; comfort cases, 6; comfort kits, 271; books for war library, 400; Xmas packages, 152; hospital garments, 6,352.

The Rhode Island State Conference was held on March 14, 1918, and at this meeting, \$25.00 was voted for Tilloloy; \$30.00 for Liberty Loan (towards \$100,000 pledge); \$25.00 for Gen. Nathanael Greene Memorial; \$5.00 for books for Memorial Continental Hall Library. Previous to this, the state sent \$50.00 to the Halifax Sufferers, have two French war orphans; making a total from the state, 208.

Money from chapters, \$20,321.73; state, \$208; pledges redeemed for women in Training Camps, \$250; Total, \$20,779.73; Liberty Loans, first and second, \$383,350; Thrift Stamps, \$100.

The chapters have all cooperated with the Red Cross, the Woman's Committee,

Council of National Defense and with the National League for Woman's Service. The State Regent represents the D. A. R. in Rhode Island on the board of the latter. Conservation is being practiced and all are Hooverizing to the fullest extent. Members are planting gardens, canning, and some of the chapters have given up their Year Books and all are giving up refreshments at the meetings.

At the R. I. State Conference, held on March 14th, a song was adopted by the R. I. Daughters for their state song, "My Rhode Island."

"MY RHODE ISLAND."

Rugged shores, green hills and valleys,
 Of my dear New England home,
 Where the pilgrim found his refuge,
 Calls me back where'er I roam.
 Peaceful homes with peaceful tenants,
 Stalwart friends both tried and true,
 Live in Hope and call it "What Cheer,"
 Absent sons, it calls for you.

CHORUS

Dear Rhode Island, land of promise!
 Dear Rhode Island, when I roam,
 In my heart I have a longing
 For my old New England home.
 On the shores of Narragansett,
 Where the cooling breezes sigh,
 I will rest, when life is over,
 Underneath Rhode Island sky.

How I love you, dear Rhode Island,
 With your bays and rocky shore!
 How I love your hills and valleys,
 And the oceans mighty roar!
 Bless the land of Roger Williams,
 With its homes; may peace be there.
 Bless the State of dear Rhode Island,
 Will forever be my prayer.

CHORUS

Respectfully submitted,
 (MRS. ALBERT L. 2D) HELEN V. G. CALDER,
State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A report of the work in South Carolina as represented in figures and numbers has been recorded in the various departments and published in the state, therefore I will refrain from repeating them here, for though they are such as to cause

pride in our state organization, when read with so many other reports the only result is a jumble, confusion and weariness.

Suffice it to say that our 1,600 Daughters have worked at top speed to do a full share for the suffering world and at the same time keep trimmed their own vineyards. This is proven by just a point or two. We adopted the battleship *South Carolina*, which carries between twelve and thirteen hundred men and as a result of three weeks work, sent them 879 knitted garments. One regent, Miss Irby, of Henry Laurens Chapter, making herself responsible for twelve pairs of socks in three weeks.

When the Woman's Service League sent such a sad plea last summer for pillows or pillow cases, to be used on hospital trains in France, we responded with six thousand.

One chapter, 84 members, Moultrie of Orangeburg, bought a Liberty Bond of two thousand dollars, and one chapter of 17 members, Michael Watson, sent to a nearby camp hospital, one box containing 459 articles, such as comfort pillows, comfort bags, tray clothes, abdominal bandages and rolled bandages.

Nearly all of the fifty chapters are working as units of some war organization such as the Red Cross or Woman's Service and for this they give one day a week. But what signalizes our state is another form of war work, though just as truly patriotic and building for the lasting good of our country. Our dream has at last been realized in the actual inaugurating of a mountain school, Tomassee Mountain School for Girls. We have under construction, a building, costing between two and three thousand dollars, have employed a man to cultivate the land and have nearly completed the first ten thousand dollars of an endowment fund. Clemson College adds the industrial feature by establishing a cheese factory and fruit-growing experiment farm. The land, one hundred and ten acres, was given by Mrs. Hayne Jones and is part of that given by the Government to Gen. Andrew Pickens in recognition of his services during the Revolution. These are the bare, straight facts, but I wish it were within my power to convey some adequate idea of the need of the people, the tremendous field for good results and the beauty of that land of the sky. The need we are filling can be understood through just one fact—until two years ago many of these mountain people had never seen an American flag. To the people themselves I give all honor—they are fine, true, and high-toned. But because of conditions they have lost all initiative, all progress. As they have been for the last 140 years, so they would have been indefinitely, but for our coming. Though so pitifully longing for what they dimly knew should be theirs, they are not lacking in an acuteness or sense of humor, as you will see by the following: Due to war conditions we were several months late in our initial movements, and the people, being spartans of their word, let doubt creep in with their glance of hope. But one woman, upon being reassured, responded. "Yes, they been telling me you warn't coming, but I know'd better, I know'd better, When 1,800 ladies make up their minds to one thing, that thing is as good as done."

This school is situated right in the heart of the section from which came the men who in the battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens turning back the forces which had us almost overwhelmed and it is now our privilege and duty to help arouse the mental activity which is only sleeping and with the coming of opportunity

will awaken into real strength for the carrying of our country's burdens. I wonder if you realize what the starting of this school, as I have given it, means in detailed work and effort—and this is only the beginning; we must still find a kitchen range, beds, furnishings of all kinds, and money indefinitely, and when we began it a year ago, I, too, thought we were all stark.

To her honor be it known that the general in this work has been, and is, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Vice-president General, National Society D. A. R., from South Carolina.

There is one other work in our state that deserves honorable mention. The Chapter of Georgetown, twenty-six members, maintains a school for coast country girls, with some assistance from the state. It is tremendously hard work for so small a number and means real sacrifice and labor on the part of each one, but seeing the sorrowful need of the people of the coast country, where even the climate is against them, the Georgetown Daughters truly forget their sacrifice and rejoice in the good brought to those so needy.

Madam President General, in all features of organization work South Carolina Daughters themselves render a noble account.

ELEANOR HUMES DUVAL,

State Regent.

TEXAS

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Facing as we do the great issues of the present hour, we can better appreciate the movement that gave our Nation birth, and set in motion the forces which have culminated in what is hoped to be the world's final struggle for freedom.

I esteem it a high honor and great privilege to bring to you the report of the part the Texas D. A. R. is taking in the titanic struggle—I am proud of the splendid work of the Texas Daughters, and can only wish that I might give you their individual reports as submitted by Chapter Regents who have worked so unceasingly and courageously in every good work their hands have found to do.

The State Conference was held in Orange, November 1, 2, 3, 1917, guests of the Hugh Ochiltree Chapter, Mrs. George Bancroft, Regent, and though the chapter had been organized but little more than three months the conference had never been more charmingly and lavishly entertained. The business sessions were interesting; chapter and committee reports were good, and showed marked progress for the year.

Three new chapters have been organized during the year, Capt. Wm. Buckner, Coleman, May 15, 1917, Mrs. J. T. Padgett, Regent; Hugh Ochiltree, Orange, July 25, 1917, Mrs. Geo. Bancroft, Regent; the latest addition to the Texas family being Thos. Wynne, Greenville, April 15, 1917, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Regent; three organizing Regents appointed, Mrs. W. H. Jackel, Giddings; Mrs. C. B. Jones, Greenville; Mrs. George Barham, Nacogdoches.

Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, State Regent Elect and Chairman of Kings Highway Committee, reports the markers for the Highway completed, and that very soon the 123 granite boulders will be placed five miles apart, from Pendleton, on the Sabine River on the east to the Rio Grande on the west. Thus after six years of

untiring effort she has raised \$10,600, and in her own language finished the marking of "The Trail which commemorates the life history of a people. It is the autograph of a nation written across the face of a state, made not by chance, but built that the touch of American civilization might be carried into the wilderness."

Mrs. Louis J. Wortham, State Vice Regent Elect and State Chairman State Normal Scholarship fund reports the fund of \$5,000 growing, but not so fast as could be wished. She presented a magnificent silk flag of large proportions to the Esther McCrary Chapter at Amarillo for having contributed the largest amount per capita to the fund during the year.

Substantial sums have been contributed to the Philippine Scholarship of which Mrs. A. V. Lane is Chairman, and Mountain Schools, thus proving our interest in educational matters.

From the very nature of things war work has claimed our attention, by far the larger portion of our accomplishments have been through the Red Cross, and cannot therefore be accurately reflected in our report on this work, which follows:

Knitted garments given, 2,072; comfort kits, 153; housewives, 12; glasses of jelly for base hospitals, 680; barrels jelly in glass for base hospitals, 2; scrap books, 1,584; cash contributed ambulance fund, \$62.50; hospitality house or rooms, 3; Number of men entertained in homes, 2,435; dinners to men en route, 154; box lunches to men en route, 54; contributed cash various objects at camps, \$529.

Large list of miscellaneous gifts—such as magazines, papers and periodicals, books, smileage books, feather pillows and cases, chairs, Christmas boxes. Christmas gifts, fruit, drinking cups, thermometers, basins, combs, hankerchiefs, tobacco, etc.

Gifts to individual soldiers—Knitted garments, 291; comfort kits, 70; woolen blankets, 10; quilts, 11; cash for comforts and pillows, \$33.00; soldiers adopted, 12.

For the Navy—Large well-filled boxes, 2; knitted garments, 1,021; comfort kits, 160; scrap books, 50.

For individual Sailors—Knitted garments, 17; comfort kits, 4.

To Secretary of Navy Roosevelt—Binoculars, 1.

For Aviation Field—Knitted garments, 115; comfort kits, 1; miscellaneous gifts—25 silk guidons, oranges, grape juice, \$10.00 cash, for flag for Aviation field, 1 landing field donated by Regent Brenham Chapter.

For Overseas Forces—Knitted garments, 178; comfort kits, 42; Christmas packages, 46; Christmas boxes, 557; cash for Christmas boxes, \$16.00; miscellaneous gifts of cakes, candies, handkerchiefs, tobacco, pencils, paper, linen rags, books, \$10.00 cash for American Military Hospital, Paris; \$5.00 cash for chocolate fund, \$10.00 cash for Library fund.

For the Y. M. C. A.—Money contributed, \$12,174; books, 350; victrola records, 136; cash for victrola records, \$25.00; victrolas, 1; magazines, 1,100; newspapers, 1,000.

For Y. W. C. A.—Money contributed, \$692; sandwiches, 96.

Other Organizations—War relief service fund, \$50.00; through Federated Women's Clubs for Canteen work in France, \$71.50; Belgian relief, \$69.00; Episcopal church war mission, \$5.00; Red Cross, \$60.00.

Gifts to families of soldiers—Firewood, \$3.50.

For France—Orphans adopted, 99; cash for their support, \$3,638.50; rebuilding Tilloloy, \$349.

Miscellaneous—\$5.00 cash; \$4.00 cash for Christmas toys; \$36.00 cash for hospital beds; \$100 cash for endowment bed American hospital, Neuilly, France; \$15.00 cash for Hero Land Committee; \$2.50 cash for Christmas box for orphans; \$250 cash for French Orphan Relief Fund.

For our Allies anywhere—Contributed for Belgian relief, \$134; contributed for Armenian relief, \$28.00; 152 garments and 100 pounds garments to Belgians.

For National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross—Cash contributed, \$4,619.50; cash for blankets, \$200; cash for sheets, \$25.00; hospital garments given, 8,229; surgical supplies, 135,042.

Names of Daughters to Foreign Service—Miss Dorothy Love, care of T. B. Love, Washington, D. C., serving refreshments behind lines in France; Canteen Service, Mrs. D. W. Pogue, El Paso, Texas, waiting in Washington for orders to France.

For Liberty Loan—1st Loan by Chapters, \$1,257.50; Individual Daughters, \$53,500; 2d Loan by Chapters \$1,800; Individual Daughters, \$88,230; 3d Loan amount contributed to D. A. R. \$100,000 fund, \$763.

Thrift and War Savings Certificates, \$4,729.62, which makes a grand total of \$176,754.62 money contributed, and 3,644 knitted garments.

Our chapters are generally active in helping provide soldiers with comfort garments of all kinds, blankets, quilts, and in many instances, pillows, sheets and other camp essentials. Books, papers, and periodicals are furnished liberally, scrap books, victrolas, and records, smileage books, jellies for base hospitals, besides many other gifts for use or pleasure.

Aside from this, chapters located in cantonments or camp cities are doing much more by entertaining many soldiers in their homes; giving readings and song recitals in camp; sending flowers to the sick; adopting nurses and looking after their welfare and pleasure. Going further, these chapters hold themselves in readiness to specially serve the D. A. R. who have descendants in these camps, by any special attention requested.

The names of the Regents in these cities follow:

Mrs. H. L. Garrett, 3518 Ave. M, Galveston; Mrs. P. S. Tilson, 1516 McGowan Ave., Houston; Mrs. J. T. Garrison, 300 Webster Ave., Houston; Mrs. R. L. Robertson, 111 Euclid Ave., San Antonio; Mrs. Harry Hyman, 309 West Magnolia, San Antonio; Mrs. Quitman Finlay, 602 S. 4th St., Waco; Mrs. T. W. Slack, 611 9th Ave., Ft. Worth; Mrs. Brown Harwood, Chairman, 915 Pennsylvania Ave., Fort Worth; Mrs. M. B. Templeton, 5709 Gaston Ave., Dallas; Mrs. N. A. Steadman, 810 W. 17th St., Austin; Mrs. Thos. W. Currie, 2621 Speedway, Austin; Mrs. J. L. Jackson, Wichita Falls; Mrs. L. L. Robinson, 3831 McKinley Ave., El Paso.

Only one chapter reported growing castor beans for the Government, but many have war gardens. Another reported reply of President Wilson to the peace proposal of the Pope printed and distributed to 3,000 High School children as a patriotic lesson in English, with excellent results. In addition to all this the Texas Room has not been forgotten, the walls and woodwork have been repainted, a handsome bookcase has been purchased, and two chairs have been ordered.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES LOWRY) MARIE BYNUM SMITH,

State Regent.

UTAH

It is with great pleasure that I report much activity and some growth among Utah's Daughters of the American Revolution. Twenty-three new members have been added to the Spirit of Liberty Chapter. We have lost by death our two oldest members, Mrs. Elizabeth Denison Pfoutz and Mrs. Jeanette Hollister Ferry. This leaves our membership at present 148. We hope very soon to form a new chapter in Ogden, where there are doubtless many eligible women who will be valuable to our organization.

The established activities were carried on as usual in spite of the efforts expended in war relief work. A contribution of \$10.00 was sent to the Hindman School in Kentucky, also a gift of \$10.00 to the Berry School in Georgia. A medal was given at one of the High Schools for the best patriotic oration given by a girl, the date being the Friday nearest to Washington's Birthday. No banquet was held this year, and no refreshments served at our monthly meetings, in order to place our approval on food conservation. We have undertaken little local work in order to concentrate our efforts on all branches of Red Cross and War Relief activities. The small fund to which we are adding each year for the ultimate purchase of a Chapter House, we have put into Liberty Bonds. Our members are giving of their time and strength in gauze work; sewing; canteen work; on important committees; and one member is acting as stenographer for the Civilian Relief Committee. The chapter has adopted a French orphan, as have many individual members. Amien's fund received \$50.00; French orphans, \$14.00 additional; Belgian Relief, \$366.50; Y. M. C. A., \$62.50; Red Cross, \$1,325; Navy League, \$25.00; Camp Lewis, Washington, \$15.00; Christmas boxes, \$60.00 from the chapter. There were also many miscellaneous gifts. Of the first issue of Liberty Bonds the chapter and individual members bought \$10,500; of the second issue, \$48,700. It is too soon to report on the third issue, but we hope to keep up to our record.

It is with much pride, as well as pleasure, that we acknowledge the privilege of having one of our members, Mrs. John C. Taylor, sing for the 27th Continental Congress. I wish we could all be there to hear her.

Now that we are organized, and feel the spirit of patriotic service, I believe that our next year's work will be better than that of the past. Our hearts are ready for service, but our hands need training, and we are always eager and glad to receive instructions from headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,
MINNIE W. MILLER,
State Regent.

VERMONT

Madam President General, Officers and Delegates:

I have the honor to submit the following report. The State of Vermont has 31 chapters of the D. A. R. comprising 1,742 members. The largest chapter numbers 161 members, the smallest 13, and all are engaged in one or more kinds of war relief work. Beside the war work, we have added a fourth inner rail to the stair cases of Memorial Continental Hall which railings we know are appreciated by the delegates

at our annual Congress. We have also contributed \$150 towards the expenses of a promising young man who is being educated at our military academy, Norwich University, which had the honor of numbering Admiral Dewey among its graduates. Our annual Conference was held with the Lake Dunmore Chapter, of Brandon, on October 23, at which time we greatly appreciated the presence of our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, who gave us an instructive talk upon the affairs of our Society. The attendance at our Conference was the largest ever reported.

The Lake Dunmore Chapter, of Brandon, has acquired by purchase during the past year a Chapter House for its meetings which is the third one in the state. This house once called the "Douglas Cottage" acquires peculiar interest in being the birth place of Stephen A. Douglas.

Two tablets have been placed during the year, one by the Lake St. Catherine Chapter at Wells, to the memory of the soldiers of the Revolution from Pawlet, and the other by the Brattleboro Chapter at the grave of Samuel Hammond, "A member of the Boston Tea Party." The Ethan Allen Chapter at Middlebury, has marked a residence of the town with a granite block with this inscription engraved upon a bronze tablet: "In this house, the home of Samuel Miller, Esq., September 30, 1798, Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, counselled with Gamaliel Painter and other citizens of Middlebury concerning the founding of Middlebury College. This conference led to the granting of the charter of Middlebury College November 1, 1800, and the appointment of Jeremiah Atwater as the first President."

Through the influence of the Brattleboro Chapter an amendment to Section 4153 of Chapter 180 of the Public Statutes of Vermont, pertaining to the care and maintenance of cemeteries in the state was endorsed by the State Conference, and afterwards passed by both Houses and signed by the Governor of the state. This amendment makes it obligatory upon town officials to see that their cemeteries are properly cared for.

Twenty-four more graves of Revolutionary soldiers have had proper markers placed upon them during the year. Many more have been located and will be marked as soon as possible.

Ottanquechee Chapter, of Woodstock, has placed a granite marker to the memory of Timothy Knox, the first settler of that town.

It is impossible to enumerate the different war activities in which the chapters are engaged. I feel I am safe in asserting that every able-bodied Daughter in Vermont is busy in some kind of service. The state contribution towards training girls in war service is now nearly \$200.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABEL R. MARSH,
State Regent.

VIRGINIA

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Congress:

I bring you greetings from the Daughters of the Old Dominion and a report full of good work. Virginia's Daughters personally and collectively have worked with might and main. Having the largest naval base, one of the largest training camps, and one of the largest embarkation camps in the United States, you can

well understand that Virginia's D. A. R. have had but few idle moments since April 22, 1917. Our organization was never stronger, never more united, than it is today. With two new chapters, Wm. Byrd, of Richmond, and Natural Bridge, of Glasgow, added since last Congress, we have now thirty-one active chapters ready to respond to the call of the National Society. Almost all the chapters are holding monthly meetings from October until June; many have historical and social programs, thus, in addition to War Work, strengthening social ties and creating an interest in historical research. Mrs. Thomas C. Herring, Historian of Massanutten Chapter, copied the records of the marriages solemnized in the Parish of Rockingham from 1791 to 1798.

A number of ancestral histories have been written by members of various chapters. From Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton, comes sketches of three of the Signers, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison and Carter Braxton. This chapter has also given a gold medal in the Staunton High School for the best historical essay. Fairfax County Chapter has marked the grave of Charles Broadwater, a member of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety during the Revolution. Stuart Chapter, Wytheville, has rehabilitated the "Old Shot Tower," on New River, Wythe County. Mt. Vernon Chapter, Alexandria, is publishing in the D. A. R. Magazine, a list of the marriage records between 1789 and 1818, in the Old Presbyterian Church of Alexandria. Northampton Chapter, Cape Charles, on June 12, unveiled the marker they had placed over the grave of Harrison Thomas, Sergeant in the Revolution. Through Fort Nelson Chapter a torpedo-boat destroyer will be named for Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, this chapter has also completed and unveiled a monument to Commodore Richard Dale. The Francis Bland Randolph, of Petersburg, have had hands and hearts full looking after the men at Camp Lee, yet they have contributed to the fund for the protection of the District Cornerstone. Alleghany Chapter, Blacksburg, continues its subscription to the Catawba Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, and gives \$10.00 for prizes in the Blacksburg High School, for the best historical essays. Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond, sold in one day Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$22,250. Special work done by this chapter amounts to \$947.40. Dorothea Henry has furnished a Red Cross Emergency Cot outfit. Hampton Chapter, with its seventeen resident members, has done magnificent work for the soldiers, sailors and aviators; looking after the sick, shopping and mending for the men in Camp Stuart, Camp Hill, and the aviators at Langley Field. Joseph Hodges, of Emporia, Margaret Lynn Lewis, of Roanoke, Massanutten, of Harrisonburg, Montpelier, of Orange, and Anne Pickett, of Alexandria, have done splendid work for the Red Cross. Old Dominion, of Richmond, presented one of Richmond's Public Schools with a framed copy of President Wilson's War Message. Patrick Henry of Martinsville, in addition to its war work is putting aside a sum for a portrait of Patrick Henry to be given to Memorial Continental Hall. Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, has spent since April 22, 1917, \$1,138.90 on patriotic and war relief work. Sycamore Shoals Chapter supports a free ward in the Bristol Hospital. Wilderness Road, of Wytheville, gave a flag to the Wytheville Public School. William Pitt Chapter, of Chatham, established the Red Cross at Chatham and organized two other auxiliaries in Pittsylvania County. Many of the Chapters contributed to patriotic education, real daughters, Phillippine

Scholarship and other national objects. A partial summary of War Relief Work in the state is as follows:

\$50.00 expended in the mending bureaus; 200 garments mended; at Camp Stuart and Camp Hill 373 knitted garments; 42 barracks bags sent to Camp Lee; 596 glasses of jelly sent to the base hospital at Camp Lee; 7 Xmas boxes sent to Camp Lee; 4 Xmas trees at Newport News and Hampton Roads; \$10.00 given to the mess fund; 2,800 men entertained in private homes (this is only a small portion of the men entertained, as few of us thought of keeping a record); 300 lunches given men en route; 348 knitted garments given individual soldiers; 228 comfort kits; 941 garments (knitted) given men on the *Virginia Dale*, *Davis* and *De Colba*; 325 Bibles given men on the *Virginia*; 44 knitted garments given individual sailors; 5 knitted garments given aviators; 102 packages and boxes sent oversea forces; \$115 and 133 books given the Y. M. C. A. libraries; 400 magazines sent Camp Lee; 20 French orphans adopted; \$181.50 contributed to Tilloloy; 3,500 pillow cases sent French Hospitals; \$15.00 to Children of America Fund; \$20.00 to the Halifax sufferers; to the National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross, \$517, 389 hospital garments, 227 surgical supplies.

Chapters have purchased \$700 worth of Liberty Bonds, while individual Daughters have bought Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$51,000. I think you will agree with me that much work is being accomplished, yet, Daughters, it is only a part of what is being done by the D. A. R. in the state, as both chapters and individual Daughters have failed to keep a complete record of their activities.

Respectfully submitted,

ALETHEA SERPELL,

State Regent.

WASHINGTON

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

The eventful period which has elapsed since the meeting of the last Continental Congress has been so full of wonderful stirring events that the record of any state seems small and insignificant in comparison, but when we realize that our national strength is composed of individual strength we can then estimate the power the Daughters of the American Revolution have been in this national crisis, and the D. A. R. of the State of Washington has contributed a full share. The aroused patriotism which has expressed itself in countless ways in the State of Washington has given an impetus to the interest of our state society.

The increase in membership since April 22, 1917, totals 137, making the state membership 1197. Four new chapters which were begun in past administration have been organized and are now actively engaged in D. A. R. work of all kinds. These are Margaretta Painter Chapter, of Ellensburg, Eliza Hart Spaulding Chapter, of Pullman, The Mary Lacy Chapter, of Centralia, and the State University Chapter, University of Washington, Seattle, which is composed of the students in the State University. This last chapter, whose first meeting was composed of thirty-five members, is especially promising, as the young women from the State University,

when their course is finished, will return to the various parts of the state, taking their D. A. R. enthusiasm in their respective communities.

Four Organizing Regents have been appointed. The seventeenth state assembly was held March 15 and 16, in Bellingham, Washington, as the guest of Chief Whatcom Chapter. The report of this assembly summarizes the work of the past year. After the invocation the formal proceedings were opened by our beloved Mrs. Eliza Ferrý Leary, Vice President General, National Society D. A. R., who lead the salute to the flag. The fervent patriotism expressed by every Daughter taking part in this salute was the keynote of the proceedings of the assembly. Every report of the officers and standing committees and national committees partook in glad measure of the war effectiveness in which the entire society has been so ardently engaged. A distinguished member of the D. A. R., Mrs. J. S. McKee, member of Robert Gray Chapter, has been appointed by Governor Ernest Lister a member of the State Council of Defense, in charge of the woman's war work of the State of Washington. Mrs. McKee's inspiring address and thoughtful direction of the war work was one of the events of the assembly. The organization of the women of the State of Washington for government service, perfected by Mrs. McKee, is known throughout the state as the "Minute Women Service of the State Council of Defense," and all chapters are active participants in this government work and through this organization have been a large factor in carrying forward the government war activities in the state.

The report of the Immigration Committee shows the active work which the various chapters have taken in the Americanization movement which the Government has inaugurated in the last few years.

The Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters, of Tacoma, and the State Vice Chairman, Mrs. N. E. Walton, have been instrumental in forming classes in which foreign women are taught to speak the English language. The volunteer teachers are members of both chapters. This work aroused great enthusiasm in the other chapters and will doubtless be extended in the coming year to other cities.

The report on patriotic education recommended a particular interest and enforcement of our laws regarding child labor and women in industries, which should now be safeguarded and not be broken down by the war emergencies.

The report on the Preservation of Historic Spots showed the marking of the places on the San Juan Island in Puget Sound which were the sight of the negotiations by the British and American forces which resulted in the establishment of the boundary line, as it now is, between Canada and United States. Chief Whatcom Chapter has marked these places and it is hoped when the war is over that this work in a larger degree may be actively taken up.

The subject of the National Old Trails Roads was presented by Mrs. Henry McCleary, Pacific District Chairman of the National Committee, and the assembly unanimously endorsed the D. A. R. Bill, now before Congress, which will make permanent national highways of the old pioneer trails established in the early part of the last century.

The report of the War Relief Service Committee which is composed of the State Regents and all Chapter Regents was one of enthralling interest. Mrs. Frank Adams Huffer, who is State Vice Chairman of the War Relief Service

Committee, and Mrs. Howard A. Hanson, Chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary work, read the state report. Mrs. Huffer's report showed that each chapter in the state had taken an active part in all the lines of war activity which the National Committee has directed. Twenty-five French orphans have been adopted by the chapters in this state. Quantities of jelly have been sent to Camp Lewis Base Hospital, also to the small guard camps which were established to protect the bridges, tunnels and other property. Two thousand knitted garments have been made and financed by the state. The chapters have bought nine hundred dollars worth of Liberty Bonds and a partial report of individual purchasers is more than sixty thousand dollars.

The chapters of the state have actively taken part in the Liberty Loan and War Service campaigns, each member being pledged to buy her allotment, at least, of the War Savings Stamps. The chapters contributed and took an active part in the War Library Drive, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Drives and the Belgian Relief collections. The largest cantonment in the United States, Camp Lewis, is located at Tacoma, and has presented countless opportunities for patriotic service by the D. A. R. and the response has been universal. Many members of the society were active workers on the Woman's War Council of the Y. W. C. A., which built the Hostess House at Camp Lewis, the largest one in the United States, and are still serving and will continue to serve in various capacities in which the women take part. The hospitality to soldiers in various parts of the state, especially those located at Camp Lewis, has been an important line of war work in which the D. A. R. have done valiant service to give to our men the enjoyment of home life which they have sacrificed. The men at the Navy Yard at Bremerton, have also enjoyed this home hospitality. All chapters undertook the Red Cross work with enthusiasm and in many instances were the organizers of Red Cross chapters and without exception the D. A. R. are active workers in this department of the government war work. Every requirement of the Red Cross has been met and thousands of garments, surgical dressings, comfort kits and housewives have been the result of the D. A. R. work, much of which they entirely financed. The members are not only active workers but secured thousands of memberships in the Red Cross Drive and brought into their circles many who were not members. Two of our number are now serving as Red Cross nurses in the army and will eventually go to France. While the war work has been all absorbing the usual lines of interest have been maintained by interesting programs carried out in all the chapters and the usual contribution to the Martha Berry School and other activities which the chapters had formerly supported. This year all stress and activity has promoted a finer spirit of unselfishness, sacrifice and devotion to our country and our society than ever before. The entire state society looks forward to a year of increased effort along all lines of work.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. OVERTON G.) JENNIE W. ELLIS,

State Regent.

WEST VIRGINIA

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Our organization is steadily growing, as forty-one members were admitted during the year. Four were dropped, six deceased, and three resigned.

One chapter, the John J. Waldo, was disbanded and reorganized under the name of Lowther-Fitz Randolph. We now have nine hundred members in the state.

The old lines of work have not been followed during the war activities. All the chapters are actively engaged in the Red Cross movement by working and contributing to the same.

Mrs. William Haines-Smith, our ex-Vice President General, early in the year acted as chairman of a committee procuring needed outfits for the sailors of the battleship *Huntington*. Four hundred outfits were secured. Since that time many more have been made and given by the Daughters through the Red Cross.

Comfort kits have been given to boys at cantonments. Liberty Bonds have been purchased to the amount of several thousand dollars by individual members. Several chapters have furnished all or part of the assessment of the \$100,000 bond that the N. S. D. A. R. desires to purchase.

Liberal contributions have been made for the restoration of the village of Tilloloy. Sixteen French war orphans have been reported as being supported by some of our chapters. A bronze memorial tablet has been procured for the dreadnaught *West Virginia*. Mrs. James S. Phillips, State Vice Regent, was untiring in her efforts as chairman of the committee for the purchase of the tablet.

Most of the chapters have met the assessment for funds to repair the West Virginia room in Continental Hall.

The State Conference was held last November in the home town of the Regent. A spirit of union and loyalty to the organization was shown by all.

Mrs. Parks Fisher, honorary State Regent, was endorsed as candidate for Vice President General.

Most of the chapters made their usual contributions to the Southern Mountain Schools.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. LINN) VERONA MABEL BRANNON,

State Regent.

WISCONSIN

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

Wisconsin Daughters during the past year have proved, by their labors, how gladly, willingly, without thought of self, they have worked for and with our own society and cooperated with others engaged in preparation and defense of our country.

Statistics and detailed amounts have been furnished the Director of Publicity War Relief Service Committee, who will incorporate them in her general report of war work. Therefore to summarize the work accomplished by the thirty-four chapters in Wisconsin, I have the honor to state the following:

An average of eight regular meetings during the year for each chapter, and numerous special meetings to respond to the calls made for defense and co-operative work. Observance of Washington's Birthday, Memorial, and Flag Days, with appropriate ceremonies. Gifts to local libraries of D. A. R. Magazine; lineage and historical books and magazines; cases for books and historical relics; flag codes presented to school children; framed codes placed in R. R. stations, libraries, schools and public buildings; prizes given students for best work on American history; illustrated flag lectures delivered to schools, social centers, and at Camps Grant and Sheridan, and Great Lakes Training Station; flags presented to schools, Boy Scouts and Volunteers of America; Patriotic plays and lectures given, and much local civic work done by all chapters; funds given for marker for Waubesa Trail; for old Winnebago Trail to be marked through Kenosha County; for prehistoric mound marked in Oshkosh; for Philippine Scholarship; Martha Berry School; and a State Scholarship to a young girl in a mountain school in Tennessee; and contributions of gifts and clothing to other mountain schools.

A general report only can be given of the vast amount of work accomplished by Wisconsin Daughters in War Relief. Not until individual reports are rendered each month to Chapter Regents and through them to the State Regent, can an adequate or satisfactory report be given of this special branch of activities.

In Red Cross, Wisconsin Daughters are practically 100 per cent; they are organizers in state, district, county and city auxiliaries; hundreds of thousands of garments, bandages, and supplies have been furnished; special hours and days of service pledged; many thousands of garments knitted, and much yarn or money for yarn donated; knitting for the men on U. S. battleship *Wisconsin*, and for companies of soldiers; outfitting of local companies; canteen work; gifts of tobacco, candy, Xmas packets and cakes; scrap books and envelopes for clippings filled; puzzle pictures; banners; trench candles; and comfort kits made; relief work for French, British, Italian and Belgian war sufferers; French and Belgian orphans adopted.

Report of co-operative work with Red Cross, national, state and county councils and local civic societies would not be complete without mention being made of the work of the D. A. R. with our splendidly organized state branch of the National League for Woman's Service in patriotic and educational work, Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp "drives" and in aiding the League to "respond to every call."

Our State Conference was held in Fond du Lac, in October, being most warmly welcomed and graciously entertained by the members of Fond du Lac Chapter. At this time the organization of our new chapter at Manitowoc was reported, and reports from Chapter Regents showed increased and enthusiastic activities. Our State Chairmen made valuable suggestions as to outlines of work to be considered and the following pledge of loyalty was unanimously adopted.

"We, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Wisconsin in conference assembled, true to the patriotism that inspired our ancestors to lay down their lives for liberty and pursuit of happiness, hereby renew our pledge to our country and our flag.

"Firm in our belief that the world cannot move forward to the highest ideals of civilization, half autocratic and half democratic, and while deploring the fact

that war was forced upon our country as the only solution of this greatest of problems, we cheerfully and earnestly give our efforts in maintaining the rights of government by the people, of the people and for the people, and we offer our unfaltering support to the Government in the struggle to make the world safe for democracy.

"Much as we love peace, we do not believe in a peace without honor, nor a peace will make possible a renewal of the conflict, and to that end we have but unmeasured criticism for those claiming American citizenship, who, with deliberate purpose, seek to aid the enemy by blocking the work of the Government through criticism and innuendo, nor have we more than passing patience with those misguided persons who are seeking peace at any price. We pledge ourselves to do what we can to defeat the former, and we hope that our example and fortitude during the sorrow, distress and discomforts that are sure to confront us in this war crisis will serve to enlighten the latter and encourage a more Spartan spirit that an honorable and lasting peace may be assured."

In the accomplishment of work many sacrifices have been made, the greatest being the giving of husband, son, father or brother to the service of our country, and I hope a service flag at our next Conference will show the exact number. One Daughter, in charge of 100 nurses, is in a Base Hospital Unit, now on its way to France: "The silent line of defense," the women who stay at home, with smiles and cheering words, helping our soldiers, sailors and aviators by knitting, sewing, conserving everything except their own strength, have constantly before them the inspiration of messages from, and the force of example shown by our President General and her War Relief Service Committee, to whom we pledge faithful and loyal aid in our work for God and Humanity, Home and Country.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JOHN P. HUME) JULIA CRACRAFT HUME,

State Regent.

WYOMING

Madam President General and Delegates to the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

There are four chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wyoming, and this year has been an intensely active one owing to the entrance of America into the war, and the war activities have covered a large field, and in spite of many new demands on the time and energy of our members the regular routine has been kept up. The oldest chapter in the state is Cheyenne and they have accomplished the following: \$300 was raised for work for the knitting and 120 sets were sent for their part of the 500 complete knitted sets presented to the battleship *Wyoming*. Money was also raised before the war for the purchase of a tablet to be placed on a brick building which stands on the site of the building where the original Woman suffrage bill was passed on December 10, 1869. This was placed on July 21, 1917, with appropriate addresses delivered on the occasion. As a chapter and individually, the members go to the Red Cross and many here bought Liberty Bonds and War Stamps. All of the members have signed the Food Administration cards. At the nearby military post of Fort Russell, 6,000 men have

been stationed during the summer and part of the winter, and all Daughters have done their part toward entertaining the men, taking a goodly supply of fruits, jellies and reading matter to their hospital.

The Jacques Laramie Chapter has devoted a major part of its work to knitting for the Navy. All of the chapters of the state have cooperated in this work until now, with the help of many other knitters, they have supplied five hundred sets of knitted materials to the boys on the battleship *Wyoming* and fourteen sets to the U.S.S. *Cheyenne*. In addition to this work the local chapter at Laramie is not only knitting for the Navy League, but also for the Red Cross and entering into all war activities as an organization.

Last April, April 19, 1917, the State Regent offered the services of the Wyoming Daughters of the American Revolution to the Nation and also to the State of Wyoming in a letter as follows:

"Mr. President:

"While women are ever wedded to peace, there are times in a nation's life when international situations demand drastic steps necessary to preserve a country's honor and her inalienable rights. The present war conditions demand that our beloved United States enter into this world conflict in order not only to uphold her rights but to bring peace to humanity.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution of Wyoming, with the spirit of their ancestors who helped to establish a free and united nation, on this day, April nineteenth, which to Americans has become a symbol of the beginning of their delivery, freedom, and democracy, extend to the nation and to the State of Wyoming, their loyal support and service, both individually and as a part of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The members of this chapter pledged themselves last May to send reading matter every week to someone of the Navy and this work has been very faithfully carried out. Not only have contributions been made for various war relief work but two orphans have been supported during the year by the Jacques Laramie Chapter. The interest in the Americanization of the Immigrant and preparing him for citizenship has been very keen, and Dr. Grace R. Hebard, of the Laramie Chapter, has conducted a class for ten weeks during February and March and presented a class for citizenship in the March term of court. She also has been chosen by the women of the state to go into each county in Wyoming and deliver an address and appeal to the women to buy Liberty Bonds and to help in conservation and substitution of foods.

On July 4, 1917, the Jacques Laramie Chapter in conjunction with the Cache la Poudre Chapter and the Centennial Chapter, from Fort Collins and Greeley, Colorado, placed a monument on the Colorado-Wyoming boundary line where the old stage and express road, on its way from Topeka, Kansas, to California, passed through the northern part of Colorado and along the southern boundary of Wyoming. A program was prepared by the combination of the chapters and afterwards a basket lunch was served among the pine trees near the old Overland Trail where many depredations and crimes were committed from 1862 to 1868. On this natal day the old trail was occupied part of the day by a long distance automobile race from Denver to Laramie, marking very characteristically the

difference between that day when the monument was unveiled and when the road was first started in the day of Indians, bandits, and Vigilante committees.

The Sheridan Chapter has given many gifts to different funds, among them aid in the liquidating of the debt on Memorial Continental Hall. They are supporting a French orphan, and giving prizes for best designs submitted for a state flag; gifts to soldier boys and the chocolate fund; have 200 glasses of jelly to be called for by the nearest military hospital when needed; have provided very generously for Christmas gifts for soldiers from this county and have taken active interest in the work of the Navy League, raising \$250 dollars for wool; and have given 119 complete knitted sets for our part of the 500 sets for the battleship *Wyoming*. The Red Cross recognizing the efficiency of the Daughters of the American Revolution requested the chapter to take complete charge September 1, of the knitting department of the Sheridan Red Cross, with supervision over Northern Wyoming, which we did until January. The chapter accepted the responsibility gladly and the force of helpers has grown from the original twenty-five knitters to more than five hundred, with more recruits added each week. The monthly shipments have steadily increased in both quantity and quality of work. In addition to this work the members are individually giving very generously of time and energy to all departments of the Red Cross work.

The Fort Casper Chapter is the newest one in the state. The patriotic work for this year will consist of the \$1.00 subscription for each member toward the \$100,000 fund for the Liberty Bonds and the pledges of \$73.00 for the support of two French children and the sewing for the French and Belgian orphans.

We are counting upon all of the women in the four chapters of Wyoming, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to subscribe their dollars for the Liberty Bond, and 50 cents a piece for Tilloloy. They are all working faithfully for the sale of the Third Liberty Bonds to individuals, and the state hopes to show itself 100 per cent with the National Society.

The hearty cooperation in all of our attempts to do any branch of war work has been most gratifying.

The more one considers what may be done the more vistas open up, for the field is very large and the things which our women in Wyoming may (wisely) do to help are almost immeasurable.

HALLIE COFFEEN GILLETTE,

State Regent.

THE ORIENT

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Orient, for the past year. I have long anticipated the joy of giving this report in person and extending to you the greetings entrusted to my care by the Daughters dwelling across the Pacific Highway. But my physicians have decreed otherwise and keen is the disappointment of being in the homeland and yet unable to attend the Congress. It is a pleasure however to have as our representatives Miss Donaldson and Mrs. Hare, members of the Philippines Chapter.

The keynotes sounded during the years' work in the Orient have been patriotism—as always—and war relief. While the Philippines Chapter and the small circles of Daughters in China and Japan have not this year the comparatively large results to report, considering our numbers, as in the former years, we believe they are none the less real and permanent.

It is scarcely possible to measure in exact terms the influence of our members in aiding the concerted movement to unite more closely Americans—Americans and Filipinos—Americans and our Allied Nationals, in the cosmopolitan communities of the Far East during this world struggle to “make the world safe for democracy.” This, then, we gratefully record as our highest privilege and, we trust, our most helpful and far reaching work.

In the beginning stages of the war, at the earliest calls for War Relief from our National Society to aid the Red Cross work and the suffering Belgians, our Philippines Chapter took the initiative in undertaking to raise funds. The Manila community—Filipinos, Europeans and Americans—generously responded. This year the chapter reciprocated, gladly heard and answered community calls.

Annually in February, there is held in Manila the “Philippine Carnival.” This year it was given as a Red Cross benefit. The Philippines Chapter, graciously assisted by Mrs. R. M. Shearer, who gave the benefit of her experience of the preceding year, had charge of the “Tea Cup Inn.” Mrs. H. D. Kneidler, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Truman S. Holt, Vice Regent of the Orient, headed the chapter committee. All members of the chapter gave most generously of their time, money and supplies. The net proceeds were \$3,250, the highest amount of any one of the Carnival activities.

In China, there has been a like union of American forces, the Daughters giving always freely of their means and effort. The evening of July 3 a concert for War Relief funds was given by the American Colony of Shanghai, as a Red Cross benefit. The Women's Committee, composed of D. A. R. members, members of the American Women's Club, and their friends among the Allied Nationals, by selling programs, tickets and sweets, secured more than a third of the \$2,500 total proceeds of the evening's entertainment.

The Washington's Birthday Ball, formerly given by the American Colony of Shanghai, has since the war began, been superseded by an entertainment for charity. This year a minstrel show was staged for the benefit of the Red Cross and local charities. The net proceeds were above \$8,500. The Daughters resident in Shanghai gave generously of their time in selling tickets and aiding in other ways.

All these undertakings are, to a large extent international. Before the entry of the United States into the war, Americans were ever ready to aid the War Relief entertainments given by the Allies. Now their appreciation is shown by the generous help given American undertakings. The spirit is beautiful, is it not? Who can measure the results?

In addition to the regular monthly meetings of the Philippines Chapter, special meetings of unusual interest have been held.

On Washington's Birthday, the chapter joined with the Far Eastern Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in an open-air meeting in the beautiful Manila Army and Navy Club. Governor General Harrison, Major General Liggett,

and many American and Filipino officials and their families were among the large number of guests present.

For the first time, the chapter participated in Memorial Day services which were under the leadership of the Veteran Army of the Philippines—the Spanish-American War heroes.

Flag Day was memorable to the chapter members, as guests of the Elks' Lodge of Manila at the annual celebration given by this society in the Grand Opera House.

The chapter has a representative on the Manila Board of Associated Charities.

On August 13th, "Occupation Day," the anniversary of the union of the Philippines with the United States, the Philippines Chapter was invited to take part in the "Preparedness Parade," a splendid civil and military pageant, led by the Governor General and the General in command of the Philippines Division of the United States Army.

The Philippines Chapter is "over the top" with its quota for the \$100,000 Third Liberty Loan purchase by our National Society and also for the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy, \$26.00 having been sent the Treasurer General for the former and \$13.00 for the latter.

The chapter is the happy "mother," by adoption, of a French orphan. We are proud to say that one of the charter members of the Philippines Chapter, Miss Mary Helen Fee, well known as the author of "An American Woman in the Philippines," and other books, is now in France giving her time to American Relief work.

Our tireless and enthusiastic Chairman of the Philippines Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee, Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Vice Regent of the Orient, reports two Filipino girls started in St. Luke's and Mary Johnston Hospitals in Manila, and that, with the opening of the new school year this month, another most worthy girl will be placed in the Philippine Normal School to begin the Teacher's training course.

One Philippines chapter member has contributed \$100 to the American Red Cross, \$30.00 to the Y. W. C. A. Army Relief work and \$45.00 to that of the Y. M. C. A. Quantities of magazines, American "doughnuts" and flowers have been given to the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, the home "on the shore" for the men of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

It was through the efforts and financial help given by the American Women's Club of Shanghai, that this Association was founded. Many magazines have been sent to the battleships of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet as a little library on the cruise up the "Yangtse." A large number of the men from the ships have been entertained in the homes of the Shanghai Daughters at jolly home-like evenings, with games, music and "American" refreshments—coffee, doughnuts, and pop-corn.

Daughters in China contributed bags, both serviceable and beautiful, to a wonderful bag sale of the Shanghai American Women's Club given for the Red Cross. Bags were also given by Daughters in Japan to a great bag sale in Tokio, both being War Relief and Red Cross benefits. At Kariuzawa, Japan, a delightful mountain resort, frequented by many Americans, a group of Daughters organized informally last summer. A committee was appointed to arrange two essay contests

for children on American History subjects, one for children under 12 years, the second for children above this age. The papers, written during the year, will be read in the Karuizawa auditorium this summer. The prizes awarded are to be books on the History of the United States.

Orient Daughters purchased \$500 worth of the Second Liberty Loan Bonds, \$100 of the Third Liberty Loan is also reported.

With a membership so widely scattered as ours—ten members of the Philippines Chapter are at the present time in the homeland, some returning to remain permanently, others on vacation and one beside myself detained by illness, the difficulty of obtaining complete data of all the varied war relief work accomplished is apparent.

Gifts have been sent individual soldiers, knitted garments to the Army and Navy, hundreds of bandages made for the National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross and hospital garments made.

Mrs. Van Blarcom, a charter member of the Philippines Chapter, gives her entire time as Vice Chairman of the Hospital Garments Committee of the Newark Chapter Red Cross. 4,000 members work under this committee's direction and many thousand garments have been sent to France.

It is not too much to say there is scarcely a phase of war relief work undertaken by our National Society under the wise planning of our President General and our War Relief Service Committee that our Orient membership has not aided.

We are trying to do our part in this world crisis as Americans, as members of our National Society, dwelling for a time in the Orient—in Japan, the land of the rising sun; in China, with her rainbow-tinted banner; in the Philippines, where float the Stars and Stripes—

"Your flag and my flag and how it flies today,
In your land and my land and half a world away."

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. CHARLES SUMNER) ELLA BALLOU LOBINGIER,
State Regent.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1917-1918

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Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell

Honorary Chaplain General

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood

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Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.	Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.	Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.	Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.	Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.	Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.	Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916.
Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1917.	

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